THE TIMES

No 61,539 — MONDAY MAY 23 1983 — 20p



Tomorrow

Medway Man
Amanda Haigh introduces The Times Voters Panel
Protectionism under attack
The first of a four-part series setting the scene for the Williamsburg economic summit next weekend
Shades of summer
Suzy Menkes on cotton tops and cosmetics

Inquiry call over Forces deaths

Mr Michael Heseltine, the Secretary of State for Defence, has been urged to hold an inquiry into two weekend incidents in which eight British Servicemen died.

Mr Douglas Hoyle, who was Labour MP for Warrington until the dissolution of Parliament, said: "It is legitimate to ask whether sufficient money is available for military vehicle maintenance and whether either of these tragedies was caused because the vehicles were not properly serviced."

Soldiers die, page 2
RAF mourns, page 5

Big fall in jobless forecast

Unemployment will fall dramatically whether the Conservative Party or Labour wins the general election, according to forecasts by the City University Business School in London. The forecasts are based on an economic model radically different from those normally used Page 19

Police own up

After confessions by two policemen, the French Defence Minister ordered an inquiry into the detention for nine months of two Irish men and an Irish woman on arms and explosives charges. The three were freed on Friday night Page 10

New penalties

Short, sharp shock sentences and curfews on young offenders are among penalties introduced in the Criminal Justice Act, 1982, which comes into force tomorrow. But those aged under 21 may no longer be sent to jail or borstal. Page 2

Pay ceiling call

Top salaries should not exceed £32,760 a year and there should be a national minimum wage of £90 a week, according to the National Union of Public Employees Page 2

Nazi clash

Thousands of West Germans protesting peacefully in the town of Bad Hersfeld against a reunion of 600 members of Hitler's Waffen SS clashed eventually with police when tear gas was thrown Page 10

Piggott's choice



Lester Piggott will ride the Geoffrey Wragg-trained Teenoso in Next week's Epsom Derby. Piggott has won the classic eight times Page 23

Replay sellout

Thursday's replay at Wembley of the FA Cup Final between Manchester United and Brighton, who drew 2-2 after extra time on Saturday, looks like being a sellout Page 2

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Leading articles: Conscription; South African terror
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Parkinson, Jenkin and Tebbit tipped in reshuffle

- **Senior Conservatives believe Sir Geoffrey Howe may become Home Secretary and Mr Norman Tebbit may switch to industry in a new Tory administration**
- **Mrs Thatcher said Mr Francis Pym was distressed by reports that he would fight to stay Foreign Secretary, but his friends repeated the claim**
- **The Chancellor and the CBI are sharply divided over economic strategy and prospects of cutting unemployment, according to disclosures last night**
- **Britain could have the most right wing government in the Western world if the Tories returned to power, Mr Roy Jenkins said**
- **Seventeen days before polling, millions of voters cannot identify leading politicians or their parties, a MORI poll finds (page 4).**
- **Reduction in defence spending by a Labour government would be dependent on securing economic growth, Mr John Silkin said (page 4).**

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

Sir Geoffrey Howe is regarded among senior Conservatives close to the Prime Minister as a likely successor to Mr William Whitelaw at the Home Office if the Tories win a second term on June 9.

Mr Norman Tebbit, who has been considered a strong contender to become Home Secretary, is thought more likely to be put in charge of the Department of Industry, clearing the way for the present Secretary of State, Mr Patrick Jenkins another Thatcher trusty, to become Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Mr Francis Pym is not expected by close colleagues of the Prime Minister to remain as Foreign Secretary after the election if the Tories win. She is believed to want to put one of her "own men" in charge of the Foreign Office, of which she is known to have a deep dislike, not in any way lessened by her experience during the Falklands war.

Mr Cecil Parkinson, the Conservative Party chairman, would then become a candidate for Foreign Secretary. He is thought to be keen to move to a mainstream government post and Mrs Margaret Thatcher might want to reward him for having created an election-winning machine.

As a member of the Falklands "War Cabinet", a former Minister of State for Trade, and a consummate executor of the prime ministerial command Mr Parkinson is regarded by many senior Tories as having good credentials for the post.

Mrs Thatcher's relations with the Foreign Office have never been good. She has often found that its view of what it believes to be in Britain's best interests has not coincided with her own.

The rift became even more evident earlier this year when she asked Sir Anthony Parsons, the former United Kingdom representative at the United Nations, to become her personal foreign policy adviser.

Sources close to Mrs Thatcher, who, like her, are strong supporters of Mr Tebbit, believe that she might be unwilling to offer him the Home Office "bed of nails", as one of them puts it, so early in his Cabinet career.

He is undoubtedly the rising star of the Government, but the job is seen as the most sensitive in the Cabinet and not one obviously suited to Mr Tebbit's abrasive style.

Mrs Thatcher's close associates believe that she may feel that Mr Tebbit's career might best be advanced by putting him at the top of the department that will carry out much of the programme of selling off state industries outlined in the Tory manifesto.

He was Minister of State at the Department of Industry before his promotion to the Cabinet as Secretary of State for Employment in September, 1981.

Sir Geoffrey, after four years at the Treasury, during which he has secured for himself an almost impregnable position in the Government, was said to be ready for a move.

He may prefer the Foreign Office, but Mrs Thatcher's colleagues hope that he might

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Pym likely to fight for job

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

The Prime Minister said yesterday that Mr Francis Pym had been "very distressed indeed" by reports that he would resist any attempts to move him from the Foreign Office after the election. But Mr Pym's friends last night affirmed that he would fight to retain his post as Foreign Secretary.

It was stated authoritatively that he felt pretty strongly about the matter because he had invested a lot of energy and effort into his first year in the job, one of the toughest in politics, and that he would be reluctant to see that thrown away.

However, suggestions that he would, if pushed, return to the backbenches appear to be stretching his stand. It is understood that although he would only leave the Foreign Office with the greatest reluctance, he migh well be willing to accept another senior post, that of Home Secretary, if the Home Office were to fall vacant.

Mrs Thatcher's remarks on the affair were prompted by yesterday's headlines, which said: Defiant Pym Digs in at FO and Pym Gives Thatcher an Ultimatum.

The Prime Minister, referring to the reported threat that Mr Pym would return to the backbenches if he was forced out of the Foreign Office, said in an independent radio phone-in: "That report is totally and utterly untrue. Mr Pym has had no such conversation or communication with me, and he is very distressed indeed at that totally false report."

She also denied that she had publicly "slapped" Mr Pym down at two campaign press conferences last week on the Falklands and on the possibility of a landslide Conservative majority. The fact remains, however, that Mr Pym, accord-

Continued on back page, col 4

CBI oppose Howe on economy and jobs

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

The Government and the CBI are at loggerheads over economic stategy and the prospects for reducing unemployment, according to fresh disclosures last night from the private discussions of the National Economic Development Council (Neddy). Ministers are shown to be pessimistic about jobs.

After Labour Party charges that the Cabinet had suppressed a gloomy Neddy appraisal of Britain's economic future, there is now evidence of sharp divergence of view between the Chancellor of the Exchequer and leading employers.

Confidential minutes of the TUC economic committee, which has six members on the council, reveal that Sir Geoffrey Howe told both sides of industry at the council meeting on May 4 that ministers "firmly reject any co-ordinated expansion of demand as risking further inflation". The Chancellor did not foresee any early and dramatic reductions in unemployment.

By contrast, Sir Terence Beckett, director-general of the CBI, looked to the forthcoming economic summit in Williamsburg in the United States for "a co-ordinated strategy for growth which, if cautious, need not be inflationary".

The TUC minutes report Sir Terence's contributions as follows: "CBI members were worried about the fragile and depressed state of the world economy, especially in the light of its growing interdependence. Although there were some encouraging signs at present, the CBI did not anticipate much of a recovery.

"Movement so far had been very small and started from a very depressed base. For this reason, the CBI saw scope for action, including cautious expansion in some OECD countries, to sustain and strengthen any signs of recovery."

In his contribution, Sir Geoffrey blamed the international recession on "expansionary fiscal and monetary policies pursued in the 1970s" and argued in a policy paper that there were now signs of progress: action by some countries to cut their budget, disciplined monetary growth, lower inflation and nominal interest rates.

On this basis, the TUC reports, the Treasury saw grounds for cautious optimism in the world. "Growth in the order of 2 per cent was envisaged in 1983, and this was described as 'modest and gradual' recovery which would not be associated with any early and dramatic reductions in unemployment."

The minutes continue: "Looking ahead, the (Treasury) paper firmly rejected any coordinated expansion of demand as risking further inflation. Instead it argued that continuing to make headway against inflation, interest rates and public deficits would 'leave room' for sustainable growth of real demand and output."

The Chancellor "understood the interest of the TUC and CBI in expansion but felt that concerted increases in demand would be perverse and self-defeating". Instead, other countries should copy Britain's anti-inflation policies.

In their submission, the TUC said that the Williamsburg summit should display a changed set of priorities. The conference should also "properly appraise the evidence for a recovery since, as the CBI had said, on present trends any upturn would be shallow and short-lived". Sir Geoffrey's paper on economic recovery was "quite misconceived". It exuded false optimism and used this to justify government policies, whereas the implication of both TUC and CBI representations was that sustained recovery was "only possible on the basis of changed policies".

Jenkins foresees shift to right

By John Winder

A danger that Britain, an essentially moderate country, would have the most right-wing government in the Western world, was envisaged by Mr Roy Jenkins in an interview on the London Weekend Televison programme, *Weekend World*, yesterday.

Mr Jenkins, the leader of the Socal Democratic Party and Prime Minister-designate of the Alliance, said that he would wish to moderate such a government.

Interviewed by Brian Walden, he said that obviously going by the polls at the moment, a Tory Government looked a more likely general election result than a Labour Government.

"That is clearly the case and I believe that there is a very considerable danger of that Conservative Government being a government in which the liberal wing in the Tory party is weaker than it has been at any time since the Government of Neville Chamberlin. I think that would be very serious thing."

Earlier in the interview, Mr Jenkins said that the Alliance was not looking to be part of a coalition, except between Liberals and Social Democrats, if there was a hung Parliament, but would take responsibility for seeing what the electorate had willed and trying to carry it out. It might have to take responsibility for sustaining a government.

Mr Darvid Steel, leader of the Liberal Party, said on radio yesterday that if the electorate returned a verdict "that the parties should bang their heads together and that there should be much more cross-party cooperation, then so be it, we are prepared to enter such discussions".

Speaking on *The World This Weekend* on Radio Four, Mr Steel said of statements by Conservative and Labour leaders that they would not entertain a coalition with the Alliance: "They would wouldn't they? I would not expect them to say anything else in an election campaign."

Mr Steel suggested that interviewers were letting Mrs Thatcher and Mr Foot off too lightly on the question.

Five die in air show Starfighter crash



A West German policeman covering his eyes as he walks away from the wreckage of a Canadian Air Force Starfighter which crashed during an air show near Frankfurt yesterday, killing five people. The pilot parachuted to safety.

Police said the victims were parked in their car in woods near the airport. Pieces of burning debris set several other parked cars ablaze but caused no other casualties, Reuter reports.

A Canadian military spokesman said the aircraft, flown by Captain Alan Stephenson, aged 27, was in a formation of five CF104 Starfighters taking part in the display at the US Rhine-Main air force base, the military section of Frankfurt airport.

He said that Captain Stephenson performed two complete circuits and had levelled off into a low-speed fly-past near the spectators when the aircraft malfunctioned. Police said it exploded in the air.

The area was thronged with people celebrating a holiday weekend. Up to half a million spectators were watching the display.

The West German Air Force alone has lost more than 250 Starfighters in the last few years. Several other European air forces and Japan have also had serious problems with the aircraft.

Doctors go into hiding in Israel

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

Israel's medical system was thrown into chaos yesterday when hundreds of striking doctors left their homes and hospitals for "unknown destinations", to avoid receiving back-to-work orders designed to break a bitter three-month strike over pay.

The action by the Israel Medical association involved the hiring of 70 tour buses, which were then reported to have dispersed throughout the country. The sriking doctors were issued with instructions to carry ready cash and items of clothing which amounted ot a summer survival kit.

There were contradictory reports about where the doctors would attempt to hide Israel Radio claimed that one of the border crossings with Egypt had been closed to prevent them seeking sanctuary there.

The order to return to work comes into effect this morning. Mr Yitzhak Zamir, the Attorney-General, made clear that it is backed by a prison sentence which will be enforced.

According to representatives of the doctors, who want their pay to be virtually doubled, only 10 per cent of the country's normal medical staff were by last night on duty in hospitals and clinics.

The Government was reported to be considering a suggestion that the strikers should be mobilized under army reserve legislation.

Some 80 per cent of Israel's hospital directors sent a cable to Mr Menachim Begin, the Prime Minister, warning that they could no longer be responsible for what happened.

At a Cabinet meeting lasting more than four hours, most ministers backed a decision by Mr Yoran Aridor, the Finance Minister, not to increase the 22 per cent offer already made to the doctors.

Even miniters who have whose sympathy in the past with the doctors' claim pointed out that granting it could cause the already overstretched treasury to be overwhelmed

Strike leaders denied the Government's assertion that the back-to-work orders would be valid even if not delivered personally. Government legal advisers also say that the decision of the doctors to resign en masse before leaving their posts does not invalidate the orders.

PLO fear of split

Arafat moves to end 'mutiny' in Lebanon

From Robert Fisk, Damascus

Mr Yassir Arafat, The Palestine Liberation Organization chairman, was last night preparing to expel from his Fatah guerrilla movement the PLO officers who yesterday pointedly refused to accept him any longer as their leader.

PLO officials in Damascus were expressing something akin to despair that the "mutiny" in the Bekaa Valley – which they believe has been instigated by Syria and Libya – could not be brought to an end without dividing the movement.

Mr Arafat himself was yesterday in the northern city of Tripoli on his fourth visit to Lebanon in 10 days, after a meeting of Fatah's executive committee had instructed the eight leading Palestinian officers involved in the rebellion to obey the orders of Mr Arafat as their immediate commander. The eight refused to obey the instruction.

PLO officials here believe Libya has given up to £750,000 to dissident members of Fatah in Syria and Libya to create further dissent among the guerrillas.

The PLO suspects privately that Syria seems bent on discrediting both Mr Arafat's leadership and any attempt by his colleagues to reach a compromise and peaceful solution to the issue of Palestinian sovereignty in the Israeli-occuped West Bank.

It seems certain that the Palestinian units which have refused to accept Mr Arafat's orders will consider setting up their own independent PLO movement. Abu Moussa Abu Majdi, one of the dissident officers, has a contingent in a camp about 50 miles from Damascus, a location protected by the Syrian army. "We can't do anything at this camp," a young Palestinian loyal to Mr Arafat complained. "It's under Syrian military orders. They refuse to obey our orders even here in Syria." The PLO says Libyan Security personnel murdered four of their officers in the Libyan capital of Tripoli earlier this month and that on the same day Colonel Gaddafi the Libyan leader, sent substantial funds to the "mutineers" in the Bekaa.

Last week four heavy artillery pieces arrived at one of the "mutineers" bases. Mr Arafat's

Continued on back page, col 3

Car bomb blamed on apartheid

Pretoria (Reuter).–A Roman Catholic Archbishop yesterday laid much of the blame for Friday's bombing, in which 17 people died, on the South African Government's Racial separation policies.

"Essentially the escalation of violence is a response by desperate people to the built-in violence in an apartheid society", Archbishop Dennis Hurley, chairman of the South African Catholic Bishops' Conference, said in a statement.

The bomb wounded 188 people, the worst guerrilla attack in South Africa's history, when it exploded in front of Air Force headquarters on a busy shopping street.

Mr Louis Le Grange, Minister of Law and Order, said that states harbouring members of the banned African National Congress (ANC) could not expect South Africa to sit back. "Acts of terror . . . will not be tolerated and South Africa will plan her reaction at her own discretion and in her own interests."

In Nairobi, Mr Oliver Tambo, president of the ANC, said it was too early to say whether his organization was responsible for the blast.

Reprisal threat, page 8

Angry fans demand Oval refund

Somerset supporters besieged the Surrey secretary's office at the Oval yesterday after the John Player League cricket match was called off by the captains and umpires at 1.40. About 1,000 people had paid admission.

Ground staff said the pitch was dry, but the captains refused to play, saying the Vauxhall end was too wet. The match should have started at 2.0. When it was announced it would not be played, spectators demanded their money back. Extra police were called but not needed.

Tony Brown, the Somerset secretary, told supporters: "If you don't get your money back from Surrey, you'll get it back from us." Surrey had offered the spectators alternative admission to any of their matches this season.

Reports, page 22

Soviet drive against Solzhenitsyn fund

Moscow (NYT) – Since the middle of last week a Leningrad court has been the scene of a treason trial that appears to represent the most determined effort yet to suppress the Solzhenitsyn Fund, a semi-clandestine group that has aided thousands of Soviet political prisoners and their families over the past decade.

A former journalist, Valery Repin, aged 32, has spent hours in the dock confessing that his work as Leningrad manager of the fund made him a thoughtless pawn of the American Central Intelligence Agency.

His wife, testifying for the prosecution, has corroborated his confession and pleaded for the court's mercy. More than two dozen others have affirmed their role in the purported treachery.

The trial is likely to be followed by the trial of the fund's Moscow manager, Mr Sergei Khodorovich.

The scope of the authorities' efforts and the length of the trial, which has already run four days, and will resume next week, suggest the priority that they attach to the suppression of the fund.

The fund, incorporated in Switzerland, offers aid to inmates of prisons, labour camps and psychiatric hospitals, and to those condemned to terms of exile

Solzhenitsyn interview, page 11

Union calls for £32,760 salary limit in move to help low paid

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

A national "maximum wage" of £32,760 a year, – seven times as much as a new workers' minimum of £90 a week – has been proposed in the course of an internal TUC survey on measures to counteract low pay.

The idea comes from the National Union of Public Employees, which represents 700,000 traditionally low-paid workers in local government, the health services and universities and regards that figure as a "perfectly reasonable" top salary for anyone in Britain to earn.

In evidence to the TUC investigation, Nupe says its members "object to the contrast between the low wages that many of them receive and the gross overvaluation of certain jobs at the top of both public and private industry".

The union acknowledges the practical difficulties in establishing maximum salary levels, but insists: "It will be difficult for unions to look sensibly at negotiating structures within their sectors in order to accommodate action on low pay, without looking at the implications for the whole pay structure, including top salaries."

But the idea of a 7:1 maximum spread between highest and lowest paid workers gets short shift from some of the better-off brethren. The First Division Association, representing Whitehall mandarins, the airline pilot's union, Balpa, and the Engineers and Managers Associaiton are among those who rush to the defence of existing differentials.

The FDA says that such an arrangement would "cut across the rate for the job", discourage unionization at the highest levels and do little or nothing to help the lower paid.

The difference in view emerges in a TUC economic committee policy document on low pay, due to be discussed at the general council on Wednesday. After hearing the views of unions representing nearly seven million members, the TUC finds widespread support for a commitment to a low pay target for the negotiators. The most popular figure is two-thirds of average gross male earnings, which yield a target of £90 a week.

Some unions believe that figure is too high. The celrical union, Apex, insists it is neither realistic nor attainable, and the tailors and garment workers think it is unrealistic and will therefore not succeed in mobilizing members, particularly women. Other unions argue that it should be phased in over a two to four-year period.

The TUC found wide recognition of the need for government backing for the TUC low pay target for both public and private sectors. "Although there is little optimisnm that this would be forthcoming from the present government, it is argued that its policies on low pay and youth wages should be exposed."

Furthermore, there is clear agreement among unions on a commitment to be sought from the Labour Party that in government it would observe the low pay target in respect of its own employees, including making available financial resources and supporting its wider application in the private sector.

Bringing all full-time workers to a minimum of £90 a week, whether by statute or by tripartite agreement between unions, employers and the government would add between 3 and 5 per cent to the national wage bill, according to one union calculation, without taking into account any knock-on effects if unions sought to maintain differentials.

But most unions, the paper adds, would not seek to use such an exercise for self-interest. "There is broad acceptance by unions that progress in improving low pay will imply higher percentage increases for them than for higher paid workers."

There would have to be a vigorous "educational" campaign.

The TUC yesterday published international comparisons on pensions, arguing that Britain has "a poor record". Figures from the National Pensioners' Convention showed that a single pensioner in Belgium, France or West Germany receives more than half average earnings for those countries. In Britain the pension is worth less than a quarter of average earnings. Britons also tend to retire later than their Continental counterparts.



This wellington-clad exhibitor preparing for the opening of the Chelsea Flower Show tomorrow is clearly undaunted by some of the worst weather in the show's history.

Tomorrow the show is open to members of the Royal Horticultural Society; the first public day is Wednesday. However, it may be advisable to go along on Thursday or Friday, since the London Weather Centre says, rather carefully, that it looks as though it may become drier by then.

Whether there have been 36 consecutive wet days in London so far depends on how the day is measured. If between 9am and 9pm, there have been that number, but they include two days when only a trace was recorded. (Photograph: Chris Harris.)

MPs were misled, says barred jail officer

By Peter Evans
Home Affairs correspondent

Mr Richard Brown, chief education officer at Holloway women's prison, yesterday broke his silence to defend himself against being barred from the jail over his professional contract with a former prisoner.

"I was helping her to get a university place to study English", he told *The Times*. "I have not broken prison rules."

Mr Brown said that Mr David Mellor, Under-Secretary of State at the Home Office, misled MPs in a parliamentary answer on May 13 by ascribing powers to Miss Joy Kinsley, Holloway's governor, she does not have.

Miss Kinsley instructed Mr Brown to give her a written assurance that he would not get in touch with the former prisoner. Mr Brown says he refused because links between classes in prison and education outside are essential to a prisoner's chances of rehabilitation.

Mr Brown said he was yesterday visiting two former inmates of Holloway in a mental hospital.

The key to the controversy is prison rule 81. Mr Mellor said the rule requires education officers to make the governor aware of contacts with former prisoners.

Mr Mellor then went on to add: "... and it is open to the governor to prohibit them if in the particular case he considers it advisable to do so in the interests of good order and discipline."

But the rule says nothing about powers of prohibition. It says merely: "No officer shall without the knowledge of the governor communicate with any person whom he knows to be a former prisoner or a relative or friend of a former prisoner."

There is, however, a rule which gives the governor powers to prohibit contact with a former prisoner. But it is in a document which Mr Mellor did not mention and which Mr Brown says does not apply to him.

The document is headed, "Home Office Staff Handbook: Non-industrial Staff". Rule 295 in the handbook refers to prison rule 81 and adds: "It will be for the governor, or the superior officer, to decide whether the contact with an ex-prisoner, relative or friend of a prisoner, or ex-prisoner, should be allowed and, if so, to give whatever advice may be considered appropriate."

Mr Brown's case is that he complied with prison rule 81, but that rule 295 does not apply to him because he is not "Home Office staff".

Science report

Weedkiller with dioxin banned in Germany

By Pearce Wright
Science Editor

Another European country has stopped production of 2,4,5-T, the controversial weedkiller that contains tiny quantities of dioxin.

The latest issue of *New Scientist* reports that production of 1,200 tonnes a year has been stopped in West Germany because new environmental regulations forbid the transportation of wastes contaminated with dioxin.

Although the German process for making 2,4,5-T produced a low level of contamination, it resulted in about four kg of dioxin contaminated waste each year. That was shipped to Antwerp for incineration on special ships in the North Sea.

The ban by the West German Government is another consequence of the dioxin waste controversy which erupted in 1976 from the explosion at the chemical works that devastated the small Lombardy town of Seveso.

Forty-one barrels of well-travelled Italian dioxin waste from that plant were found in France last week.

Dioxin is a colourless crystal made up of the basic elements of oxygen, hydrogen, carbon and chlorine. There are about 75 types, distinguished from one another by the number of chlorine atoms.

The word dioxin has come into common use to mean the most poisonous member of the family, a variety known as 2,3,7,8-TCDD.

Experiments on laboratory animals show that TCDD is less poisonous than botulin, tetanus and diphtheria toxins, but rather more so than strychnine and arsenic.

Cancer and genetic diseases are caused in animals. But as there are no scientifically controlled studies of its effects on man, the impact on people is judged from industrial accidents. They have happened in Britain at Belsover, in Derbyshire, in west Germany and in North America.

A serious accident in 1949 at Mitro, in West Virginia, at a plant producing herbicide directly contaminated 121 workers. They have been followed for the past 33 years by the University of Cincinatti's Institute of Environmental Health.

That study reports that the death rate among them and the rates of cancer and other chronic diseases over the long term, are little different from those among the normal population.

Petrol bomb thrown in Londonderry riot

From Richard Ford, Belfast

About 200 youths pelted the Royal Ulster Constabulary with petrol bombs at the weekend and shots were fired during almost five hours of the worst rioting in Londonderry since the hunger strikes two years ago.

Five hundred petrol bombs were thrown at the police during disturbances, in the Bogside area of the city, which ended early yesterday after the police fired several rounds of plastic bullets to disperse the gangs.

At the height of the rioting several shots were fired at security forces. They returned the fire but do not think anyone was hit. Two policemen were slightly injured by stones and a police Land-Rover was damaged when it was set on fire.

The police believe they were deliberately lured into the confrontation, which occurred on the second anniversary of the hunger strike death of Patsy O'Hara, a member of the Irish National Liberation Army.

Shortly before 11pm on Saturday they were called to investigate a suspicious device near the Savoy Bar. When they arrived they discovered that it had been moved to waste ground, and then the riot began. The device was later found to contain tins of sand.

Earlier there had been three attempts to bring the police into the area when a public house in William Street was set alight, a lorry was burnt near the Guildhall and a bus was hijacked and burnt by a gang of youths.

● Ten men, including a former Belfast city councillor, were charged at Belfast magistrates' court on Saturday with a series of terrorist offences on evidence given by Mr Henry Kirkpatrick, an alleged INLA "supergrass", and were remanded in custody.

Among the accused are James Brown, chairman of the Belfast executive of the Irish Republican Society Party, the political wing of the INLA, who faces a charge of murdering a police constable; Kevin McQuillan, the party's vice-chairman; and Sean Flynn, who recently resigned from Belfast City Council and is charged with conspiracy to murder members of the RUC, and membership of the INLA.

Climbers hurt in three falls

Three men were injured, two seriously, in climbing accidents at the weekend.

Mr Graham Pitt, aged 20, a student, of St George Avenue, Windle, St Helens, Merseyside, is believed to have fallen from a considerable height at Surprise View Rocks, Hathersage, Derbyshire. He suffered extensive injuries to his spine, pelvis and chest.

Mr Noel Crane, aged 19, of Bannerdown, Batheaston, Avon, who was rescued by an RAF helicopter after a 150ft fall in the Wye Valley at Wintoars Leap, Gloucestershire, was yesterday "seriously ill" with multiple fractures in the intensive care unit of Frenchay Hospital, near Bristol.

Mr Richard Hodges, aged 18, also a student, of Ernest Road, Hornchurch, Essex, received head and arm injuries when he fell from Froggatt Edge, Derbyshire.

Missing officer 'not a risk'

The Ministry of Defence yesterday denied that there were any security implications in the disappearance of a senior officer working at the Royal College of Military Science, Shrivenham, Wiltshire.

Lieutenant-Colonel Anthony Godley, aged 49, vanished six weeks ago after leaving his married quarters near the college for work. He is commandant and chief instructor of the joint work study school. His car was found in Folkestone. There was an empty revolver in the boot.

Sentencing young offenders

Courts have stricter powers

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

Stricter and more flexible powers for courts semtencing young offenders, coupled with important changes in the rights of adult defendants, come into force tomorrow under provisions of the Criminal Justice Act, 1982.

Prison and borstal are abolished as penalties for offenders aged under 21 and replaced by a new sentence of "youth custody" which, with detention centre orders, will be the only custodial penalties for that age group.

Courts will have a wide new range of powers to impose "short, sharp shock" three-week custodial sentences on young offenders, impose "curfew" restrictions and order them to refrain for a specified time from activities such as attending football matches.

For adults there is a new legally aided right of appeal to a crown court against a refusal of bail. But the defendant's right to make an unsworn statement from the dock is abolished and, for the first time, courts can remand an accused in his absence with his consent.

Unlike borstal, the new "youth custody" for young offenders will be a sentence of fixed length, normally up to four months' maximum, but it may be extended to life for murder or manslaughter. Courts can also make new, short detention centre orders for only three weeks.

But the Act says that custody must be imposed only where no other penalty is appropriate, and only when an offender is legally represented and after social inquiry reports have been made.

To encourage greater use of non-custodial measures, courts will have increased powers to specify activities that offenders aged under 17 must undertake as part of a supervision order.

They include the power to impose a "curfew", or night restriction order, requiring offenders to stay indoors during specified hours or on certain days, and curtailing activities.

Courts will also be able to order offenders who are the subject of care orders to be removed from their homes for up to six months. That is to prevent persistent offenders in care being returned home by local authority social workers.

The age for community service, where the probation service can provide facilities, is dropped from 17 to 16.

The provisions, which form the main body of the Act, reinforce powers brought in earlier this year under which courts can hold parents responsible for fines and compensation imposed on offenders aged under 17 and conditions attached to probation orders on offenders aged over 17.

There will also be new safeguards for children in local authority care who are held in secure accommodation. From tomorrow they must be released or brought before a juvenile court within 72 hours.

For adults the most controversial measure is that which allows the accused to be remanded in his absence, with his consent, on three successive occasions up to a limit of 28 days.

● The National Association of Probation Officers, which is expected to boycott two of the new measures by refusing to recommend or supervise night curfews and the restrictions prohibiting offenders from certain activities, is urging politicians to give a committment that the meaures will be reassessed and revoked after the election.

In a letter to the four main political parties it says: "We consider the policing of curfews to be a totally inappropriate role for probation officers or social workers.

Christian CND in vigil at air base

From Nicholas Timmins, Upper Heyford

The christian section of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament yesterday spent the day discussing theology and non-violent direct action in a muddy field outside the United States Air Force base at Upper Heyford, in Oxfordshire, before deciding that some people would try to go over the wire today to pray on the base.

About 80 people stayed on after a march of about 2,000 to the base on Saturday. An ecumenical service for Pentecost was held, followed by a vigil throughout Saturday night.

The Bishop of Kensington, the Right Rev Mark Santer and the Bishop of Dudley the Right Rev Anthony Dumper, joined the march to the base, which houses F1-11 nuclear bombers.

Gifts of a cherry tree and a cross were accepted outside the base by Mr Peter Blaker, the Minister of State for the Armed Forces. He took the gifts, he said, "to show that we too are committed to peace, as committed as anyone else in the country".

Lady Olga Maitland, the founder of Women and Families for Defence, spent the weekend in a mobile camper handing out leaflets supporting the Government's stand on defence to Christian CND supporters and in villages around the base.

She said that she had been received without hostility but accused CND of misusing a religious occasion for political purposes.

Mr Paul Johns, the chairman of Christian CND and a Methodist, said that the distinction between religious and political activity was artificial.

Soldiers dead in truck

Military and civilian police last night were investigating the deaths of two part-time soldiers on a night exercise on Salisbry Plain.

Corporal William Kerr, married, of Tiger Way, Downs Road, Lower Clapton, and Lance-Corporal Richard Desmond, of Park Avenue, Stratford, both east London, were found in the cab of an Army truck.

An Army spokesman said there no signs of violence. A theory is that they died of carbon monoxide poisoning.

They were found early yesterday and taken to the RAF hospital at Wroughton, near Swindon, but were dead on arrival.

Campaign to save farm land

People in scattered hamlets on the North Downs in Kent are campaigning against 631 acres of farm land in the Buckland and Dene valleys being used as an Army training ground.

Their campaign, backed by Gravesham Borough Council, Kent County Council, 11 parish councils and more than thirty local and national environmental groups, has gained a public inquiry, to be held in September.

Horse bolts

Nicola Greenhough, aged two, was placed in intensive care with chest injures after a horse pulling a trap bolted among spectators at a carnival in Mossley, Greater Manchester, on Saturday.

Mercouri sees omen for marbles' return

By Christopher Warman, Arts Correspondent

Miss Melina Mercouri, the Greek Minister of Culture and Sciences and scourge of the British for not returning the Elgin Marbles to the Parthenon, looked up to see the sun shining in London yesterday and said: "It is an omen. We believe in omens."

The phenomenon increased her optimism that the marbles will be returned in the foreseeable, if not the near, future.

A UN conference of culture ministers last autumn supported her determined campaign for their restitution, and now the Greek Government has unanimously endorsed the proposal to make a formal request to the British Government. That will not come from Miss Mercouri, who is on an unofficial visit.

She is to see Lord Belstead, Minister of State at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, today on a courtesy call, but will not raise the question of the marbles. "If, however, the matter is raised she will certainly make her views known", the Greek Embassy said.

She believes that the marbles should be returned as of right, regardless of the arguments that if Lord Elgin had not shipped them to Britain they would not have survived and that they have been well looked after at the British Museum.

The question of what happens to them once they have arrived back in Greece, whether they should be placed in a museum or put back into the Parthenon, should be decided in Greece, she argues.

Standing outside the Greek Ambassador's residence in Upper Brook Street, Mayfair, Miss Mercouri recalled that she had joined demonstrations at the house, then the Greek Embassy, against the dictatorship of the colonels in 1968, had gone on hunger strike and addressed a public protest in Trafalgar Square.

As she remembered support from the British people at the time, she was wished good luck by a passerby yesterday for her latest campaign. "I need good luck. We need your help", she said.

Last night she delivered the Herbert Read memorial lecture at the Institute of Contemporary Arts.

Support for BL deal in doubt

From Our Correspondent
Glasgow

Shop stewards may urge 1,300 striking workers at BL's Albion works on Glasgow to reject a national union recommendation for a return to work.

A mass meeting today is to hear details of the proposed settlement agreed between National executive officers of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers and the BL management.

Officially Mr James McLean, the shop steward's convener, would say only: "We are going to the meeting with a formula presented to us by national officials, which we are instructed to take to our membership".

But Albion shop stewards are angry because the plan appears to avoid the issue of compulsory redundancies, which started the two-week strike.

BL has threatened to close the Albion plant, which makes all the axles for its trucks division. Thhe company wants to cut 146 jobs and needs 12 more volunteers to fill the quota.

Another threat to vanishing butterflies

By Hugh Clayton

Scientists think that a small, brown butterfly in in danger of following the Large Blue into extinction soon. The Heath Fritillary, which should start to flutter through its surviving haunts in a few weeks, is now found only in Kent and Cornwall.

Mr Alan Stubbs, a scientist with the Nature Conservancy Council, said: "It is reduced to three sites, all of which have major conservation problems".

Early this century the butterfly, which prefers quiet glades, was found in about fifty British woods.

The council, a quango which administers wildlife law, hopes to enable the butterfly to survive. In 1979 it declared the handsome Large Blue extinct, and it fears that others among Britain's 60 wild butterfly species could disappear by the end of the century.

The Heath Fritillary is light brown, with a chequered pattern on the wings. Mr Stubbs explained that one of its remaining haunts was sympathetically managed but very small.

Another had begun to be managed for butterflies, but the operation might be too late. The third was threatened with an increase in density of tree cover which could make the area too dark for the delicate insect.

Four qualify to contest crossword final

The second regional final of the 1983 Collins Dictionaries/*Times* Crossword Championship was held yesterday in Leeds. It was attended by 218 competitors, of whom the first four qualified for the national final in September, Our Crossword Editor writes.

The winner was Dr John Sykes, of Oxford, head of the German dictionaries department and a national crossword champion on a number of occasions. He scored maximum puzzle points of 124 and 88 time bonus points.

Joint runners-up, with 78 time bonus points, were Dr P. J. Mayo, of Sheffield, a university lecturer in Russian, and Mr W. L. Miron, of Newark, a solicitor. Mr R. M. Hartill, of Stockton-on-Tees, a theatre manager, achieved fourth place and a place in the national final, with 70 time bonus points.

Prizes were presented by Mr Alan Macfarlane, publishing director of Collins Dictionaries.

Sale Room

$660,000 for 'miracle' book set

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

The complete set of books published on vellum by the Kelmscott Press, put together by John A Saks, the enthusiastic American collector, was auctioned by Christie's on Friday for $660,000 (estimate $300,000-$400,000), or £425,806. The set was bought by Maggs, the London antiquarian book dealers.

The publications had been divided into 49 lots but were offered first as a collection and readily found a buyer. Such a set is extraordinarily, almost miraculously, rare. The editions of all the Kelmscott publications varied in size but in two cases only five copies were printed on vellum.

Thus only five complete sets on vellum could have been formed. Three sets were owned by William Morris, the presiding genius of the press, Emery Walker, the printer, and Fairfax Murray, the collector and close collaborator.

Sydney Cockerell, Morris's secretary stated in 1898 that "the extreme difficulty of completing a set after the copies are scattered makes it unlikely that there will ever be a fourth". It was nevertheless achieved by John Saks, including 21 titles from the Morris library and two presentation copies from Morris.

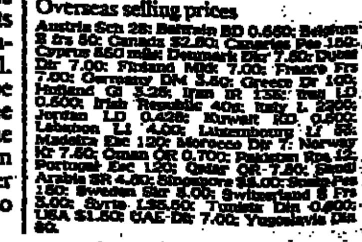
Christie's sale of printed books and Western manuscripts totalled £840,431, with only 2 per cent unsold. A *Histoire Ancienne*, spanning the fairly lengthy period from the Creation to the death of Julius Caesar, written and illuminated in Paris about 1380, was sold for $262,000 (estimate $200,000-$250,000), or £169,092, to H. P. Kraus, the New York dealer.

It incorporates two large miniatures and 76 single ones. The same dealer spent $66,000 (estimate $40,000-$60,000) on a Paris Psalter and Offices from a *Breviary* of about 1285-1297.

Sotheby's held a two-day sale of contemporary art in New York on Friday and Saturday, totalling £1,855,764, with 23 per cent (or 34 lots) left unsold. The auctioneers commented that there were more people interested in the field than in the comparable sale last autumn and prices were higher.

A new auction record price for the work of Jasper Johns was set when his 40in by 60in work "In Memory of My Feelings – Frank O'Hara" of 1961 was sold to an American private collector. It is described as "oil on canvas with objects".

Overseas selling prices
Austria Sch 28; Bahrain BD 0.650; Belgium B Frs 50; Canada $2.50; Canaries Pes 150; Cyprus 550 mils; Denmark Dkr 7.50; Dubai Dir 7.00; Finland Mkk 7.00; France Frs 7.00; Germany DM 3.50; Greece Dr 100; Holland Gl 3.25; Iran IR 135; Iraq LD 0.500; Irish Republic 40p; Italy L 2200; Jordan LD 0.428; Kuwait KD 0.500; Lebanon Ll 4.00; Luxembourg Lf 55; Madeira Esc 120; Morocco Dir 7; Norway Kr 7.50; Oman OR 0.700; Pakistan Rps 12; Portugal Esc 120; Qatar QR 7.50; Saudi Arabia SR 4.00; Singapore $4.00; Spain Pes 150; Sweden Skr 5.00; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Syria L55.50; Tunisia Din 0.600; USA $1.50; UAE Dir 7.00; Yugoslavia Din 80.



هكذا من الإهمال

Over-insulated homes may lead to 1,500 deaths a year, surveyor says

By Baron Phillips, Property Correspondent

Modern heating and insulation methods are believed to be a serious threat to health which at its worst can result in more than 1,500 deaths a year, according to a leading building surveyor.

The cause is that the Government's "Save It" campaign has been too successful, and homes are now too well insulated, Mr Malcolm Hollis, a chartered surveyor, says.

Home owners have reduced heat loss and draughts to the minimum but have forgotten the need for adequate ventilation. In certain parts of the country, especially Scotland, the North and the West, there is a growing danger of radiation poisoning directly attributable to poor ventilation.

In those areas difficulties are being caused by radon, a dense radioactive gas formed from uranium 238. The uranium, in a very weak form, is present in the ground, particularly where the underlying bedrock is granite.

It is absorbed naturally by building materials such as clay bricks, blocks and masonry, where it breaks down into radioactive materials, one of which is the gas.

Randon can then percolate through the house walls and be inhaled by the residents. Decaying randon also produces a substance called pollondium, which is known to cause lung cancer.

In the past randon has not been a problem. It is brought into most homes through natural air-flow, three-quarters of it being emitted from the Earth's crust and the rest from masonry.

But now homeowners have insulated so much against heat loss and draughts that they do not provide adequate ventilation. That leads to randon from masonry being trapped, when it can build up to dangerous levels inside the home.

Mr Hollis, who has studied the subject, said last week: "The very low levels of radiation present are in themselves usually not a problem, but the reduced ventilation can multiply the damaging effects by up to three times.

"It is felt that there is a probability of this causing death at the rate exceeding 1,500 a year."

Government agencies are aware of the growing threat. A survey is being conducted by the National Radiological Protection Board into the extent of the danger and the results are expected in about two years' time. A Royal Commission on environmental pollution is also due to report on the problem towards the end of this year.

The full extent of the danger is not yet clearly known but building surveyors such as Mr Hollis have become increasingly concerned about the long-term implications of campaigns such as "Save It".

He believes that while it is important to reduce energy consumption, consumers must be made aware of the possible side-effects of making their homes completely draught-proof and double-glazed.

The situation is exacerbated by modern building design, which does not normally include a fireplace and chimney, natural airways.

There are simple methods of eliminating the dangers of radon. According to Mr Hollis, the provision of a horizontal membrane between the earth and the ground floor of the building will be sufficient to reduce by three quarters the gas penetration into a home.



War highlight: Terency Cuneo, the military artist, putting the finishing touches to the official painting of the Scots Guards action at the flare-lit Tumbledown Mountain in the Falklands conflict.

Why some are more prone to accidents

By Pearce Wright
Science Editor

What makes one person more accident-prone than another? New research at the Medical Research Council's applied psychology unit, in Cambridge, seeks the answers to that question.

The results could have important applications in matters as diverse as selecting and training pilots and the rehabilitation of people who have suffered strokes or a head injury.

A report of the work in the latest issue of the council's monthly bulletin says it is hardly surprising that the brain occasionally fails to function perfectly, given its tremendous complexity.

Errors of perception are commonplace for most people. Usually they result in little more than a slight surprise, or a minor setback: dialling the wrong telephone number, burning the toast, tripping over the cat or cutting yourself with the bread knife.

On other occasions the slightest error can have disastrous consequences, even though in terms of perception it differs little from one of those everyday slips.

Dr John Duncan, Dr Frank McKenna and Dr Ivan Brown are trying to discover what it is about particular task or the conditions in which it is being done that causes a person to make a mistake. They are also looking at human characteristics which might make one person more error-prone than another.

One of the projects is research into complex activities. When driving, even a single manoeuvre, such as overtaking a car ahead, involves the coordination of many subcomponents of the task, and the less central components, such as mirror-checking or anticipation, may be most likely to be neglected during absent-minded slips.

Funds threat to historic homes

By a Staff Reporter

The pressure on public funds as historic homes are offered to the nation by owners facing huge tax burdens is becoming so great that the Government will have to come to the rescue or some properties will not be saved, according to Mr Angus Stirling, director-general-designate of the National Trust.

He was speaking yesterday after it became known that difficulties surround an offer of the early eighteenth-century Calke Abbey, near Derby, built by Sir John Harpur and home of the Harpur-Crewe family.

Calke Abbey, magnificently furnished and full of Victoriana, is described in Sir Nikolaus Pevsner's *Derbyshire* as "very ambitious in scale if somewhat coarse in detail".

It was offered to the nation, with its park and a substantial amount of land, in lieu of tax after the death of Mr Charles Harpur-Crewe in March, 1981. The tax bill is understood to be about £8m.

Mr Stirling said: "The family trustees offered the house, the park and the land, the land providing us with an endowment for the property.

"But the Government rejected the idea of the land being accepted. So it means in effect that there is no endowment

"Without very substantial public funds in one form or another we could not cope."

Racing pigeons grounded by lethal virus

Pigeon fanciers have been prevented from entering their birds in competitions on the Continent because of a virus

They have been forced to scrap the racing calendar for this year, just as the season has begun. The Ministry of Agriculture imposed the ban, which took effect at midnight, when it discovered that the disease, Paramyxo, had spread from Holland and Belgium into France.

Mr Roy Ryals, a fancier for 35 years and president of the Royal Pigeon Racing Association, which has 109,000 members, said: "It is a terrible disappointment for everyone, with the season just under way.

Yard study report on 'corrupt police'

By Stewart Tendler, Crime Reporter

Reports on allegations of police corruption linked to the £3.4m silver bullion robbery in 1980 are being studied by the Director of Public Prosecutions, Scotland Yard said yesterday.

The reports were drawn up during investigations led by Deputy Assistant Commissioner Ronld Steventon, which have been under way for some time. They refer to allegations concerning 12 bars of the silver which were missing when the haul was recovered by the police.

The Yard issued its statement on the progress of the inquiry yesterday after the *News of the World* reported that Mr John McVicar, the former bank robber, who is now a journalist, had uncovered evidence on the disappearance of the silver. Mr McVicar claims to have interviewed several members of the robbery gang who have not been caught.

According to the newspaper, a documentary videotape being made by Mr McVicar would include allegations of corruption involving a senior policeman below the rank of commander, a wealthy businessman and a solicitor.

Livestock to be shipped to Falklands

A cargo of hundreds of animals and birds, ranging from farm livestock to budgerigars, is to be shipped to the Falkland Islands in July, Our Agriculture Correspondent writes.

The shipment is being arranged by the Falklands appeal fund and the Crown Agents and is intended to help the islanders to rebuild their economy after the losses suffered during the Argentine invasion.

The cost of the project is about £125,000, out of £640,000 so far raised by the fund. Many of the animals have been given by farmers and breed societies.

During the Argentine occupation many animals were killed for food by troops.

Solicitors 'face £20m in error claims'

By David Nicholson-Lord

In a dispute among solicitors over compulsory insurance against negligence claims, eight claims worth more than £1m each have been taken out against firms. One solicitor has estimated that up to £20m could be involved.

The claims, under the compulsory indemnity scheme operated by the Law Society, have brought to a head a simmering quarrel between the "richer" and "poorer" ends of the profession over the costs of the scheme. Under pressure from the smaller, provincial firms the society has now agreed to bring forward proposals for change as soon as possible. The eight claims, which may also involve questions of professional misconduct, stem mainly from large-scale commercial deals but also involve a matrimonial case, one of conveyancing and another relating to the conduct of a High Court Action. A mistake in the disposal of shares as also been alleged.

The Law Society has declined to give details of the cases, or the total amount set aside, on the ground that they might identify the firms concerned. It could not say whether disciplinary action might be taken.

The disclosure has led to fears that a new pattern of seven-figure claims is being set. The previous record for a settlement was just under £1m, although this was the only figure above £500,000 since the scheme began in 1975.

Mr Stanley Best, chairman of the British Legal Association, representing 3,000 solicitors in smaller practices, estimated that up to £20m could have been set aside to deal with the claims.

Smaller firms are angry because, they claim, they are subsidizing the richer London firms under the scheme's present arrangements. Premiums, currently calculated on a per capita basis, are to rise by 15 per cent from September when the maximum limit for cover will be set at £500,000.

Mr Best said that the increase, to £1,565 a year for a London solicitor and £1,204 for others, could represent 10 per cent of the income of a solicitor doing relatively unrewarding legal aid work in the provinces but only 0.5 per cent of a city solicitor's earnings.

"It is absolutely disgraceful because there is no question that the profession has to do a great deal of legal aid work to help people in difficulty", he said.

"If the wealthy practitioners have to put up their charges to cover insurance costs, the large corporations which are their clients can afford to pay. But the legal aid practitioner doesn't have the means to do that because the limits are laid down by Parliament."

The provincial firms want premiums to reflect turnover and are seeking a ballot of the Law Society's membership. Senior officials are expected to make new proposals before the end of July.

House to be rebuilt in Australia

Workmen in Southampton yesterday began dismantling a house which will be shipped to Australia and rebuilt at a cost of £40,000.

The house, "Mon Repos", belonged to Bert Hinkler, the Australian test pilot, who was killed in 1933 while flying over the Italian Alps.

It was to have been demolished by Southampton City Council until Hinkler's home town of Bundaberg, in Queensland, decided to save it.

Three killed in road crash

Three people died and three were injured when two cars were in collision on the Hereford to Worcester road near Malvern on Saturday night.

The dead were Mr Nigel Carver, aged 19, of Jubilee Drive, Upper Colwall, near Hereford, Paul Holt, aged 25, of Mersey Road, Worcester, and Miss Sandra Turner, aged 19, of Morin Close, Worcester.

Blaze death

Mr Thomas O'Dwyer, aged 38, died yesterday when fire swept through the bedroom where he slept. Fireman fighting the blaze, in St Paul's Avenue, Slough, Berkshire, found his body.

Parachutist dies

Miss Kay Walker, aged 23, of Leam Lane Estate, Gateshead, Tyne and Wear, was killed on Saturday when her parachute failed to open in an organized drop from a helicopter at Sunderland airport.

Mosque protest

The Western Animal League claimed responsibility yesterday for spattering red paint on a £300,000 mosque which was opened in Gloucester on Saturday. It said it was protesting against traditional Muslim methods of slaughter.

Aldershot women protest

Two women in Aldershot have started a petition demanding official action to protect them from off-duty soldiers, after the conviction last week of six members of the Parachute Regiment for rape

Mrs Joy Aynsley and Mrs Jean Burt, her sister, "want the Army to take some responsibility for what their men are doing off duty".

Mrs Aynsley, aged 32, who has a daughter aged 15, said: "At night Aldershot is a ghost town for the civilian population because women do not want to be propositioned. A woman driver can just be waiting at traffic lights".

An Army spokesman in Aldershot said yesterday that relations with the local people were quite satisfactory.

Writers' payout scheme begins

By Kenneth Gosling

In a little under six weeks a computer at Stockton-on-Tees, Cleveland, will start calculating the earnings on up to 100,000 books borrowed from public libraries, as the public lending right scheme moves towards its first payouts to authors next February.

So far 5,000 writers and illustrators have registered under the scheme, a process some regarded as unwieldy and complicated; and because there may be as many as 8,000 more eligible to register by the end of June, a reminder to the reluctant has been issued by the PLR registrar, Mr John W. Sumsion.

Central government funds of £2m, less administrative costs of between 15 and 25 per cent, have been allocated for the first year's share-out. This will be distributed according to the popularity of registered author's works in the libraries. There is a top limit of £5,000, so that more is available to the average writer.



Dr Magnus Pyke: critical of 'rigmarole'.

Dr Mangus Pyke, the scientist and author of a number of books – "around the 20 mark" – was critical of "this tremendous rigmarole" although he had filled in the necessary forms to qualify for PLR.

"It has taken at least six months to get all this done," he said. "There is some scepticism that we shall not get much out of it, anyway. A couple of years ago I received a modest cheque from the German lending rights and I had not done a darned thing except write a book."

Both he and Mr Michael Bond had reservations about the requirement to track down their illustrators.

Mr Bond, author of the Paddington Bear children's books, who is working on a Paddington television script, said that getting agreement from the illustrator on the per centage split of PLR payments was difficult.

"But by and large I am pleased it has happened and that a principle has been established, although there is quite a lot of paperwork," he said.

ELECTION JUNE 83 Defence dispute ● Poll findings ● Name the face ● Constituency profiles

Labour 'will not reduce defence cash until economy is growing'

By Rodney Cowton, Defence Correspondent

A reduction in the proportion of resources spent on defence under a Labour government would be dependent on securing growth in the economy, Mr John Silkin said yesterday.

As the Labour Party's spokesman on defence matters he was rejecting a claim by Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, that Labour's policy would destroy 400,000 jobs. Mr Silkin said the Labour manifesto made clear that the party would endanger neither defence nor employment.

He agreed that it might well be two years before growth in the economy began to reduce the proportion of resources taken by defence.

According to the Labour manifesto, it is the party's policy to reduce the proportion of the nation's resources devoted to defence so that the burden borne by the nation would be brought into line with that of the other main European Nato countries.

In a statement on Saturday, Mr Heseltine said that, taking last year, that commitment would imply reducing Britain's spending from 5.1 per cent of gross domestic product to 3.5 per cent, which meant a cut of £4,500m and a loss of 400,000 jobs.

Mr Silkin, however, said that by expanding the economy Labour would be able to spend the same volume of money on defence while reducing it as a proportion of gross domestic product.

He added that it was a programme for the full period of a Parliament, and it was also part of Labour's policy to encourage a general reduction in defence spending internationally.

Mr Heseltine has produced a list of almost. 500 establishments, in more than 270 constituencies, owned by companies to which in 1981-82 the Ministry of Defence paid at least £5m for defence procurement work. By implication he is saying that at those plants jobs could be at risk.

He said yesterday that it was not possible to give an analysis of the areas where jobs would be most at risk.

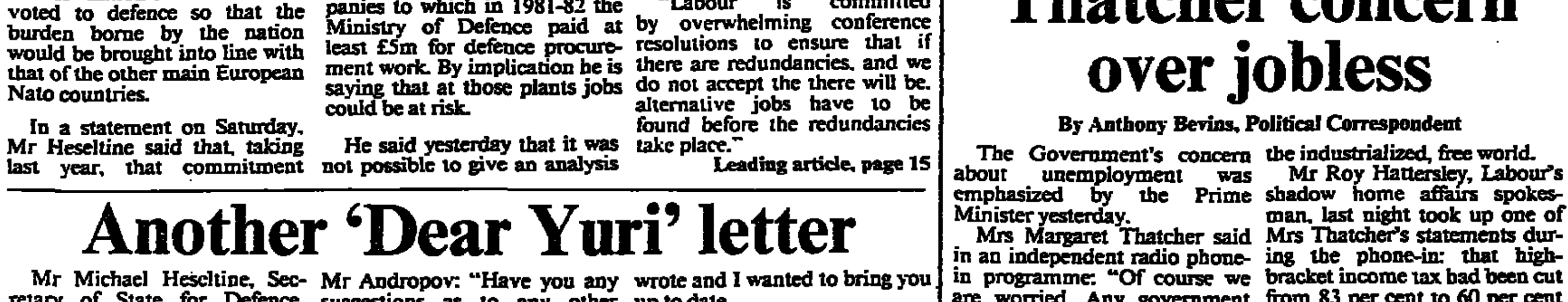
He added that to reduce the claims made by defence on national resources to the level of other European countries through economic growth would require growth of 5 per cent a year. If no allowance was made for savings through the scrapping of nuclear weapons, Labour would need growth of 8 per cent.

Such growth had not been achieved since the Second World War.

● Mr Denzil Davies, shadow Secretary of State for Wales, said yesterday that Mr Heseltine's list of "defence establishments" where jobs would be at risk under Labour was "another of those pathetic gimmicks by which he demeans himself and the office of Secretary of State.

"Labour is committed by overwhelming conference resolutions to ensure that if there are redundancies, and we do not accept the there will be, alternative jobs have to be found before the redundancies take place."

Leading article, page 15



Another 'Dear Yuri' letter

Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, yesterday took a leaf out of *Private Eye's* book and wrote a spoof "Dear Mr Andropov" letter in the name of Michael Foot.

The Labour Party recently sent a letter to Mr Yuri Andropov, asking what nuclear arms reductions the Soviet Union would make if Britain renounced its deterrent.

Mr Heseltine suggested a follow-up from Mr Foot, asking Mr Andropov: "Have you any suggestions as to any other country that might follow my one-sided gamble, or am I really playing Russian roulette?"

The Defence Secretary's version begins: "Dear Mr Andropov, You will remember that I wrote to you recently about defence policies that I intend to pursue when I am eleeted Prime Minister.

"You have not replied yet, which is just as well as things have moved on a bit since I last wrote and I wanted to bring you up to date.

"I have long opposed any British involvement in nuclear weapons, an issue I have to fight with Labour Prime Ministers since the war. Now I am in charge, no one need doubt there are going to be big changes.

"I have put my name to Labour's manifesto that gives up Britain's independent nuclear deterrent and gives America four years to get their nuclear weapons out."

Thatcher concern over jobless

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

The Government's concern about unemployment was emphasized by the Prime Minister yesterday.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher said in an independent radio phone-in programme: "Of course we are worried. Any government would be worried, any human *being would be worried, but you* deal with the problem by saying what are the causes?, let's analyse them, let's deal with them. That gives us the best hope for the future, and gives our young people the best chance for the future."

She said that the recession was tragic, but its tragic effects were being felt by 26 million people unemployed throughout the industrialized, free world.

Mr Roy Hattersley, Labour's shadow home affairs spokesman, last night took up one of Mrs Thatcher's statements during the phone-in: that high-bracket income tax bad been cut from 83 per cent to 60 per cent to keep senior businessmen and *managers in Britain.*

He said: "Once again, Mrs Thatcher has shown scant regard for the truth when the facts stand in the way of propaganda that she wants to make on behalf of the Tory Party. New evidence on Britain's brain drain has revealed that, under the Tories, the exodus of our ablest executives and scientists has soared.

Poll 'indicates Tory majority of 98'

By John Winder

A poll of marginal constituencies shows a Conservative lead there of 2 per cent as opposed to 6 per cent a week ago. That, however, if reproduced at the general election, would still give the Conservatives a 9 per cent lead in the country as a whole and a comfortable victory.

The poll was carried out by Harris Research for London Weekend Television's programme, *Weekend World*. The average lead in the marginals chosen was 0.1 per cent in 1979 when the Conservatives had a 7 per cent national lead.

Based on more than 900 respondents, the poll showed 43 per cent supporting the Conservatives, 41 per cent the Labour Party, 15 per cent the Alliance, and 1 per cent others. According to calculations by Professor Ivor Crewe, of Essex University the poll results implies an overall Tory majority of 98.

The poll covered 44 constituencies and was conducted on Thursday and Friday last week.

In constituencies where Liberal came first or second in 1979, voting intention was shown as 48 per cent for the Conservatives, 24 per cent for Labour, and 27 per cent for the Alliance, which would mean Liberals losing seats to the Conservatives.

The voting intentions of nearly 500 people in 20 constituencies were: Conservative 41 per cent; Labour 43 per cent; and Alliance 15 per cent.

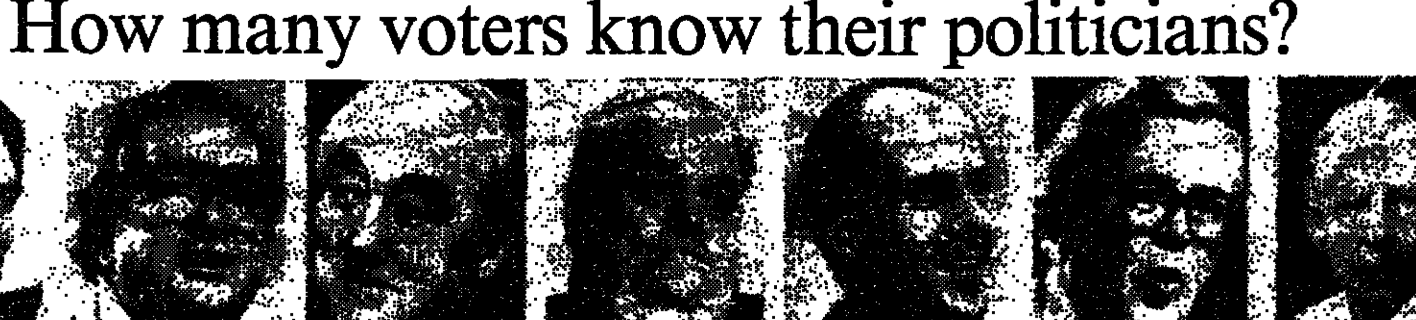
Three Sunday newspapers carried opinion polls yesterday and all showed the Conservatives with a strong lead.

The Sunday Times published a MORI poll showing Conservatives with 47 per cent, Labour 30 per cent and Alliance 21 per cent, with 2 per cent for others.

The Observer's Harris Research Centre poll gave the Conservatives 45 per cent, Labour 36 per cent, and Alliance 18 per cent.

In the *Sunday Mirror*, a Marplan poll showed Conservatives at 47 per cent, Labour 34 per cent, and Alliance 18 per cent.

How many voters know their politicians?





Owen: 51% | Healey: 79% | Whitelaw: 68% | Smith: 73% | Tebbit: 40% | Howe: 59% | Shore: 41%










Steel: 85% | Hattersley: 33% | Thatcher: 99% | Benn: 75% | Jenkins: 73% | Foot: 97% | Parkinson: 18%

With just 17 days left to polling day, millions of voters are still unable to identify Britain's leading politicians, or the party they represent. The blow to the public image and standing of Cabinet ministers and senior Opposition spokesman alike, is revealed today by the results of a MORI poll, commissioned by *The Sunday Times*.

And, the least known of the 14 politicians whose photographs electors were asked to name is Mr Cecil Parkinson, Chairman of the Conservative Party. Less the one in five. 18 per cent of those polled recognized him by his photograph, and only 44 per cent knew which party he represents. More embarrassing, only 20 per cent of Conservative supporters identified him.

The poll was conducted last week and coincided with Mr Parkinson heading his party's first political broadcast on television on Tuesday night.

Mr Nroman Tebbit, who also featured in the broadcast, fared little better. Just 40 per cent recognized the Secretary of State for Employment, and a third of those interviewed did not know he is a Conservative, or thought he belonged to another party.

The party leaders are better, but not universally, known. One per cent of those polled did not recognize Mrs Thatcher from a picture. Mr Michael Foot was correctly named by 97 per cent. Within the Alliance, Mr David Steel was more correctly identified, 85 per cent, than Mr Roy Jenkins, 73 per cent.

Apart from Mr Foot, and Mr Denis Healey, the Labour Party's shadow Cabinet appears to be aptly named. Mr Roy Hattersley, despite numerous recent television appearances, was correctly identified by one third of interviewees, and only a slim majority knew he was in the Labour Party.

Mr Peter Shore, who is set to be Chancellor of the Exchequer *if Labour is victorious*, was only known by 41 per cent of the voters.

If the leading politicians are to attract more public recognition, they should concentrate on women, who are considerably worse than men at identifying parliamentary figures. The one person to have made a surprisingly large impact on voters is Mr Cyril Smith, the Liberal, recognized by 73 per cent of people.

Several politicians have improved their ratings since April, 1978, when MORI conducted a similar poll. Me Wedgwood Benn is now identified by 75 per cent of electors, compared to 51 per cent five years ago. Mr William Whitelaw's face is recognized by 68 per cent of the voters, compared to 48 per cent. The biggest increase in correct identification belongs to Sir Geoffrey Howe, 59 per cent compared with 13 per cent.

"These figures show just how turned off people are by the election", Mr Robert Worcester of MORI said yesterday. "They provided a blow to some of the leading lights of all parties

MORI interviewed 960 respondents out of 1,216 who had previously been interviewed on April 21 to 25, 1983. Respondents were originally selected to be representative by age, sex, social class and work status of adults aged over 18 in Great Britain. Interviews were conducted face to face on May 17 to 18, in 61 constituencies throughout Great Britain. Data were weighted to reflect housing tenure by first survey voting intentions.

Leading politicians step up campaigning

By Richard Evans

While Mrs Margaret Thatcher visits the South-west, Mr Foot travels to the Midlands, and Mr Jenkins campaigns in London, other leading politicians are today increasing their speaking engagements.

Mr Michael Heseltine is addressing five meetings. At 11.30am he speaks at the Conservative offices in Manor Road, Bradford and addresses party workers at a Conservative club in Blackmoor Foot Road, Crosland Moor, Huddersfield (2.15pm). At 3.15pm he is at an open air meeting in Keighely, before going to Wetherby High School, Hallfield Lane, Wetherby (7.30pm). Mr Peter Walker is speaking at The Guildhall, Worcester (8pm). Sir Geoffery Howe is at a meeting at Phillip's Church Hall, Knowle (7.30pm) then goes to Yardley School, Church Road, Yardley, for an 8.45 meeting. Sir Keith Joseph speaks at Hemel Hempstead School, Heath Lane, Hemel Hempstead (8pm).

Mr Edward Heath speaks at an open air meeting near Exeter High Street (12.30pm) and at Saltash, Cornwall (7.30pm). Mr James Prior is speaking at Cherry Hinton Conservative Club, Cherry Hinton, Cambridge (15.15pm), and at Bushfield School, Orton, Peterborough (8.30pm).

For Labour, Mr Denis Healey will be going on a walkabout in Stirling before attending three public meetings in Newcastle upon Tyne.

Mr Roy Hattersley is speaking at Allerton Bywater working men's club near Leeds (8pm).

● Nominations for general election candidates close today (Monday). A full list of the candidates, together with a map of the new constituencies, will appear in *The Times* on Wednesday.

Mr Neil Kinnock will be in the Isle of Man then in north-east Bolton for an afternoon workabout. He will also speak in Chorley town hall (7.30pm) and at Bradfield junior school, Leyland (8pm).

Geoffrey Smith



COMMENT

How important is the Thatcher-Pym fracas? Will it colour the rest of the campaign, or is it of merely passing and trivial significance? And what does it tell us of what a second Thatcher government would be like?

That the Prime Minister dealt somewhat abruptly with her Foreign Secretary, first at the press conference launching the manifesto on Wednesday and then at the opening regular news conference on Friday, is beyond question. She might on both occasions have expressed herself more delicately. But the substance of what she said was, to my mind, justified on both occasions.

On Wednesday Mr Pym implied, in answer to a question, that the future of the Falklands might be netotiated with Argentina if it renounced the use of force to settle the dispute. That is not British government policy, and it was not unreasonable for Mrs Thatcher to prevent a misapprehension developing – especially as *it might* have had international repercussions.

Badly timed remark

On Friday Mrs Thatcher was asked to comment on Mr Pym's remark on a television discussion that he would prefer the Conservatives not to have a landslide majority. He was right that landslides do not, on the whole, produce successful governments. That is a judgment that would come well from a political scientist or a journalist.

But it was not wise from a senior party politician in the middle of an election campaign. Mrs Thatcher was bound to dissociate herself from it. How could Conservative candidates be expected to fight in very marginal seats if they felt that their leader did not even want them to win?

So in slapping down Mr Pym in the way she did, Mrs Thatcher was brusque but correct. She will be seen as having displayed the very strength of leadership for which the electorate admires her beyond all other qualities. She will not lose marks with the voters at the moment by appearing to be tough.

Yet these episodes may come to assume a greater electoral significance if Mrs Thatcher hogs the limelight throughout the campaign. The risk for her is not that she may appear to be too strong, not that she may seem to be too much in command of her Cabinet, but that she may give the impression of being the only minister who counts at all.

She can afford from time to time to assert her leadership publicly over her team, but not to allow it to seem that she has no team worth leading. If no other minister makes an impact during the campaign, the fracas with Mr Pym may come to be cited – inaccurately but perhaps effectively – as evidence of that failing.

But what about beyond the election? Has Mrs Thatcher behaved dismissively towards Mr Pym now because she intends to dismiss him then? Mrs Thatcher has denied that he has given her an ultimatum that he would leave the Government if he did not remain Foreign Secretary. He would be unwise to do so. He might well find his bluff was called, just as Mr Prior did when he tried to stay at the Department of Employment rather than go to Northern Ireland.

Probable move for Pym

Mrs Thatcher probably does intend to move Mr Pym from the Foreign Office, just as she certainly intends to move Mr Whitelaw from the Home Office. But whe will want to keep both of them in the Cabinet – unless, of course, Mr Pym were simply to rule himself out.

The precise nature of the next Thatcher Cabinet, assuming that she wins, has not yet been settled. It will depend to some degree upon the extent of the victory – as Mr Pym must have had in mind when he was speaking on television – but it is most unlikely to be composed simply of congenial political spirits.

One only has to study the manifesto to realize that Mrs Thatcher is a more cautious politician than is often appreciated. She and Mr Pym do not like each other, but they will in all probability continue to work with each other.

CONSTITUENCY PROFILE **Bradford, North**

Labour in public civil strife

CANDIDATES

Patrick Wall	Lab
Ben Ford	Ind Lab
Geoffrey Lawler	C
Peter Birkby	SDP

In Bradford North, there is the scent of personal rather than party political battle. Mr Ben Ford is running an Independent Labour campaign against the left winger, Mr Patrick Wall, who replaced him as official Labour candidate.

Waiting for this axe blow to divide the Labour vote are Mr Geoffrey Lawler, the Conservative, who is supported by a formidably high vote, and Mr Peter Birkby, a leading local Labour renegade who is fighting the seat for the SDP-Liberal Alliance.

A sense of outraged principle brought Mr Ford to the point of standing against the official candidate in the seat he has represented for 19 years. "I did not think it appropriate that a small conspiratorial caucas that had invaded the Labour Party in Bradford North, should be able to foist on the electorate a candidate who attracted little popular support, whose policies were contrary to what the electorate knew I stood for; policies that have led them to support me all these years. It was right that there should be an alternative."

The experience has converted Mr Ford to a strong belief in electoral reform. It was proper, he said, that small factions should have representation in Parliament whether they were communist, Militant or National Front, giving them a legitimate means of expression instead of being forced to infiltrate legitimate parties.

But how resentful were the people of Bradford North? Certainly the local Labour executive resents Mr Ford, who was twice defeated at selection conferences, the second time by 49 votes to 12. Mr Wall's strong reputation among trade unionists and the party left favoured him while Mr Ford's attitude towards more distant issues of Namibia and Portugaal did not please the local managers.

Profile of Bradford North

1981	% Own Occ	62.1
1981	% Loc Auth	29.8
1981	% Black/Asian	12
1981	% Mid Cl	40.5
1981	% Prof Man	10.7
1982	electorate	66,841
1979	notional result	Lab maj 7,600

Key: % Owner Occ: proportion owning their own homes; % Loc auth: proportion of council tenants; % Black/Asian: Proportion from New Commonwealth or Pakistan; % Mid cl: Proportion of non-manual workers; % Prof man: Professions, higher managers, and independent farmers; BBC/ITN notional result: Calculation of what result would have been in 1979 in new boundary constituencies by joint BBC/ITN study team.

General election: B. T. Ford (Lab), 25,069; N. Hamilton (C), 17,548; A. Bagshawe (L), 5,819; A. Broos (NF), 614; Miss C. E. Smith (WRP), 158. Lab maj. 7,521.

But beyond the personal clashes and aspirations of the candidates lies Bradford North, not a happy place. High unemployment has eaten into a community that once relied on the North Country ethic of hard work and a regular wage. Thousands of jobs have disappeared as the larger employers trimmed their work forces and many smaller companies disappeared in the recession.

Mr Wall's workers complain: "One of the basic things we want to do is to get out into the factories and talk to the trade unionists and workers. The trouble is that there are now so few factories to visit and not many people working in them."

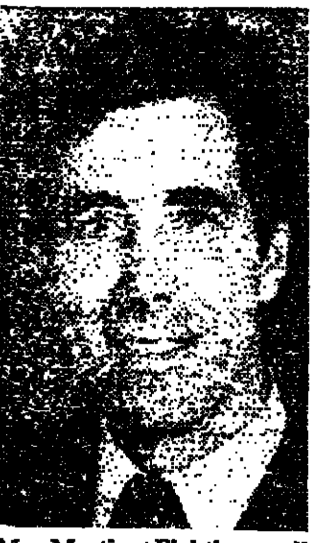
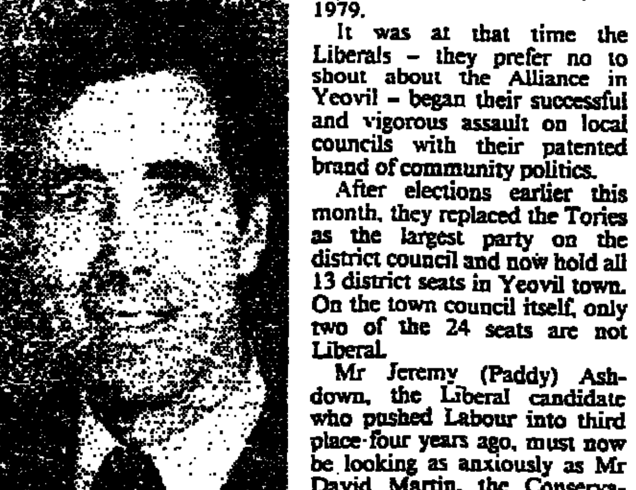
The local election results suggested that the Labour vote could increase, the Conservative vote hold steady and SDP support dwindle. Mr Peter Birkby, the SDP candidate and former Labour agent for Mr Edward Lyons, of Bradford West, disagreed.

He pinned hope on a Bermondsey-style rebellion against the militant left by Labour voters, a squeeze on support for the ousted sitting member and a strong build-up in the Alliance vote during the later stages of the campaign with both traditional Labour and Conservative supporters accepting the SDP as a credible alternative.

Ronald Faux



Mr Wall: More to local executive's taste.

Mr Martin: 'Fighting well established candidate.

CONSTITUENCY PROFILE **Yeovil**

Tactical threat for Tories

CANDIDATES:
David Martin C
Paddy Ashdown L
Peter Brushett Lab

The Labour voters hold the key to the Liberal attempt to take Conservative Yeovil. Boundary changes, Liberal successes in local elections and the potential of tactical voting threaten the Tory majority.

Boundary changes have removed about 14,000 electors from the constituency. The *majority of them are probably* Conservatives who helped to give Mr John Peyton, the seat's long-serving and now retired MP, a majority of more than 11,000 over the Liberals in 1979.

It was at that time the Liberals – they prefer no to shout about the Alliance in Yeovil – began their successful and vigorous assault on local councils with their patented brand of community politics.

After elections earlier this month, they replaced the Tories as the largest party on the district council and now hold all 13 district seats in Yeovil town. On the town council itself, only two of the 24 seats are not Liberal.

Mr Jeremy (Paddy) Ashdown, the Liberal candidate who pushed Labour into third place four years ago, must now be looking as anxiously as Mr David Martin, the Conservative, at the likely intention of Labour voters.

Labour polled just over 14,000 (21.6 per cent in 1979) and Liberal hopes could rest on a significant number deciding to vote tactically to keep the Conservatives out.

Mr Ashdown, aged 41, is a former Royal Marines officer who joined the Foreign Office and became a diplomat in Geneva before seeking political fortunes as Liberal candidate in Yeovil in 1976. He believed his party's local successes, thrust through by a young and energetic team, have built up a "climate of credibility" which has got people into the habit of voting Liberal.

Profile of Yeovil

1981	% Own Occ	60.3
1981	% Loc Auth	29.2
1981	% Black/Asian	1
1981	% Mid cl	44.4
1981	% Prof Man	15.7
1982	% electorate	66,074
1979	% BBC/ITN notional result:	C 8,900

Key: % Owner Occ: proportion owning their own homes; % Loc auth: proportion of council tenants; % Black/Asian: Proportion from New Commonwealth or Pakistan; % Mid cl: Proportion of non-manual workers; % Prof man: Professions, higher managers, and independent farmers; BBC/ITN notional result: Calculation of what result would have been in 1979 in new boundary constituencies by joint BBC/ITN study team.

1979 general election: Peyton, J W W (C) 31,321; Ashdown J J D (L) 19,939; Luder, I D (Lab) 14,098
C majority 11,382.

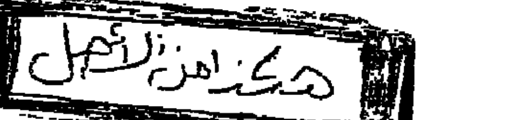
Tomorrow: Ealing N, Dudley W.

Mr Ashdown, who works for the Dorset Youth service, will have to withstand a Tory attack on his attitude to defence which is important in a town that employs 5,500 people at Westland Helicopters largely on military contracts. They accuse him of being a unilateralist; he denies it saying he readily adopts Alliance policy but believes that Britain can consider giving up nuclear weapons if much more is spent on conventional weapons.

Mr Martin, aged 38, became a district councillor in Devon in 1979. The candidate for a year, he has to counter Mr Ashdown's popular appeal, built up over seven years, but predicts a "reasonable" Conservative majority. Warning Tories not to be complaceent, he claimed that recent Liberal advances locally were partly due to his party's inability to get candidates to come forward. He said: "We are meeting a lot of Labour voters who will vote for Mrs Thatcher because they like her approach and there are a lot of traditional Liberals in Yeovil who are turned off by the SDP part of the Alliance."

If Labour does hold the key, Mr Peter Brushett, the Party's candidate, predicts that its supporters will not swing the vote in favour of other candidates.

Craig Seton



NEDC row ● The hustings ELECTION JUNE 83

THE ISSUES
EQUALITY

Benefits for women in dispute

By Frances Gibb
Legal Affairs Correspondent

Existing laws, together with the roles of the Equal Opportunities Commission and the Commission for Racial Equality, will be the focus of debate on equality between the sexes and for racial minorities.

Immigration is a key election issue. The Conservatives are standing on their record of immigration controls and the British Nationality Act of 1981, arguing that "effective immigration control" is the means to "good community relations".

They argue that since 1979 immigration has dropped to the lowest level since control of migrants from the Commonwealth began more than 20 years ago, and that the Nationality Act creates "a secure system of rights and a sound basis for control in the future".

The key issues on equality are: Immigration control and legislation such as the Nationality Act; programmes of "positive action" to combat racial and sexual discrimination; equal pay for equal work; public spending on child welfare and maternity benefits; role of the Equal Opportunities Commission and the Commission for Racial Equality.

Labour is pledged to repeal the Nationality Act and the Immigration Act of 1971, replacing them with a "citizenship law that does not discriminate against either women, or black and Asian Britons".

Under a new nationality Act Labour would grant automatic citizenship to anyone born in Britain and a new immigration Act would loosen the current age restrictions for children and the criteria for elderly parents and other relatives.

In a seven-point policy package for ethnic minorities the Alliance says that it will amend rather than repeal the Nationalality Act, providing objective tests of citizenship, a right of appeal against refusal and the abolition of the time limit for established residents to apply for registration as British citizens.

Both Labour and the Alliance outline campaigns to help ethnic minorities and end racial discrimination and disadvantage. Both envisage programmes of positive action to ensure equal job opportunities. The Alliance sees the Commission for Racial Equality subsumed into a new, wider human rights commission and Labour envisages a special moniter for racial equality.

Debate on equal rights for women will centre on tax, equal pay and state benefit laws. The Conservatives are already pledged to amending the Equal Pay and Sex Discrimination Act to incorporate the notion of equal pay for work of equal value and recent important concessions on points pressed by the Equal Opportunities Commission.

Both Labour and the Alliance also say that they would amend that Act. But they also want programmes of positive action as for ethnic groups, to ensure equal rights and opportunities for women at work. Labour wants a Cabinet minister to promote sexual equality and a strengthened Equal Opportunities Commission, while the Alliance sees that body replaced by its new, powerful human rights commission.

All parties are pledged to remove the tax inequalities of married women and the most divisive issue therefore is likely to be the amount of public spending on state benefits such as maternity allowance.

Labour backs higher child benefits, a higher maternity grant, (£100 instead of £25) and more money on maternity services, family crisis centres and health screening programmes. The Alliance also wants better community services, where it says it will create 100,000 new jobs, and higher child benefits.

Tomorrow: Law and order

Leader of SNP denounces Labour betrayal

Scottish Nationalist candidates were urged by their party leader yesterday to "storm the citadels of unionist power".

At a rally in Stirling, Mr Gordon Wilson, SNP MP for Dundee East in the last Parliament, said it was up to them to break the British connexion which prevented Scotland making progress.

He attacked the Labour majority in Scotland. "In return for the allegiance of Scottish voters, Labour has offered a record of broken promises, economic failure and political careerism", he said.

"At least with the Tories, the Scots know where they stand; the Tories expect nothing from Scotland and offer nothing in return. Labour's crime is far worse, for it amounts to a betrayal of the trust and the aspirations of an entire generation of Scots."

New information shows I am right on NEDC paper, Kinnock insists

By John Winder

Mr Neil Kinnock, Labour spokesman on education, said last night that he had been given information by telephone that showed that the document he believes led Mrs Margaret Thatcher to call an early election was a prediction of the future, not just a gloomy glimpse of the present industrial situation.

In a speech on Saturday, Mr Kinnock said that the report, produced by the National Economic Development Office, had been suppressed.

He worked at home yesterday, hoping that a copy of the document might be delivered anonymously to him by "some kindly spirit" or even that it might arrive in a Treasury envelope. "If the report had been only about the past there would have been no need to suppress it", he said.

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Chancellor, speaking on Saturday night, accused Mr Kinnock of having made a "totally false and recklessly misinformed" speech.

"It is untrue," he said, "to suggest that a paper about prospects for the economy has been suppressed." The March NEDC report was on Britain's industrial perfomance and all members of the economic development council had agreed that its publication would be "unhelpful to British industry and helpful to our competitors".

The Chancellor added: "As the minutes clearly showed, Mr Len Murray, for the TUC, suggested that publication should be deferred for a couple of months. It was agreed that the paper should receive further staff consideration.

"Mr Kinnock's fantasy may be based upon his recollection of reports of another NEDC paper discussed at the council's April meeting. That was published in the usual way immediately after the meeting.

"There is no justification for the suggestion that the timing of the election had anything to do with the agreed decision to defer publication of the March paper."

The Prime Minister, speaking on indepedent radio, said that Mr Kinnock's speech had contained "hollow, false, accusations".

In his speech, at Manchester, Mr Kinnock said that it was not true, as Mrs Thatcher had said, that she had called the election because further speculation over the date would have harmed the national interest.

"The election has been called for June 9 because the Government has been told by the National Economic Development Council that under present government policies the slump in Britain could and would only get worse."

A photocopy of minutes of the NEDC meeting issued by Mr Kinnock later showed that Sir Geoffrey had said that discussion at staff level was necessary. Much of what had been done was good, but he had seen it for the first time only that weekend. "There should be a two months' adjournment", the minutes recorded him as saying.

That minute was of a meeting on March 2. Among those present were Mr Len Murray, general secretary of the TUC, and other trade unionists, as well as senior ministers and industrialists.

The minute recorded Sir Campbell Fraser, president of the CBI, as saying that the paper under discussion, NEDC (83) 12, was so gloomy that people reading it would want to get the first boat out of the country.

The view of Sir Terence Beckett, director general of the CBI, according to the minutes, was that he did not believe publication would be productive because there was not a single item of cheer in it. "It should not be published until positive ideas were included on what might be done about our competitiveness."

Mr Len Murray is minuted as having said that originally he had favoured publishing, but now agreed that the paper should "lie fallow" for a month or so.

● The NEDC report at the centre of the controversy was not discussed at length at the council (our industrial correspondent writes). It was an historical examination of Britain's industrial performance and a follow-up to a study made some years ago.

There was no suggestion at the meeting that the report should be suppressed.

Sir Campbell says that the report examined Britain's industrial performance last year and not, as suggested by Mr Kinnock, the prospects for this year.

Labour in doubt on voting strength

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

The Labour vote is more uncertain than ever because of the emergence of the SDP-Liberal Alliance, according to a canvassers' guide carried in the latest edition of *Labour Weekly*, the party newspaper.

A campaign briefing says that doorstep canvassing is more important than ever before because of "third party intervention". It adds: "Because of the new situation Labour supporters need to spend more time on the doorstep and must plan priorities in advance".

Experience in recent local and parliamentary by-elections had indicated that voters' intentions were much more uncertain than in the past: that many voters made up their minds after contact on the doorstep; and that nowadays it was more difficult to identify Labour supporters accurately.

"Canvassers in the past have been instructed that identification was the only purpose of canvassing, but now, even bearing in mind the pressures of time, canvassers should also try to convert on the doorstep. Canvassing should be extended to explaining party policy and the learning of voters' problems

The admission that the Labour vote is "softer" than before and that voters must be persuaded, rather than taken for granted, also prompts the party's senior tacticians to offer two other items of advice to party workers.

The briefing says: "We can no longer take the answers we receive on the doorstep at face value and we need to be more sceptical about those who say they are Labour voters".

Guidance is also offered to those who face on the doorstep undecided voters: "If they reply that they have voted Labour in the past, ask they why they are hesitating this time; probe them.

Journalists resist Dublin ban

Journalists working on the election campaign in Northern Ireland for the republic's state-run television and radio stations are threatening to black 14 constituencies in a clash over a ban outlawing coverage of Provisional Sinn Fein candidates (Richard Ford writes from Belfast.)

The newsroom chapel of Radio Telefis Eireann in Belfast has proposed that film of meetings, press conferences, rallies and interviews in the constituencies where Sinn Fein is standing should be blacked because the ban makes it impossible to treat candidates fairly.

Mr James Mitchell, Minister for Posts and Telegraphs, has said that he was bound by the decision of the Supreme Court, which held it was the minister's duty not to allow access to the airwaves to members of an organization whose purpose was to undermine the state.

Star spangled banners

Thespians show their colours

By David Hewson

Basil and Sybil Fawlty were a couple on whose union God seldom smiled; so it must come as small surprise that the election has put them asunder. The division may seem a little odd – the erstwhile nazi Basil, alias John Cleese, has marched into the Alliance camp, while Sybil, for all her blue-rinse Torquay Toryism, can be found on the Labour hustings in the persona of Prunella Scales.

But both belong to the growing number of greasepaint politicians who have abandoned the old showbiz dictum that one treads the boards in a state of neutrality.

Labour can boast the support of Compo, the peripatetic hobo played by Bill Owen in Last of the Summer Wine, Colin Welland, the actor-writer who scripted Chariots of Fire, and Billy Connolly, the comedian who seems more at home in the gossip columns trysting with Pamela Stephenson, the actress.

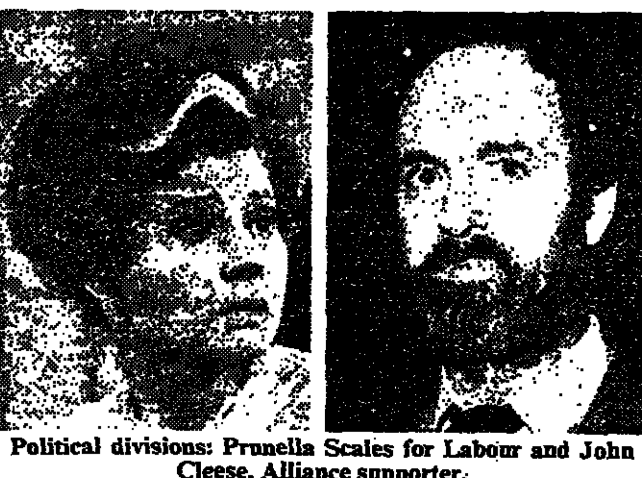
The Conservatives have the singer Vince Hill warbling their campaign song, moral support from a host of comics, including the Two Ronnies, and Tom Stoppard, the playwright, representing the intellectual end of the spectrum.

Only last week, David Puttnam the film producer, broke off from production in Thailand to telex a message of support for the Alliance, a sympathy shared by Sir Richard Attenborough, the producer of Gandhi, and Bamber Gascoigne, the quizmaster of *University Challenge*.

Nowhere is the new showbiz politician more evident than in the Labour Party, where Arts for Labour, a group of around 200 actors, writers, poets and artists, has been mustering support for Mr Michael Foot by providing election material, posters, and platform speakers.

While celebrity endorsements of politicians may be common in the United States there is still a feeling among some sections of British opinion that the practice is beyond the pale of conventional electoral standards. The Conservatives flirted briefly with showbiz personalities on political platforms before the last election, but both they and the Alliance have held back this time.





Political divisions: Prunella Scales for Labour and John Cleese, Alliance supporter.

Ian Flintoff, the actor who is acting chairman of Arts for Labour while Bill Owen, the usual chairman, is filming a cinema version of *Last of the Summer Wine*, was unabashed that the socialist campaign relied more on showbusiness than its rivals.

"I can understand the other parties shying away from showbusiness to promote themselves as if it was an advertisement for soap powder. But we are not there to advertise the Labour Party, we are there because the party coincides with our beliefs."

Arts for Labour, which was founded in 1981, is reluctant to list its members in terms of their fame, and regards a spear carrier at Stratford as being equal to a well-known television face. But when it comes to campaigning, it will be the familiar personalities who are pushed into speaking alongside Labour politicians in key marginals.

Labour's rivals are simply happy to list the personalities who have asked for their support to be registered. Little canvassing is likely to be carried out by the familiar faces who have publicly enlisted in the ranks of the SDP and Conservative causes.

Campaign staff of all parties are willing to admit that they do not know how much political weight the parading of stars can carry. Mr Owen's presence may create a larger crowd than might have been expected, but there is no evidence that Labour's policy is any more believable from his lips than from Mr Foot's. The same applies to the other parties.

What is most interesting for the thespians is the chance to reveal their political opinions, something which even a decade ago would probably have been regarded as unprofessional.

The showbusiness public line-up:

Conservative: Eric Morecambe, Eric Sykes, Marius Goring, Pete Murray, Tom Stoppard, Dandy Nichols, Brian Rix, Fenella Fielding, Kenny Everett, Bryan Forbes, Nanette Newman, Ronnie Barker, Ronnie Corbett, Max Bygraves and Ken Dodd.

Labour: Bill Owen, Miriam Karlin, Glenda Jackson, Dame Peggy Ashcroft, Windsor Davies, Billy Connolly, Prunella Scales, Colin Welland, Hugh Manning and David Yip.

Alliance: Sir Richard Attenborough, John Cleese, Robert Powell, Denis Quilley, Bamber Gascoigne, Claire Bloom, Judi Dench, Honor Blackman, Peter Ustinov, Ludovic Kinnedy and David Puttnam.

Wreckage: The remains of the RAF coach lying upside down in a ditch beside a road in the Black Forest.

RAF mourns Black Forest deaths

By Our Foreign Staff

Prayers were being said yesterday at RAF Coltishall, Norfolk, as relatives of airmen injured in the Black Forest coach crash flew out to West Germany.

Six men from the base were killed when their coach ran off the road and landed upside down at the bottom of a bank on Saturday. The Ministry of Defence said that four airmen were still very seriously ill, two seriously ill and 19 others detained in West German hospitals with various injuries.

The crash was near the small town of Sasbach-Walden, 12 miles south of Baden Baden. The coach was carrying 40 RAF personnel. According to local police the coach appeared to swerve across the road before plunging into a ditch.

One of those injured, Corporal Vanessa Winterburn, the only woman on the coach, said that she believed the brakes had failed.

An RAF spokesman said the men, based in Britain, had been taking part in an exercise with Canadian forces at Baden-Solingen and were out on a day's excursion.

He said he understood that three helicopters had helped evacuate the casualties to hospitals in the area. The six bodies were moved to RAF Wegberg in West Germany to await transport home.



A policeman talking to one of the 34 who escaped.

Coltishall was "deeply shocked" yesterday, and services were being held for the dead and injured in the Roman Catholic and Church of England base churches.

Nearly everyone on the base not involved in duties was expected to attend the services for 41 Squadron, which operates Jaguar photo-reconnaissance aircraft, and which lost five men in the crash. Three of the dead airmen were married, living in married quarters on the base.

Mrs Miriam Armstrong, aged 59, of Middleton, Leeds, mother of Senior Aircraftman Paul Armstrong, said: "Paul rang me just before leaving for Germany. He had served three years in Germany and was really looking forward to going back for a brief visit.

"On Saturday night I was watching the news when I saw a report on the crash. I just had this terrible feeling deep down that Paul was involved. I just froze."

"Then I heard a knock on the door. It was a Flight Lieutenant who told me Paul was dead."

Senior Aircraftman Derrick Swash, another of the men killed, was planning to marry. Yesterday Miss Ruth Dyson, aged 24, an RAF transport driver based at Finningley, South Yorkshire, was being comforted by the Swash family at their home in Chantry Way, Swanland, Hull.

Mr Swash, aged 26, had been in the service for six years and had just signed on for a further three years with the Photographic Reconnaissance Unit based at Laarbruch, West Germany.

The dead were named by the Ministry of Defence as Senior Aircraftman Peter Fox, aged 26, married, from Norwich, the coach driver; Sergeant Brian Roe, married, from Sheffield; Junior Technician Michael Messenger, aged 23, married, from Coleshill, Warwickshire; Senior Aircraftman Stuart Winship, aged 20, single, from Biddulph, Stoke-on-Trent; Senior Aircraftman Derrick Swash, aged 26, single, from North Humberside, and Senior Aircraftman Paul Armstrong, aged 25, single, from Leeds.

Unions unite to fight Pinochet

Santiago (Reuter) - Chilean trade union leaders have formed a new organization trying to restore democracy to the country after nearly 10 years of military rule, despite President Pinochet's insistence that his timetable will not be altered.

Announcement of the creation of the National Workers' Command (CNT) on Saturday - a day after an unyielding broadcast by the President – come after a week of meetings between union leaders who had joined in a national day of protest earlier this month.

Since the 1973 military coup which ousted Dr Salvador Allende's Socialist Government, labour unions have been badly fragmented, with many umbrella federations and a constant shifting of alliances. The strains between unions opposed to the Government became evident when the copper workers' union called a general strike for May 11 but received little backing. It won support from other unions only when it opted instead for the day of protest.

In his speech, nine days after the demonstrations, General Pinochet ruled out any acceleration of the planned return to democracy, which under a constitution approved by plebiscite in 1980 will not come before 1989.

One of the Government's immediate reactions to the protest, which ended in violence in working-class districts, was an invitation to some opposition union leaders to hold talks with the interior Minister.

Later that day, the Government also announced it was prosecuting the copper workers' leaders, prompting expressions of solidarity and support from the leaders it was trying to woo.

But the weekend declaration announcing the formation of CNT was signed by the copper workers and four other federations which, a spokesman said, represented almost all of Chile's organized labour and 30 per cent of the total work force.

Guerrillas attack Andean city

By Our Foreign Staff

Suspected left-wing guerrillas attacked Ayacucho in the central Andes of Peru, blacking out the town before launching a dynamite and machine gun assault on police headquarters, and other targets.

Up to 200 sticks of dynamite, were used during the attack, which took place on Friday, the third anniversary of the launching of guerrilla operations by the Sendero Luminoso organization.

A policeman was killed, according to one report, and ten wounded police were flown 400 miles to a hospital in Lima on Saturday. Official sources said that at least 25 guerrillas were killed and several dozen suspects captured.

There was no official confirmation of a report in *El Observador* newspaper, which quoted police sources as saying that 80 peasants had been killed when 300 of them fought a group of guerrillas in San José Secce, north of Ayacucho.

According to another newspaper report, there was another massacre near Uchuraccay, where eight reporters were killed in January by Indians

Guerrillas disguised as policemen were reported to have executed 20 to 25 peasants chosen from a group of villagers whom the "police" had rounded up for a meeting.

A camera used by one of the journalists killed in January was found by an Army patrol last week. One of the pictures is said to show a man wearing blue-striped overhauls – something not worn by Indians of that district. In another photograph, the guide, who was also killed had his hands raised as he apparently tried to calm the peasants.

Glenn rocketing to new acclaim in opinion polls

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

Senator John Glenn, the former astronaut who first rose to public acclaim in a rocket, has now soared to new heights in the opinion polls.

A series of new polls has found that he has caught with and, in one poll, overtaken Mr Mondale, his chief rival for the Democratic nomination for President.

Of even greater significance, particularly for Democratic leaders, who will select their candidates at next year's party convention, is that, all the polls show that Senator Glenn has a better chance than Mr Mondale of retaking the White House for the Democrats.

A poll taken last week by the *Los Angeles Times* showed Senator Glenn ahead of Mr Mondale. A new poll by Gallup has Senator Glenn still in second place, but catching up fast. According to Gallup, Mr Mondale's lead has shrunk from 19 to 6 percentage points in the last two months.

None of the four Democratic hopefuls comes even close to the two front-runners. The Gallup poll gave Senator Gary Hart only 4 per cent and Senator Alan Cranston 3 per cent.

Perhaps the best news for Senator Glenn, whose middle-of-the-road image clearly has wide appeal, has been in "trial heats" against President Reagan, where he has scored heavily with independent voters.

The Senator's campaign staff have been careful not to ballyhoo the latest poll findings, recognizing that the campaign is still at a preliminary stage and that early front-runners have a history of running out of steam.

Furthermore, it is remembered that Mr Jimmy Carter had only gained 4 per cent support in the polls by January, 1976, yet went on to win the party's nomination and the presidency the same year.

Buoyant Salvador rebels tell regulars to desert

San Salvador (Reuter) – Salvadorean left wing guerrillas inflicted 644 casualties on Government troops over the past seven weeks, the insurgent Radio Venceremos said at the weekend.

The radio said the casualty figures were proof that the guerrillas were winning El Salvador's 43-month-old civil war and it called on Government soldiers to leave the army and "not to risk their lives defending the Oligarchy".

It did not break down the figures into dead and wounded. Spokesman for the armed forces were not available to comment on the claims.

The radio also said guerrillas seized a 22-mile stretch of road yesterday between the eastern city of Usulutan and the town of Santiago De Maria.

The radio reiterated its rejection of a new Government amnesty law, saying it is a move by the Government to gain by propaganda a victoy it has failed to win on the battlefield.

The criticism was reinforced by a declaration yesterday by the Committee of Salvadorean Political Prisoners which described the amnesty law as "the worst the Government could design".

Economic Bloodletting, Page 14

40,000 in Argentine protest

Buenos Aires (Reuter) – About 40,000 people marched through Buenos Aires in a mass protest over the military junta's statement that thousands of people who disappeared during anti-guerrilla operations should be considered dead.

The human rights march through the city centre to the Congress building on Friday night went off peacefully. It was one of the largest political demonstrations since the armed forces announced Argentina's return to democracy last year. Elections are due to take place on October 30.

Earlier the junta had raised a political storm by accusing the left wing of the Peronist Party of being a front for the Montoneros guerrilla movement.



Señor Perez Esquivel: On fast for 10 days.

It issued a document saying Señor Vicente Leonidas Saadi, the Peronist leader, and his Intransigence and Mobilization faction had close links with the leaders of the guerrilla movement, which was active in Argentina in the 1970s.

Señor Saadi later denied having anything to do with the Montoneros and accused the armed forces of trying to divide the Peronist Party, Argentina's largest political movement.

Among those taking part in the march were Señor Adolfo Pérez Esquivel, human rights campaigner and Nobel peace prize winner, who had been fasting for 10 days to draw attention to the fate of those who disappeared in Argentina.

Looking thin and covered by a blanket, Señor Pérez Esquivel was carried by friends most of the way. Later he spoke to the crowd, condemning the junta's report on the vanished, issued last month.

Wave of kidnappings as feud flares in mountains of Lebanon

Beirut (Reuter) – At least 23 people were feared dead yesterday after a wave of abductions in a Lebanese mountain feud between Druze and Christian villagers.

Officials said they had recovered 10 bodies in the Chouf mountains, outside Beirut, where more than 100 people from both communities were kidnapped at road blocks on Saturday.

They feared that 13 more kidnap victims might have been murdered. The Christian Phalangist radio said that 14 Druze were seized and killed in revenge for the death of nine captured Christians.

It added that Mr Joseph al-Hashem, the Phalangist leader in the Chouf area, had urged village heads to free all captives still alive.

The Chouf mountains have long been a battleground between Druze and Christians. The latest conflict broke out on Saturday after a Druze leader was killed by a landmine in the village of Kkfarhim, according to security sources.

Angry Druze villagers dragged about 20 Christians from passing cars and hustled them off to captivity. The Christians responded by seizing Druze travellers.

The left-wing Mourabitoun radion reported that more people were seized by Phalangiist forces yesterday. A jittery atmosphere spread through mountain villages and the gunmen at road blocks found few vehicles to challenge.

Lebanese security forces shut off the roads between Christian Zahle and Druze communites. State-run Beirut radio said that President Amin Gemayel and Mr Chaffic al-Wazzan, the Prime Minister, were taking urgent steps to halt the abductions and secure release of the captives.

Prince Majeed Arslan, the Druze leader, contacted village leaders and urged them to call off the vendetta.

Mr Philip Habib, the US roving embassador, arrived in Beirut yeaterday for a further attempt to break the deadlock over withdrawal of foriegn forces from Lebanon.

He flew in from Israel to brief Lebanese officials on the result of his visits to Jerusalem, Cairo and Riyadh.

Mr Wazzan yesterday called on Syria to withdraw from Lebanon and test the reliability of Israel's pledge to pull out its own troops.

● JERUSALEM: The Israeli secruity forces have stepped up their guard on a number of Christian institutions in the biblical village of Ein Kerem near Jerusalem – the birthplace of John the Baptist – where two Soviet nuns were brutally stabbed to death late last week, Christopher Walker writes.

Yesterday the Israeli Foreign Minister refused to comment on a bitter hostile report by the Soviet news agency, Tass, which blamed the murders of the two women – a mother aged 68 and her daughter of 43 – on what it described as "Zionist thugs".

There was a growing suspicion among detectives involved in the case that the double murder might have been the work of Jewish fanatics opposed to Christian activity in the Holy Land.

The two dead nuns were named yesterday by police as Mrs Barbara Vesplkov and her daughter Veronika, both of whom had had been stabbed

● West Bank dismissal: A leading Arab doctor on the West Bank said on Friday that he was dismissed from his official post because he failed to perform as the Israeli administration would have liked during the recent wave of mass illness in the occupied territories, NYT reports.

Dr Hussain Obeid, director of public health services on the West Bank for the past nine years, said he had been informed in a letter received on Thursday that he was dismissed, because he publicly disagreed with the official line that the symptoms that struck some 900 West Bank Arabs had no organic basis.

"They wanted to force me to say it was mass hysteria and I refused", Dr Obeid said. "I was punished for my medical opinion."

● CAIRO: American ambitions of drawing Egypt into what Mr Alexander Haig, the former Secretary of State, once called a "strategic consensus" appeared to recede after it was announced here yesterday that Egypt would develop its Red Sea base at Ras Banas without help from the United States, Robert Holloway writes.

A statement by Mr Kamal Hassan Ali, the Foreign Minister, fell short of asserting that Egypt would deny the United States facilities at the base, but implied that it would be made available to the American rapid deployment force only in exceptional circumstances.



First night at La Scala for the Pope

The Pope addressing a packed audience at La Scala opera house in Milan. His visit, on Saturday evening, was the first ever to La Scala by a Pope, and was said by some newspapers to have been the first Italian social evening at which a Pope was present since the Renaissance, Peter Nichols writes.

The Pope made use of his weekend in Milan, the centre of Italian economic life, to call for a concerted effort to reduce unemployment. When he addressed leaders of the Confederation of Industry yesterday and conferred with representatives of the unions on Saturday he called for "coordinated and responsible action" against unemployment.

"One of the reasons why I came here," he said, in a speech at Sesto San Giovanni, "is to make clear my sharing in the sufferings of those who have lost their jobs or find their security threatened. Unemployment is a fundamental problem".

Damage caused on Friday night by a petrol bomb to the stand on which the Pope said Mass yesterday, upon his return to Rome, was repaired in good time. Police said that an unidentified individual threw the bomb soon after midnight on Friday.

Tornadoes evict 1,000 in Texas

New York – The American south-east was battered by another violent storm on Saturday, unleashing tornadoes and floods and taking the death toll to 25 in less than a week, Christopher Thomas writes.

Texas bore the brunt but heavy rain fell from Oklahoma to the Carolinas and in Louisiana hundreds of families fled when rivers rose to bursting point.

Eleven tornadoes hit Texas, making 1,000 people homeless. More than 60,000 in the Houston area were without electricity and 500 people were evacuated for fear of flooding.

Poles suspend butter rationing

Warsaw (Reuter) – Poland is to suspend rationing of butter, margarine, lard and high-fat milk from June 1 because production of dairy goods and some animal products has increased.

An end to rationing of vodka, sweets, cigarettes, soap and washing powder was announced earlier this year but sales of meat, sugar, flour and petrol are still restricted.

Driver held as crash kills 8

Celle Ligure, Italy (AP) – A Spanish lorry driver was charged with multiple homicide after a fiery pile-up inside a tunnel that killed eight people on Saturday and injured 22.

A huge ball of fire and smoke billowed through the Pecorile tunnel 18 miles south of Genoa when the lorry smashed into a line of more than 20 cars and exploded.

Freedom swim

Athens (AP) – Six Turkish nationals, four of them of Kurdish origin, sought political asylum in Greece after swimming across the river Evros, which marks the Greek-Turkish border in Thrace. More than 300 Turks have sought asylum in Greece since martial law was imposed in 1980.

Prison hotel

Arkadelphia, Arkansas (AP) – Because local jails do not meet requirements to house women, Mrs Mildred Anthony, imprisoned for a week for drunken driving, will spend seven days in the local Holiday Inn hotel, working in the restaurant.

Armed guards patrol Delhi campus

From Michael Hamlyn, Delhi

The Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU) in Delhi, one of India's leading academic institutions, closed last week after a battle between students and teachers.

The students have now been evicted from the university hostels, where they lived for the incredibly cheap price (even for India) of £10 a month for food *plus £1.60 for accommodation*, the university has been closed *sine die*, the vice-chancellor and senior officials have gone into seclusion, and more than 300 students are in jail.

JNU, named after the Prime Minister's father, has only 3,000 students who, with the exception of a small language school, are all graduates.

Ill-feeling has been growing for some months, with students feeling that their grades are often the result of an assessment of their political orientation, and staff believing that if they cannot be trusted to make a normal academic assessment *then they* should not bother to make one.

Matters accelerated last week when a student was disciplined for abusing the warden of a hostel and was transferred. Students' union leaders went to the hostel, broke the locks and set him back in his old room.

Dr P. N. Srivastava, the vice-chancellor, who had been in the job only two months, sent the student leaders down. The students then undertook to *Gherao* him, the rector and the registrar. It is a standard Idian technique of isolating employers and officials by surrounding them with demonstrators.

Eventually the police were called, a decision attributed to Mrs Gandhi, and the three men were freed.

The campus remains heavily guarded by armed para-military police patrols.

Indians deny approaches for US arms

From Our Own Correspondent
Delhi

The Indian Defence Ministry is busy pouring cold water on reports from America that India is showing renewed interest in buying US arms. Government spokesmen emphatically deny *The New York Times* report at the weekend that the Indian approaches were made after Mrs Gandhi's visit to the United States last year.

Talks on the purchase of certain equipment were initiated in 1980 after Mrs Gandhi returned to power, but were abruptly called off because American manufacturers would not let the Indians make the weapons themselves under licence or even manufacture ammunition

Madrid Catholics split on abortion

From Richard Wigg, Madrid

Roman Catholic groups in predominantly working-class suburbs of Madrid have challenged both Spain's National Conference of Bishops and the Pope, declaring that a Christian can vote in favour of the Government's proposal to legalize abortion in certain circumstances.

Thirty eight organizations, known as *comunidades de base*, took their stand just before Parliament begins to debate reform of Spain's penal code which, under a Franco regime law still on the statute book, punishes abortion with imprisonment. The debate is due to begin tomorrow.

The groups, which said that the social problems of abortion was not a settled issue, provoked an immediate reaction from the bishops last week. Reiterating their anti-abortion stand of last February, when the Government first indicated terms of the abortion Bill were "totally unacceptable".

They rebuked the grassroots groups, and accuses them of creating confusion.

The bishops were responding to a reminder from the groups that their present stand differs in an important respect from their pronouncement on abortion in October, 1974.

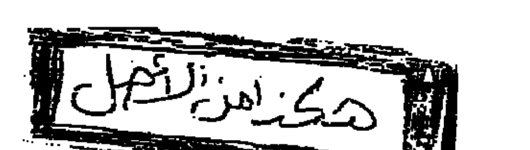
That statement acknowledged that "Catholic morality recognizes as legitimate intervention by a doctor which brings about indirectly the loss of one of the two lives" – the so-called "indirect abortion" to save the mother.

The Pope, during his visit to Spain last November, categorically condemned abortion under all circumstances,

Ever since, opponents of the Government's limited abortion Bill have been waging a "pro-human life" campaign, which reaches its ckimax this week.

Mother Teresa has been brought from Calcutta for a Mass in Madrid's Plaza Mayor this evening. More than 250 European doctors have also participated in an international anti-abortion coference here.

The anti-abortionists have conspicuously greater economic resources, and the statement by the Madrid working-class groups has served to bring the debate into better balance – especially as it is overwhelmingly working-class women who abort clandestinely in Spain. Middle-class women go to doctors abroad, particulary London, or use the pill.



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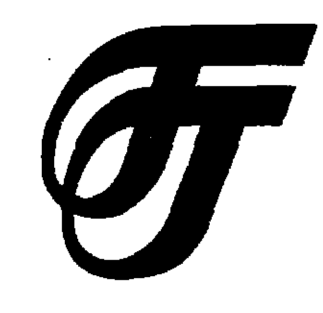
DON'T BE TAKEN IN BY BTR.

BTR are trying to panic Tilling shareholders into selling before the next Tilling defence comes out this week.

That's because they know it will show that the companies in the Tilling group are worth far more than the latest BTR offer.

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But they shouldn't profit from Tilling – YOU SHOULD.



Don't sell Tilling short – don't sell Tilling at all.

The Pretoria bomb blast

Threat of reprisals by South Africa

From Michael Hornsby
Johannesburg

The South African Government has served notice that reprisals will be taken against neighbouring countries that continue to harbour black nationalist guerrillas after the car bomb blast in central Pretoria last Friday which killed 17 people and injured 217 others, both black and white.

It was the worst incident of its kind in South African history.

Meanwhile, the underground African National Congress (ANC), while not yet actually confirming that its guerrillas were responsible for the blast, has issued a statement in *Lusaka, the Zambian capital*, justifying the bomb attack as being "specifically directed against the military establishments of the South African regime".

"The enemy casualties", the statement said, "consist essentially of Air Force and military intelligence personnel". The "escalating armed struggle" had been forced on the ANC by "the intransigence and violence of the apartheid regime".

There is no doubt, in fact, that a very large number of civilians are among the dead and injured, but exactly how many is not yet clear. A report in a Johannesburg newspaper, *The Star*, on Saturday that more than 70 members of the armed forces had been killed or wounded has not yet been officially confirmed. Hospital reports suggest that more than half of the injured are whites.



Fight for life: An ambulance man gives first aid to a victim of the blast.

Of the dead, seven were white men, two were white women, and the rest black men, according to General Mike Geldenhuys, the South African Commissioner of Police.

The bomb went off at about 4.30 pm on Friday in a car parked in front of the entrance to Nedbank Square on Church Street, a 13-storey building housing the headquarters of the Air Force. The ground floor, however, consists mainly of shops, a bank and a restaurant. Poynton Building on the other side of the street contains offices occupied by militry and naval intelligence.

The claim that the bomb was aimed at a military target had some substance, therefore, but it is equally clear that the person or persons who planted the bomb, assuming that the timing of the explosion was intentional, must have known that it would also cause huge and indiscriminate casualties among ordinary members of the public thronging the shops and pavements.

Speaking in Nairobi over the weekend en route to North Korea and China, Mr Oliver Tambo, the acting President-General of the ANC in exile, told *journalists*: "Don't you think we have offered the other check so many times that there is no cheek left to offer? Never again are our people going to be doing all the bleeding".

Mr Tambo read out the earlier Lusaka statement by the ANC but said he could not yet confirm that *ANC guerrillas* had planted the Pretoria bomb because of the difficulty of communicating with them. He left no doubt, however, that the ANC was prepared to accept responsibility for the attack.

He also gave a warning that Western investments in South Africa had become "militarized" and were now considered legitimate targets by the ANC because they were "part of the machinery of oppression".

RISE OF THE ANC

1912. Founded as the South African Native National Congress.
1913. Opposed Native Lands Act, which limited blacks to buying land in tribal reserves.
1923. Changed name to African National Congress. Aims: End to racial discrimination, and a qualified franchise for blacks.
1952. "Defiance campaign" – non-violent civil disobedience – against apartheid laws.
1955-61. Treason Trial. ANC leaders acquitted.
1959. Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC) forms breakaway group.
1960. Sharpeville massacre. 69 blacks killed, 180 injured, when police fire on anti-pass laws demonstrators. ANC and PAC banned.
1961. ANC turns to policy of limited violence. Military wing set up. Sabotage begins.
1964. Rivonia Trial. Nelson Mandela and others sentenced to life imprisonment.
1976-77. Riots in Soweto and other townships leave 600 dead. Young blacks leave for guerrilla training abroad.
1981-82. South African raid on ANC houses in Mozambique, and Maseru. Latter raid kills 42.
1983. Bomb blast in Pretoria kills 17 and injures 217. ANC justifies blast as against military target.

Interviewed on television on Saturday, Mr Louis le Grange, *the Minister of Law and Order*, declared: "No Government of any neighbouring state, where members of the ANC are, or where regional offices or headquarters of the ANC are allowed, can expect us as a government to stand with our hands behind our backs ... we cannot allow it, and we will, at our discretion and in our interest, plan actions as we may find it necessary".

Leading article, page 15

Britain keeping close watch on white air force officers' trial

From Stephen Taylor, Harare

At 3.10am last July 25 a series of incendiary devices exploded at an air base in the centre of Zimbabwe. Minutes later the country's main strike aircraft were in smouldering ruins.

In the Zimbabwe High Court today six white Air Force officers, including the former deputy commander, go on trial for aiding and abetting unknown saboteurs in the devastation of 202 Squadron. If found guilty they face the death penalty.

The repercussions of the affair go beyond the purely military. Allegations that some of the officers were tortured under interrogation have had a damaging effect on relations between Britain and Zimbabwe. Their trial will be keenly watched by British and other Western diplomats.

The accused are Air Vice-Marshal Hugh Slatter, Air Commodore Philip Pile, Wing-Commander Peter Briscoe, Wing-Commander John Cox, Air Leiutenant Barrington Lloyd and Air Lieutenant Neville Weir.

The defence will be led by Mr Harry Ognall, QC, who prosecuted in the trial of Peter Sutcliffe, "The Yorkshire Ripper." The trial is before Mr Justice Dumbutshena, the Judge President, and is expected by legal sources to last for up to six weeks.

The sabotage operation was efficiently carried out, the damage caused by phosphorous grenades which had been placed in jet engine vents and exploded by timing devices.

• When the flames subsided seven Hawker Hunters, one new British Hawk and a reconnaissance aircraft were destroyed. One Hunter and another three Hawks which had arrived from Britain only days earlier were badly damaged.

Shocked and furious, the Government accused South Africa of engineering the disaster.

The state's case is expected to rest in part on confessions by *some officers and evidence that* security precautions had been increasingly relaxed in the weeks before the operation.

The defence is likely to try to have the confessions ruled inadmissable on the ground that they were extracted under duress. Two independent medical reports state that some of the officers had been tortured.

Meanwhile, a seventh officer detained at the same time remains in custody although the Attorney-General's department has twice stated that it has no grounds for proceeding with charges against him.

Malawi ministers reported dead

From Our Correspondent, Harare

Two cabinet ministers in Malawi, including the secretary-general of the *ruling* Malawi congress party, have died mysteriously recently, it was reported yesterday.

The bodies of Mr Dick Matenje and Mr Aaron Gadama "turned up" at a hospital in the Malawian town of Blantyre at the end of last week, the *Sunday Mail* newspaper here said. Relatives contacted from Harare said only that they had been informed the men were dead.

Mr Matenje, Minister without Portfolio and secretary-general of the Malawi Congress Party, and Mr Gadama, Minister for the Central Region, were due to stand in the election called by President Hastings Banda, on June 29.

Rumours of political turbulence in Malawi infected Harare on Friday after the Malawi Broadcasting Corporation sent out bulletins that the two men were missing and asked anyone seeing them to notify the police.

The rumours attracted particular attention among British diplomats here as the Duke of *Edinburgh was due* to fly from a conference of the Royal Agricultural Society of the Commonwealth to stop over in Blantyre on Saturday evening.

The Duke left as scheduled to spend a night at the Malawi presidential palace and then continued his return flight to Britain yesterday morning.

He was stopping over in Djibouti last night before continuing his journey in an Andover of the Queen's flight

Moi attacks Gaddafi for threat to OAU summit

From Charles Harrison, Nairobi

President Moi of Kenya, chairman of the Organization of African Unity, yesterday attacked Libya for threatening the success of the OAU summit called to take place in Addis Ababa of June 6. The meeting would go ahead as planned, despite calls for a postponement or for its transfer to Tripoli.

Two attempts to hold the summit in Tripoli last year failed. States boycotted the meetings because they opposed the admission of the self-styled Saharwi Arab Democratic Republic (SADR) or because they opposed Libya's African policies. The Algerian-backed SADR'S claim to sovereignty in the former Spanish Sahara is opposed by a number of states.

Yesterday, Mr Moi received a message from Lieutenant-Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam, the Ethiopian leader, on preparations for the summit. Colonel Mengistu had been in contact with Morocco, Algeria and the SADR.

In an unusually strong statement, Mr Moi said he was surprised Libya was suggesting that the meeting should be moved to Tripoli, and also setting undisclosed preconditions for its success.

"The majority of African states have now realized that the unity of Africa should not be sacrificed and traded in for divisive tactics ..."

In Kinshasa, President Mobutu was reported to have said Zaire will attend the Addis Ababa summit, but will pull out if the SADR is allowed to take part. A number of other states are understood to take the same view.

Cash fraud angers Tutu

From Our Own Correspondent, Johannesburg

The South African Institute of Race Relations has accepted the resignation of Mr John Rees, its director, who was found guilty last week in the Rand Supreme Court of defrauding the South African Council of Churches of 296,000 rand (£165,000).

The institute said in a statement on Saturday that it accepted Mr Rees's resignation with regret.

Meanwhile the church organization whose present general-secretary is Bishop Desmond Tutu, a prominent black critic of the Government, is to meet later this week to decide whether to take legal action to try to recover the missing money.

More Volta politicians arrested

Ouagadougou (AP) – The *Ruling People's Salvation* Council announced yesterday that a number of important political figures, including the Minister of Youth and Sports and a union leader, have been arrested for inciting student unrest.

The arrests on Saturday, made public in a radio broadcast, came after what sources called a "preemptive coup" on Tuesday in which Mr Thomas Sankara, the Libyan-backed Prime Minister, was ousted.

Mr Sankara and several other leftist members of the Council were arrested on the orders of President Jean-Baptiste Ouedraogo, who accused them of "deviating the Council from its initial plans by demogogic and irresponsible comportment, statements and actions."

In its communiqué, the Council accused Mr Ibrahim Kone, the Sports Minister, and Mr Soumane Toure, the secretary-general of the Voltaique Union Confederation, of inciting high-school students to demonstrate on Friday in the capital to demand the release of Mr Sankara, an Army captain, and Jean-Baptiste Linguani, the head of the council's permanent secretariat.

The Government statement said those arrested had written petitions demanding the freeing of Mr Sankara and Mr Linguani in the name of "patriotic and democratic Voltans."

The demonstrators damaged several vehicles in Ouagadougou as they marched through the streets shouting "Down with imperialism."

Saturday's arrests affected members or symmpathizers of the Patriotic League for Development, a Marxist organization with direct influence over the Voltaique Union Confédération, one of four unions in this landlocked West African former French colony.

The military Government communiqué reminded citizens that political freedoms in Upper Volta remained suspended

Stockholm guard for the Queen

Stockholm – A huge security *operation is being mounted* here for the four-day state visit of the Queen and Duke of Edinburgh, the Press Association reports.

The visit will begin when the royal yacht Britannia sails into Stockholm Sound on Wednesday. It was originally planned for last year but postponed.

● ISTANBUL: The Duke of Kent, president of the Commonwealth War Graves Commission, arrived here to visit First World War cemeteries. He will travel to Gallipoli today.

Poker player wins £300,000

Las Vegas (Reuter) – A gambler called "Grand Rapids" Tom McEvoy, aged 38, became poker champion of the world, winning over $500,000 (about £300,000) in a contest involving 108 players.

The only non-American to finish in the money was Donnacha O'Dea from Dublin, a former Irish Olympic swimmer and the son of Siobhan McKenna the actress. He finished sixth and won $43,200.

Kidnap victim flees to safety

Citta di Castello, Italy (AP) – A wealthy 65-year-old businessman with a heart ailment escaped from kidnappers and was rescued by police after 12 hours of wandering through a thick forest.

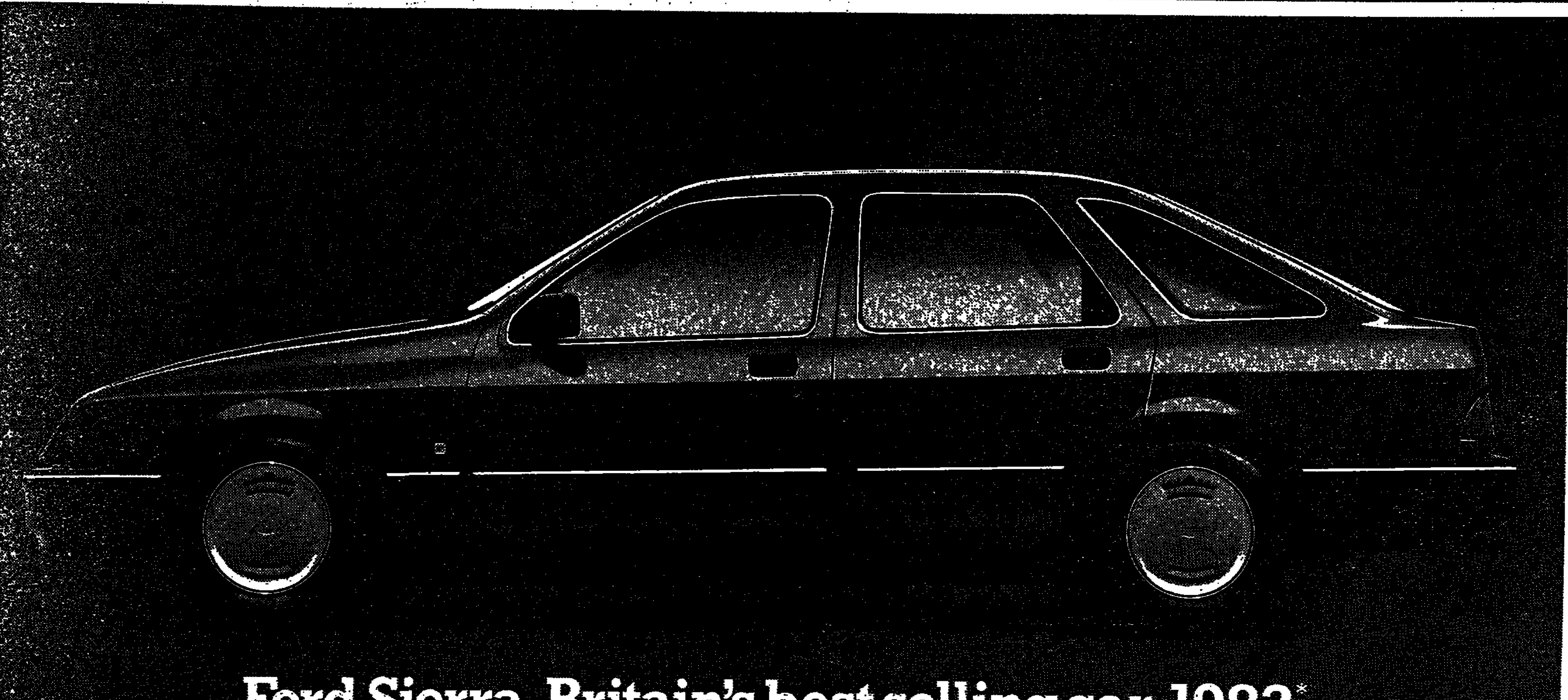
The abduction of Signor Vittorio Garinei in this small town in central Perugia by five armed and masked men a week ago was never made public.

Whale escapes

Skive, Denmark (AP) – Efforts to return an Arctic white whale to the sea from the Danish fjord where it has been trapped for a week failed when it burst through a net.

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Ghosts of the Third Reich walk again

Nazi reunion sparks bitter protests

From Michael Binyon
Bonn

Several people were arrested and a few injured in clashes between police and about 5,000 demonstrators protesting over the weekend at a reunion of the Waffen-SS, the armed Nazi elite corps which included concentration camp guards and those involved in mass extermination programmes.

The clashes took place in Bad Hersfeld, in central Germany near the East German frontier, as demonstrators carrying banners saying "Nazi out of our town – we've had enough of Fascists" and displaying huge photographs of skeletal inmates of concentration camps, marched through the town in protest at the two-day gathering of around 600 members of the "Comradeship Union of the First Panzer Corps of the Waffen-SS".

Protesters included trade unionists, Jewish students and many young people, together with Dutch student groups and a former prisoner at Buchenwald concentration camp.

Their protest was largely peaceful, and police managed to avoid a conflict with some 50 neo-Nazi who attempted to organize a counter-demonstration. Towards the end of Saturday, however, some demonstratos threw teargas into a car suspected of belonging to a neo-Nazi.

The SS veterans were meeting in Bad Hersfeld for the fourth successive year. Herr Albert Stenwedel, their chairman, called on them to fight against the "spirit of dissolution" which he said was prevalent in the German media, schools and churches.

He said the veterans also rejected "unproven assertions" against their activities. It was *not presumtuous, he added*, "if we claim that we did not violate the demands of chivalry during the war".

This year the town hall was not decorated with the divisional banners of the "Adolf Hitler Bodyguard" and the Hitler Youth, as in the past. Instead, the podium was surrounded only by flags of the Federal Republic and of Bad *Hersfeld*.

Before the controversial reunion, which opponents said was an attempt to portray the SS as an ordinary unit of the German Army, numerous protests were sent to Herr Hartmut Böhmer, the mayor of Bad Hersfeld, who in previous years had been the guest of honour at the SS reunions.

A professor of theology from *Marburg called on the former* soldiers to express their recognition of the free democratic order in the Federal Republic and explain to young neo-Nazi why Fascism was an "aberration and a crime".

The Minister of Justice and the Interior in Hesse said before the meeting that a reunion to which only members of a society were invited could not *be banned. But he criticized the* Bad Hersfeld authorities for putting their facilities at the disposal of the veterans.



Déjàvu: Two of the younger participants in the Waffen-SS reunion at Bad Hersfeld over the weekend

US drive to convict more IRA gunrunners

From Christopher Thomas
New York

United States Government prosecutors, buoyed by the conviction of the reputed leader of the Provisional IRA in America, will soon be trying to convict other Americans and Irishmen for smuggling weapons to Ireland.

Two accused IRA arms suppliers are on trial at the federal court in Brooklyn, where four men were found guilty earlier this month in an unconnected case of conspiring to send guns for use against British troops in Ulster. Sentencing is scheduled for July 1.

The principal defendant in the new trial is Colm Murphy, aged 32, from Armagh, a bricklayer in New York. Government prosecutors identified him after his arrest on July 21 last year as an arms buyer for the Irish National Liberation Army (INLA), murderers of Mr Airey Neave.

Mr Murphy's fellow defendant is Vincent Toner, aged 26, also from Armagh and a resident of New York for many years. The prosecutors say his role was that of "moving man" for the arms.

The men allegedly took delivery of 20 M16 rifles, a favourite of both the IRA and INLA, from an undercover agent of Federal Bureau of Investigations posing as a Mafia arms dealer.

Much of the defence tactic in the case concentrates on trying to discredit Sidney Kail, a former moving company owner, who let it be known that he had done some gun dealing and was subsequently contacted by Mr Murphy. He said in court that his background was less than clean, including the use of a false name to avoid creditors.

After the Murphy-Toner trial two more IRA cases remain to be tried in Brooklyn. One involves a Queens contractor accused of shipping a cache of guns from New York to Dublin hidden inside wooden cases purporting to contain heavy machinery. The trial, which is expected to start next month, will include evidence gained by wiretaps by the Garda in Ireland which picked up a message saying that "the machines are on their way".

Also pending is the trial of Patrick McPharland, a fugitive in the last big IRA trial, who presented himself to US authorities in Dublin and gave himself up to the FBI in New York.

Police irregularities oblige French to free terror suspects

From Diana Geddes, Paris

Three alleged Irish "super terrorists" who have been held in prison in France for the past nine months charged with illegal possession of arms and explosives, have been released after a confession of grave "irregularities" by two of the officers involved in the arrest.

The affair has captured the news headlines here of account of the serious question it raises about the conduct of the élite Groupe d'Intervention de la Gendarmerie Nationale (GIGN), the rough eqivalent of the British Special Branch, composed only of military police.

It was responsible for the arrest last August of Stephen King, Michael Plunkett and Mary Reid, all suspected of having connexions with the Irish National Liberation Army.

President Mitterrand chose this police force last summer to look after his personal security at the Elysée Palace. His choice exacerbated the long-standing rivalry between the civil police and the gendarmerie.

The arrest of the three alleged Irish terrorists came only a few days after President Mitterrand had gone on television to announce that the Government planned a crackdown on international terrorism in the wake of a wave of violent terrorist attacks in the French capital.

The arrest was seen as a spectacular coup for the gendar*merie*, and was immediately hailed by the Elysée Palace as being of great importance in the field of international terrorism.

Soon after, however, doubts about the real importance of the three "terrorists", and about the circumstances leading to their arrest, were raised in the press, which ultimately led to an order for their release by the examining magistrate in the case, earlier this year. This order was overruled by a higher court on appeal by the prosecution.

Then, last Thursday, Pierre Caudan, one of the gendarmes involved in the affair, admitted that grave irregularities had indeed taken place, and voiced a strong suspicion that the weapons and explosives allegedly found in the Vincennes flat of the three accused had all been planted there by the police, with the exception of gun which Michael Plunkett freely admitted he kept for his personal protection.

The three accused have always denied all knowledge of any of the other weapons or explosives.

Mr Caudan asserted that contrary to what the police had claimed, none of the accused had been present during the poice search of the flat and that the day before the gendarmerie had given evidence to the examining magistrate, each policeman involved in the search had been given instructions as to what role he shoud say he had played.

M. Caudan's evidence might have been dismissed as being prompted by feelings of revenge, since he had been dismissed from the force on charges of theft and fraud and was in prison awaiting trial. But on Friday, his version of events was confirmed by a second officer, M Michel Lemonnier, still in active service with the gendarmerie.

Within hours of his testmony, Mr King, Mr Plukett and Miss Reid were released under judicial control.

War and 11,584 murders finally catch up on Canadian pensioner

From John Best
Ottawa

Albert Helmut Rauca, extradited at the weekend from Toronto to West Germany at the age of 74 to face war crime charges, had dreams of a peaceful retirement in Canada.

The dream had been shattered a year ago when two members of the Royal Canadian Mounted police appeared at his door in a Toronto suburb and arrested him.

Now he is back in West Germany after a 33-year absence to answer charges of having aided and abetted the murder of 11,584 people, mostly Jews, while serving with the Gestapo and the SS security police in Kaunas, Lithuania, during the Nazi occupation.

Mr Rauca, aged 74, is the first person ever extradited from Canada to face war crimes charges.

To guard against possible incidents, a news blackout was imposed on the transfer operation which took place on Friday night when Mr Rauca was taken from Don jail in Toronto and placed on board a commercial flight for Frankfurt.

Mr Mark MacGuigan, the Canadian Minister of Justice, had signed the extradition papers only days earlier after Mr Rauca abandoned appeal proceedings. He was ordered to be extradited last November, following a hearing before the Ontario Supreme Court.

The West German Government asked for Mr Rauca's extradition about a year ago after a year's investigation had finally pinpointed his whereabouts. He had been wanted by the Germans since 1961, and was arrested on June 17, 1982.

The prosecutor's office in Frankfurt has prepared charges against him based on the following particulars:

- That about August 18, 1941, Mr Rauca murdered approximately 534 people by having them shot in rows at the edge of prepared mass graves near fortifications surrounding Kaunas;
- That in early September 1941 he murdered an unknown person suspected of attempting to conceal a silver fork. He allegedly beat the suspect with a cudgel and then shot him.
- That about September 26, 1941, he committed the murder of approximately 1,845 people by having them arrested in the Kaunas ghetto and conveyed to the fortifications where they were shot.
- That about October 28 and 29, 1941, he committed the murder of approximately 9,200 people by selecting them in the Kaunas ghetto and having them conveyed to a place from whence they were shot.
- That between November 18 and December 25, 1943, Mr Rauca jointly with two other SS personnel shot and killed the son of Dr Nachman Shapiro, the Jewish Chief Rabbi, and three members of his family.

● WASHINGTON: A former commandant of a Nazi concentration camp in Estonia has been ordered to be deported because he concealed his past from immigration authorities, Justice Department officials said, Reuter reports.

Karl Linnas, aged 63, was ordered to be deported to the Soviet Union, of which Estonia is now a part, by a judge in New York on Saturday. The deportation order is subject to appeal.

● MAASTRICHT: A special court acquitted Albert Talens, a Dutchman, accused of clubbing fellow prisoners to death in a concentration camp where he was serving a sentence for smuggling arms to the Dutch resistance during the Second World War, Reuter reports.

The court found charges against Mr Talens, aged 63, were not proven and ordered his immediate release.

Pacifists expelled

From Our Own Correspondent, Bonn

Ten East German pacifists, including several children, who belong to an unofficial peace group based in Jena, were expelled from East Germany over the weekend and sent to West Berlin.

According to friends who met them in the West, they were also obliged, under official pressure, to renounce their East German citizenship.

Eight of them, whose arrival in the West was confirmed by the spokesman of the ruling West Berlin Senate, were expelled on Friday night. They were involved in fistfights with border guards on the Friedrichstrasse urban railway station, from which trains leave for West Berlin.

The pacifists were members of a group which held a demonstration in Jena market place last Christmas Eve. They were promptly arrested and imprisoned, and were recently brought before the local public prosecutor. He told them that they would either face further official action, or they could make use of the "open window" to the West.

Some of those expelled came from other East German cities, including Weimar.

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INTERVIEW: Alexander Solzhenitsyn

'Time to stand up for Britain'

By Bernard Levin

In your Templeton Address you said that the tragedy of the modern world is that man has forgotten God. When and how did this begin to happen?
This is something that has been happening for a long long time. In the West it has already been happening for over three centuries. In Russia it began later but there, too, it began before the revolution. Our educated classes have been part of such a process for nearly two centuries, whereas the uneducated classes were affected for only about ten years before the revolution. And this was the greatest single factor that produced the revolution.

It really began perhaps in the wars of religion which began undermining religion and faith. The Renaissance is another period; it is an enormous process which really stretches over several centuries. And even at the beginning of the Age of Enlightenment it still hadn't clarified itself fully. But it was a process that accelerated, that went ever forward to that goal and which certainly became much more pronounced in the 20th century.

The centre of this is the belief that man alone is sufficient to himself?
That began first of all as a reaction to the rigidity and austerity of the Middle Ages. But it is a process which once it had begun was inevitably going to go ever wider and ever deeper. My conviction is that the goal of Man's existence is not happiness but spiritual growth. But this conviction is regarded as something strange, something almost insane, though perhaps only 150 years ago it would have seemed a perfectly natural conviction.

Have not the mass of the people a right to enjoy the material possessions that previously were enjoyed by only a few?
I want to distinguish between material sufficiency – that to which everybody has a right – and consumer greed. Material sufficiency is something that has existed in Europe for many centuries. Perhaps we have got a different scale for those of us who have been through the Gulag Archipelago. But what happened was a kind of veering round in human awareness in its attitude to material values. In our time, somebody who is very strict and limits himself can be surrounded by any form of material comfort or even luxury and yet remain totally indifferent to it because it is not the material which is the basis of our life. The horror is not that universal well-being has led to moral decline. But the moral decline has led to the fact that we now indulge too much in material well-being.

Is it possible in a democratic society to set a limit to people's indulgence in well-being?
Democratic society in the last two centuries has gone through a very, very striking and powerful development. What we used to call a democratic society a few centuries ago is not at all the same as that which we call a democratic society today. Two hundred years ago, when democratic society was being created in certain countries, there was a still clear conception of the Almighty, of God. And the very idea of equality was taken in fact from religion, from religious concepts; in other words, that all men are equal as the children of God. And nobody would have thought of trying to prove that a carrot was the same as an apple. People are fundamentally different in their possibilities and their capabilities but they are equal as children of God. And thus, democracy comes into its own, has a full meaning up to the point at which men start to forget God. In the last two hundred years we have really turned away from God, and democracy has lost its higher centre. Moral criteria were the forces that contained man, that were the inner brakes, as opposed to institutions.

In the last two hundred years we have really turned away from God

Is there something dark in the heart of man himself that cannot be eradicated whether it is an age of faith or not?
Yes, there is. And the path of mankind is a long path. And the historical centuries that we have lived through are only a small part of our total historical way. Yes, we have been through the temptations of the wars of religion, and we showed ourselves to be unworthy: now we stand before the temptation of the material, more than a sufficiency of the material, of luxury, of everything, and again we show ourselves unworthy. Our historical process is really–consists of–man standing before the things which are temptations to him and of showing himself able to overcome them.

I take you think highly of the present Pope and his work?
Yes, I think very highly of his personality, the spirit which he has brought into the Roman Catholic church and his constant and lively interest in all the various problems all round the world. In one of the Encyclicals of one of his predecessors it was said that the voice of the times is the voice of God. The present Pope does not agree with this axiom and fights it, for the voice of the times can be a false voice. We must not serve that voice but check it and correct it.

But in the Roman Catholic church some priests in oppressed nations – I am thinking particularly of some of the dictatorships of South America – have felt it their duty to support insurgent movements. What do you say to them?
When I speak and when I support and praise the activity of the Pope in our contemporary world, what I mean by that is that he is constantly guided by an awareness of the Divine. In other words, yes, he considers it proper to speak of this or that question, but he is always aware of the Divine. Whereas those priests of whom you have spoken who are active in South America and Central America have in fact fallen to one of the temptations that socialism spreads before us. Socialism, which in its very root is totally opposed to Christianity, loves to pretend that it has taken much from Christianity and given it some concrete form, concrete shape. The ironical thing is that even atheist literature in the Soviet Union uses this very same argument, saying look, look, our socialist programme is in effect a Christian programme.

But may not a priest resist oppression without himself being in any way a supporter of communism?
Yes, yes, they can, but what I am saying is that they are caught within the net of this temptation, this trap. The trap consists in the fact that involvement in such work takes place on a totally worldly level. They are entirely absorbed by the social struggle which the Pope is not because he is always aware of the Divine dimension and the Divine dimension is in fact the governing criterion.

Some of them would argue that being involved in the social struggle is, in fact, carrying out Christ's teaching.
No, they are wrong there. One must take part in social struggle in the name of the soul of every other person, and the soul of every organization. Whereas if we are involved simply in a struggle for material rights, that has nothing to do with Christianity.

Nine years in the West have made me into a pessimist

You have drawn attention to the fact that in the oppressed lands of the East spiritual regeneration *is* growing; are oppression and suffering necessary for people to turn to things of the spirit?
I would like to divide the question, the question of suffering and the question of oppression. Yes, suffering is essential for our spiritual growth and perfection. But suffering is sent to the whole of humanity and to every living being; it is sent in sufficient measure so that if man knows how to do so he can use it for his growth. Now, if a person doesn't draw what has to be drawn from suffering, but instead is embittered against it he is really making a very negative choice at that moment. Now, if one speaks of oppression, the horrifing oppression that we see for example in the USSR it really goes beyond the possibilities of heman endurance. It is an experience that really goes beyond common suffering. Millions are simply crushed, physically and spiritually crushed, annihilated; but those who have passed through that oppression are then spiritually so strong, so mature, that they become really our hope in the communist countries. And I'll add to that. Nine years in the West have made me into a pessimist; looking from the East I used to ascribe to the West far more strength, far more determination and steadfastness whereas now I would no longer guarantee that the West would withstand invasion by communism, withstand being taken over, subverted, by communism. It is possible that the whole struggle of humanity against communism will take far longer than we originally believed and my greatest hope is in those who have already gone through the horrifying decades of totalitarian oppression and have not been broken and have survived.

But it sounds as though you are almost saying that until we pass through the same oppression we will not regenerate ourselves either.
I wouldn't like to put it quite as brutally as that. I wouldn't like to make a forecast, "yes this is the only way it can happen". If only Western society could suddenly mobilize itself against communism then it needn't happen. As I said, such terrible oppression isn't essential – is not universally essential – but for this to happen the West must hear the voices of those writers, those publicists, those leaders, who say "we are now already in mortal danger, we are in fact in greater danger than we were in 1940 when the German planes were flying over us". I am very sorely afraid that in the Western context if a writer, a publicist, wrote that he would be mocked and laughed at. And if a political leader were to say this he would never be reelected.

There is a terrible paradox in our world: those who have no freedom long for it, but those who have freedom do not seem to care about it.
I used to think that it was possible to transfer, to share, to convey the experience of one nation to another, at least by means of literature, but now I am beginning to think that no one can receive the experience of another without having actually gone through it. One must have a heart full of compassion and a heart and a soul full of sense and sensibility in order to be able to take upon oneself, to receive, the sufferings of another.

Is it possible that there are people who cannot bear freedom in themselves, and long to be slaves?
Yes, today's Western Europe is full of such people.



Alexander Solzhenitsyn talks to Bernard Levin about the need for spiritual regeneration in both East and West — John Voos

What causes such a condition?
Lacking a consciousness of God, of the Divine, they lack an awareness of reality. The West is full, it's brimming over, with information, you would have thought everything and anything could be understood, but in the eyes of our Russians who live under the Soviet regime the thing that amazes them, that we simply cannot understand, is why doesn't man in the West understand this?

Is it possible in the real world for a modern advanced society to live by spiritual and religious precepts?
For a well-developed, economically well-developed society, that is the most difficult thing of all. But there is simply no other way.

But if the more advanced we become, technically and materially, the more difficult you say it is, then is not the goal constantly being pushed further and further away?
No, though the danger of losing that goal grows. Such is the destiny of mankind that the more we lose control of ourselves the more dead-ends into which we get ouselves. We are not quite in the dead-end but it is time we started thinking about it. We hear constantly rights, rights, it is always rights, but very little about responsibility.

How do you explain the fact that for years and years some of the greatest scientists, and also artists and professors, were convinced, and some still are, by Soviet communism?
Those in whom the intellect has taken precedence over the spiritual, the heart, they are the ones who are gullible, who fall for the temptation of the clever wiles of Marxism. I am sure that Isaac Newton, for example, if he were alive today would certainly not be deceived by Marxism!

I have always believed myself that it will not be the leaders of thought who save us but the ordinary man. Do you agree?
I would see the dilemma not in such simple terms. Those people who could turn around humanity or a society, we see them, so to speak, on a vertical line, and perhaps quantitatively we find more of them at the bottom simply because they are more numerous, but one certainly can't leave out of that scheme the people at the top of the ladder. The whole of history shows that any turn around, historical or social, in any important turn around the forerunners of it are always one or two or three people who perhaps are forerunners of that process by a century or more. We can't do without these forerunners, these leaders. But it is not the false leaders who have followed the lure and call of Marxism who are the genuine leaders. They will find themselves in a laughable and humiliating situation and many of them will repent but it will be too late and they shall weep.

If we assume that there is no war, how do you see the future of the West?
I refuse even to consider such a perspective because I consider a war – not a nuclear war, but a war – as inevitable. In other words, I include in this all the explosions from within, all the so-called national liberation wars, and I think quite a lot of countries in Europe are very close to such explosions. And this kind of situation is frequently favoured by the very leaders of those countries. We have seen how Brandt weakened Western Germany how Palme really went out to help North Vietnam, and what Papandreou is now doing to Greece, and there are many, many other examples. War doesn't necessarily come from the outside, it comes also from the inside and not even necessarily in the form of an actual insurrection; it comes in the form of the political blindness of the political leaders. And so it seems to me totally unreal to think in terms of a status quo in the world; there won't be a status quo – not for one year can we see a status quo.

Do you believe that socialism must in time inevitably degenerate into communism?
I am absolutely of the same opinion as our wonderful scientist Orlov, the Orlov who has been in a prison-camp for many years now. He published an article shortly before his arrest, an article in which he shows that any socialism, even the softest form, the most "democratic" form, socialism, if it is consequential, logical, if it moves forward, if it doesn't stray to one side or another but if it follows its own inner logic, will inevitably come to communism. And we see absolutely everywhere, in any country where this happens, the socialist will always give way to the communist. They will not stand their ground.

I want to talk now about nuclear disarmament. The campaign in this country is now very powerful for unilateral disarmament. What do you think that implies?
First of all, let's look at it at the universal level. I consider nuclear armament, chemical armament, bacteriological armament as utterly repulsive and horrific. I would never sit in judgment over anyone who condemns nuclear armament. But we have got another problem. The West carries the moral responsibility of a decision taken 40 years ago to manufacture and use nuclear armaments. Now the West without nuclear armament has nothing at all. Everything is put simply into nuclear armament. The fault lies at the inception, at the moment when the decision was taken to rely on nuclear armament, to stake everything on nuclear armament. That decision has kept the West safe for twenty, thirty years but now it is really like a boomerang – it comes right back at it.

Now the second aspect is, at the personal level, the extraordinary blindness of society and young people. For half a century you have had the chance to open the eyes of society and of the young, and Western young people simply have no idea of the real situation. Try asking them why isn't there such a movement for nuclear disarmament

I consider a war – not a nuclear war but a war – as inevitable

in the Soviet Union. Either they won't even understand the question or they won't care. What they say is we shall disarm unilaterally and then the communists will follow suit. Now here we see not so much disinformation as a complete blindness of understanding; there is also a weakening, a total erosion, of will. Go to these young people and ask them. All right we agree to have unilateral disarmament but will you go into the army tomorrow in order to die – into an ordinary conventional army – and if they are truthful they will say oh no. Today, resistance to nuclear armament is really a very convenient pretext to disguise, to hide, if not their moral cowardice at least their moral weakness. In fact, they don't want any kind of armament, any kind of work, they just simply do not want to resist at all.

Finally, the third level of all this, there is of course the active participation of Soviet money and Soviet participation and Soviet organization. The communists have enormous experience here. Already in 1917 Lenin gave five or ten roubles to every person for participation in demonstrations against the provisional government. Stalin organized a so-called movement for peace in those days when he didn't have an atomic bomb and he, too, had money to spend on this. And, of course, this principle continues. But just to finish answering this question I want to underline one thing: the problem isn't really reducable just to Soviet organization and participation. If only the West had not relied for several decades on nuclear arms and if the young were steadfast of will and well-informed, no Soviet action would achieve anything.

Some nuclear disarmers in this country say that since they can do nothing about Soviet arms, the only way they can do it is by arguing against our arms, since it has to start somewhere.
It looks very good for them simply to protest against nuclear arms which are horrific, yes. And what they are, what they forget, what they disguise behind that, what is soft-pedalled, is their own unwillingness to defend their own country. The Soviet leaders in this situation don't even need to use nuclear arms. They will simply take conventional arms and will simply capture everyone with conventional arms and no resistance. And these young people who are so brave in their demonstrations and who join hands over a distance of miles, they will be told you cannot assemble in numbers more than three, even more than two. If they are told, right, no assembly in numbers of more than two or three, they will obey.

Some say that since a nuclear war would be a catastrophe for the whole planet, surrender, even for those who hate communism, would be preferable to a nuclear war.
I shall only say about the famous axiom "Better to be red than dead" that there is no alternative in it because to become red is really in fact to die a slow death. The free people of the West have missed sixty-five years. They have stood there fully armed and not struggled. When they give in to communism they will find themselves as slaves, and what is more moribund slaves. That's when they will begin to fight but in different conditions. And what is so amazing is that the West appears not to hear the absolutely explicit condemnation to death which has been pronounced. In 1919, the Comintern was created and its leaders, Lenin and Trotsky, who at that point had absolutely no nuclear arms, they hardly had any rifles or bullets to put into them, but none the less they declared a condemnation to death for the Western world; and the West laughed. Sixty years ago, the whole of educated Russia, the cream of Russian intellectual development, the whole intelligentsia, *everybody*, said "look, this is something quite unlike anything you have seen before"; the West turned a totally deaf ear. Fifty years ago the logs of wood from the camps with things written in the blood of those who were imprisoned up in the north, those logs of wood somehow came to the West. Forty years ago millions of Soviet people again told of the horrors. They were not only not listened to but in their hundreds of thousands and millions were simply given back and betrayed to captivity and certain death in the Soviet Union. Thirty years ago, Kravchenko in the famous trial hearing in Paris revealed the true nature of the Soviet regime and he wasn't listened too either. History does not forgive such multiple mistakes.

Although we were sentenced to death sixty-five years ago, we have still survived. Why should we not go on doing so?
Because there is no comparison between the situation when the Kremlin didn't even have enough rifles and today's situation where it has got the best rocket stations in Cuba, in Nicaragua, the best naval bases in Angola, Mozambique, South Yemen. We see that this process is not only a constant process but one that is accelerating with terrific speed.

Do you think that the emergence of Solidarity is a sign that there is real hope or, is the fact that it was crushed a sign that there is no hope?
In this whole phenomenon, there is more hope than disillusion. It is a movement which gives us hope first of all by its scope and by its spiritual direction which rests not in socialism but in Christianity. Poland was able to manifest this thanks to the strength and force of its church but it is certainly a sign of what could happen in the other communist countries. But as regards Poland, the West really behaved as though it was seeing a stage performance, and there is some similarity with the Western attitude towards Afghanistan; for the West is constantly hoping that there will be some kind of a miracle in the East, which will relieve the West of the need to defend itself. Maybe instead of Brezhnev, we will have the good liberal Andropov or some other dove; maybe the Polish Solidarity movement will change things absolutely in Poland, then in Lithuania, then in the whole of the Soviet Union. But these events must not be looked upon as a spectacle; they must be looked upon as a call, an appeal to mobilize inner forces. For example, in Poland the Western creditors need not have wiped out the Polish debt. There is this psychology in the West – we are helping the people – it dates back to the time of Roosevelt when whole factories were sent in kit form to be assembled in the Soviet Union. Since then the West has always been in fact strengthening the communist governments.

Now let's look at Afghanistan. The war has been on for three years. During all this time, the West, apart from a kind of generalized sympathy, has not done anything concrete for the country. If the West really understood that all the communist governments of the world are its mortal enemies and no kind of thaws, no kind of smiles, will ever change this situation, but that on the other hand all the subjugated peoples are its allies, the West could long ago, by its actions in Afghanistan have brought about a very different situation. You would by now have had two, three, four regiments of ex-Soviet soldiers ready and willing to fight this way. But the Western governments, including the American government, are terrified of the Kremlin's anger.

Secondly, at the end of the Second World War the West undermined the faith and trust of all our people's in the East. We believed that the West was our ally whereas the West gave up those who had fought communism, gave them up to sure death and destruction. This story must not be forgotten.

Suppose that Jaruzelski could improve matters for the Poles to the extent that Kadar has done for the Hungarians; would you welcome this or would you argue that hings must get worse before they can get better?
No, I wouldn't put it in that way. I would certainly welcome any improvement in the situation of the Poles but, first of all, I would not overestimate what Kadar has done for the Hungarians. When Czechoslovakia had to be invaded Kadar invaded it quite cheerfully. Every communist leader has certain limits, within which he can achieve very little. If, for example, Jaruzelski worked to prove himself a patriot and really did try to improve the conditions of the Poles, if he really were doing that then in no time at all he would be removed and somebody else would be put in his place.

The Soviet leaders can see that the system doesn't work, they can't feed their people, they have to maintain a gigantic system of oppression, they know they are hated by millions, why do they go on with it?
They see that their system works very well indeed, because it has such geopolitical successes to its credit that no conqueror in all history has ever had such gains to his credit. Yes, all right, the domestic economy is falling apart, but when crisis comes the capitalist world will always help them. But how the people live, what the people have, is really not their aim or their goal. It is a governent which has no thought of how the people live. The people are dying, well let them die. But they will have other peoples to rule over.

A society like that, based on lies, surely cannot exist for ever: "A house builded upon sand." Do you agree with that, and if so, how do you envisage the disintegration beginning?
Of course, it can't exist for ever and ever. Of course, future historians will say that communism existed from year X to year Y. But because, for two-thirds of a century, the West has been making mistake on mistake in its relations with communism, I have now come to the very pessimistic conclusion that communism still has quite a chance of spreading over the world. And viewed from the outside, one could use the image of a lunar eclipse, when the shadow covers the earth and then moves across. That shadow has covered the USSR, China, then gradually it will move away from those parts and start covering others and eventually will leave the earth.

Is it possible to say when you might expect this to start happening?
No, neither the form nor the time are open to human understanding or conception – we don't know. From the very moment when communism was installed, became a power in the Soviet Union, ever since that very start, that very moment, the most intelligent Russian people have always been saying "this is for five years, this is for ten years; this can't go on . . . this is so horrifically absurd that it can't go on." And the West looks like a fortress, like a rock, but we have seen that this absurdity has gone on and on, and the West is weakening and weakening. So, I will not say anything about the possible time or the possible form. But I am absolutely convinced that communism will go like the eclipse that I

I am convinced that in my lifetime I will return to my country

spoke of. Even our culture which has been under communism for sixty-five years, we have seen that with all its armaments and weapons, communism has not been able to crush Christianity out of our country. I personally am convinced that in my lifetime I will return to my country.

The leaders of the Hungarian revolution in 1956 and the Czech spring in 1968 all came from within the Communist party. Do you think it is possible that there are such men in the Soviet Union who are biding their time and working their way up through the hierarchy?
First of all, I want to distinguish between your Hungarian example and your Czech example. The Czech model has no future, no perspective; this was an attempt by people who considered themselves totally and fully communist, to give communism a so-called human face, which is impossible, even if the Warsaw Pact hadn't invaded Czechoslovakia, or even if Dubceck and his group had utterly lost all influence.

Now the Hungarian model is one full of hope and perspective. Because in the Hungarian model we saw the rebirth of national feeling instead of self-defence and self-affirmation. (I must say, in my own life, the Hungarian uprising of 1956 and the total inaction of the West were profoundly shocking experiences for me. I lost my faith in the West.) So the Hungarian model shows that even within the communist system, even through its leaders, there can come a sense of national self-preservation. In the same way as a sick body can suddenly come up with the antibodies to fight the sickness. But what should be said is that at that moment, the moment of the Hungarian uprising, the communist system had only been in force for about eight years. Hungary had not yet been broken by the communists. Among the communist cadres there were still people who had not been totally broken, whereas we in the Soviet Union have had that system for over 65 years. In other words, two or three generations had come and gone; moreover, in the communist hierarchy there is a constant process of selection. As soon as an honest man, a man of principle, appears, the system simply rejects him, and either he leaves it or he perishes. However, I have a firm conviction that our nation as an organism is not dead yet and, therefore, the young living shoots come out in the most unexpected places. It is instinct through which a nation saves itself. And through my work I know, I can sense, there are many many people who think as I do. I do represent people in Russia. If I didn't represent anyone, the authorities wouldn't fear me.

In the 1930s, the West only woke up when war broke out. We have to wake up before war breaks out now. What will wake us up?
I wouldn't like you to be awakened by the ceiling falling on your heads. I would like the loud voices of outstanding people, writers, publicists, political leaders, to find the courage to say "look, the ceiling is cracking, it might fall". And they should not be afraid of being told "oh no this is too extreme, this is too ridiculous".

The time has come to limit our demands to learn about self-sacrifice

What about externally? What would the communists have to do, what would the Soviet leaders have to do, for us to resist?
I don't know. So far, we haven't seen a single country for which the West would actually stand up and fight. Maybe the United States would go to war for Israel. I don't know whether Europe would fight for its oil. It is not the degree of danger that will stimulate you, it is the degree of inner awareness. What could be more striking, what could be more evident, than the way in which the Khmer Rouge destroyed, annihilated, its own people? Or for example, the Vietnamese boat people who drowned? Will you find any compassionate feeling for that?

If you were advising President Reagan what would you tell him?
I must say that President Reagan really doesn't need my recommendations and advice. On the contrary, he keeps on getting public advice from leading American publicists and various newspapers of such a nature that even the asses' ears would collapse. I don't think Reagan's problem is a lack of understanding, but he has to struggle against the blindness and the shortsightedness of public opinion. He can't even manage to get across to that public opinion that at the moment in Central America we see the creation of an actual front against the United States. When Reagan said that he was in a position of confrontation, extreme confrontation, with communism, he was jeered and hissed for having brought about the collapse of detente. Whereas, in fact, what he had done was probably to take only one small step in the direction of what he intended. American public opinion is such that – well I'll give you an example from navigation. Now when you hear an SOS signal you must ask: "Who are you, do you have a democracy?" All right, if they're a democracy, let's go and save them. If it's a communist SOS then we really *must* save them because we must avoid any unpleasantness. But if it is an undemocratic Western regime, they can go to the bottom and sink! This is madness. There are those who actually stand in the front line under fire, and what is demanded of them is democracy. In Salvador the elections took place under machinegun fire and indeed, yes, the voters were mown down by machinegun fire. The American Congress and American public opinion shout "there isn't enough democracy – start talks with the bandits, let's have more and more elections under machinegun fire". And those are the sort of examples which really make me think of the West as a madhouse.

What would you say if you had the opportunity to broadcast to the Russian people? What would you tell them?
I am a publicist really involuntarily, against my own will. If I could broadcast to my people I would read them my books, my novels, because in my interviews, my articles, I can't give even one hundredth of that which I have put into my novels.

Is there anything special that Britain, apart from the West in general, can do?
I think British history has shown more than once that the British have a remarkable faculty, a remarkable ability, to mobilize themselves in moments of danger. Maybe it is Britain which could do one or two of the things I have talked about. But if there could be moral mobilization in Britain, now, before the ceiling falls down, then the standing up to be counted of Britain, even just Britain alone standing up to be counted against communism, would make an enormous impression on the communists. The communists in their greed to seize control of the world are, in fact, very clever in the way in which they discriminate and know perfectly well which are the weak bits which can be swallowed first. And where they find themselves confronted by steadfast will, they retreat. They even retreat in the face of their own prisoners, their very own prisoners who stand fast.

What final message in this interview would you like to give?
I would just like to call the British to come to their senses before it is too late. The time has come to limit our demands, to learn about self-sacrifice and to learn how to sacrifice oneself for the salvation of one's country and for society.

Thank you very much.

SPECTRUM

Christopher Driver examines the evolution of Britain's postwar palate



Innate conservatism of taste and technical ignorance in the kitchen have inhibited the development of a domestic British cuisine with an international appeal. Instead, Britain has proved surprisingly receptive to the colonization of its eating habits by a variety of exotic imported styles



Stirring up the global kitchen

The British Airports Authority, resourceful in adversity, is just now trying, through its latest advertising campaign, to make something of Heathrow's election as the world's second most unpopular airport. Heathrow will never be loved, say the posters, while those who embark from it enjoy the choice of so many international destinations.

For airports, read styles of cooking and eating. Few would accuse Britain of owning the best. But the British Tourist Authority, if it had the wit, could plausibly plaster the globe with claims that we had the most. Gastronomically, we are a nation of borrowers.

This phenomenon is not as new in the history of British cooking as many still assume. In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, especially, the British developed and loved to display a marked taste for oriental spices and, later, exotic vegetables and fruit. Signs of dependence on imported culinary skills have long been apparent: Samuel Pepys and his wife dropped in one evening on his French periwig-maker's *table d'hôte* in Covent Garden and found the *boeuf à la mode* "uncommonly well-seasoned".

But ever since the Commonwealth and Empire came home to roost in the streets of London and other cities, an unprecedented variety of international destinations has opened up to the British kitchen. In terms of popular culture, we have only just begun to digest what has been going on.

"Them's black people's food," a colleague of mine heard a woman say as she dragged her excited child from a particularly colourful display of Indian vegetables in a Kilburn street market. Food is often at once the symptom and the cure of racial antagonism: the first assertion immigrants make of their own strangeness and privacy, but also the first gesture they can make, in home or restaurant, towards pleasing perceptive (or greedy) members of the host community. It matters a great deal, within the culture of London, that the Chinese live by attracting the British to their food (even if translation falters, as in the "chicken blood porridge" I noted down from a smart Soho Cantonese restaurant menu a few months ago) while West Indians hardly know what to do with their diet outside their own fiercely protected domesticity.

For the history of British eating – which was once, let us remind ourselves, the envy of civilized Europe – the significance of the entire "ethnic" incursion into this country since the mid-1950s is that it has introduced to our cuisine a source of stylistic differentiation which is not stratified by social hierarchy. That is, we are at last breaking away from the French. Ever since the Norman Conquest, adopting French manners in the British Isles has been a sign of rising in the world: the very word "cuisine" lacks an exact equivalent in English.

Consider, for instance, the Social images of familiar staples. Potatoes, anglicized long enough to have taken root within the British class system, are instrument of hierarchical differentiation, with chips and what Raymond Postgate used to call "old plain boiled" on one side, slim-cut *frites* and *gratin dauphinois* on the other. But rice and pasta (which the French do not know how to cook) have slipped into our diet so quickly, at so many points of entry, that only fresh tagliatelle and the machines that go with it have been claimed for conspicuous consumption and class connotation.

Even vegetarianism has begun to act as a kind of taste tentacle, groping around the globe to foodways that lie outside European tradition. It neither knows nor cares what place brown lentils, coriander and aubergines occupy in the social pecking order. If it conveys a message, the message is political: animal liberation, Third World first.

In an international city on the scale of London, people are free to exploit all this diversity by choosing what to eat and where, and by making comparisons in restaurant settings decorated to supplement the messages conveyed by the food itself.

For this reason, restaurants are indispensable to any attempt to isolate types and groupings among immigrant cuisines. Recipes cannot convey it all at home, however versatile the cook and assiduous the book collector, and very few people, even professional anthropologists, can be familiar with the food cultures of more than a small proportion of the world's peoples as expressed by meals prepared and eaten within the family at both ordinary and festive occasions. An arena where numerous cuisines from different parts of the globe meet and compete in public, importing their own characteristic foodstuffs and making substitutions from what is available locally, and drawing customers from a common pool of "floating eaters", is a new phenomenon of the twentieth century.

The more neutral the complexion of the host culture, the more discernible the colours introduced by an immigrant cuisine. For instance, French bourgeois cooks have put up strong resistance to both exotic and technological change, while the more complaisant British have been and are singularly receptive to external influences upon the foods (and even more the drinks) which they consume. This in spite of the conservatism the British profess with such conviction when alterations are suggested to one of their "birthright" dishes, and in spite of the technical ignorance that reduces almost all British kitchen processes at popular level to roasting, boiling and frying.

Reverse influences are equally possible or probable: an immigrant cuisine, uprooted from its natural habitat to a colder, wetter climate, encounters there the technological eating of a denatured late-industrial society, and it has to be unusually well armoured against change and corruption if it is to remain recognisably the same into the second or third generation. Obviously, social rather than culinary factors are likely to be decisive in this respect, nor is it a question of the vulnerability of the primitive: no cuisine gets as far as Victoria or Heathrow that has not already proved its ability to survive literacy, a money economy, and at last early-modern kitchen technology. (In a few instances, the technology may even be imported with the cuisine, in the shape of simple implements that are found superior to Europe's own for certain purposes: the work arrived with the Cantonese, the tandoor with the Bengalis.)

Almost any cuisine can follow the flag, as it were. Immigrants in a foreign city, whether dispossessed Austrian Jews in the 1930s or rich Japanese and Kuwaitis in the 1970s, need meeting places in London where they can talk to each other in their own languages and not have to mind the host country's manners. They hanker after dishes that their womenfolk may be too busy to bother with while they are scratching a living or raising a family under difficult circumstances. (Asian and Middle Eastern forms of purdah for women help to keep culinary cultures intact, but do not help to provide meeting places.) "Colonizing" cuisines of this kind are seldom conscious of an "audience" beyond their own community, though when an audience eventually arrives it is gladly accepted in most cases, not just for economic reasons but because its presence can be taken as a token of acceptance and respect. (However, among the foreign restaurants where the native Briton most often feels something of an intruder are the ones which have least to worry about economically, because they are supported by oil sheikhs or Japanese bankers.)

Certain cuisines can also drag the flag behind them. A nation whose food culture is rich and powerful enough can despatch its chefs and restaurateurs to gather abroad a better living than they could make at home. The early colonists then repatriate a substantial proportion of their earnings, and send urgent messages for reinforcements, until – as happened in Britain in 1968 – the host country itself anxiously pulls up the drawbridge.

> An arena where cuisines from different parts of the globe compete in public is a new phenomenon

Chinese cooking in Britain is the principal example of this process. Immigrants from Hongkong are numerically much less important than West Indians and Indo-Pakistanis, but a very high proportion work in the catering trades. Their strength – and their weakness – has been social cohesion and cultural assurance, and coupled with language difficulties in the first generation, this virtually ruled out real communication between immigrant and host. This factor is even stronger with the Japanese, who often express not just surprise but something akin to alarm and displeasure when *geijin* invade their foodways by demanding esoteric dishes and foodstuffs. "You velly brave man", I was once told by a Japanese restaurant manager, gold teeth flashing, after one such order, probably involving jellyfish, or raw sea urchin. In a French or Chinese restaurant curiosity of this kind is treated much more matter-of-factly, though Chinese restaurateurs have learnt to inquire whether a person who orders chicken blood or tripe knows and likes what he is going to get.

Restaurant critics have often noted the failure of black cultures (whether African or West Indian) to help themselves to economic self-sufficency and cultural assimilation in Britain by opening restaurants and food shops whose appeal to their own people would gradually extend to the public at large. This deficiency has sometimes been attributed to a general want of entrepreneurial, capital-forming skills, or merely to material poverty at an earlier period of their history. Poverty as such in a country or a people might be thought almost as likely stimulate culinary skills as it is to stifle them, unless it included a serious shortage of fuel – and fuel economy, as it happens, has long been forced on most Chinese and Indians. The curious air – at once self-conscious and desultory – that pervades the few African and Caribbean restaurants that exist or have existed in London should rather send inquirers looking for deeper causes in social organization and perhaps role division between the sexes.

The most sincere compliment one country can pay to another is to borrow its diet and imitate its cooking. The occasion may be a defeat or it may be a victory. The most famous example is Brillat-Savarin's commentary on the years after Waterloo, when the British comquerors not only ate copiously while they were billeted in Paris but took the taste home afterwards and looked round for French chefs to recreate it for them. The British were not too proud to borrow curry from their subject peoples in India, though interestingly that influence was at its peak in the years before sahibs were joined by memsahibs. Military and ICS wives imposed the Victorian proprieties (French influence and all) on their husbands' Indian servants, who had previously had it all their own way. As 'Wyvern' (Col. Kenney-Herbert) put it in his *Culinary Jottings for Madras* (1878): "Our dinners of today would indeed astonish our Anglo-Indian forefathers. Quality has superseded quantity, and the molten curries and florid oriental compositions of the olden times – so fearfully and wonderfully made – have been gradually banished from our tables." The cooks on Indian hill stations returned the compliment

> The most sincere compliment one country can pay to another is to imitate its cooking

by continuing to prepare brown Windsor soup long after the British had gone for ever, as though it were an elixir of successful imperialism. In one such "English Club" in Tamil Nadu this spring, I was given a very passable bread-and-butter pudding.

It has to be admitted, however, that British cruisine as such is a weak power, globally speaking. British colonists in distant lands have often clung to their diet faithfully (the Falklanders, as sheep farmers, had little alternative) but they have seldom persuaded foreigners to adopt it, even in countries with suitable climates. Likewise, the export success of high prestige British foodstuffs – Stilton, marmalade, kippers, Christmas pudding – is disappointing both in variety and geographical spread, considering how easy it should have been to establish the taste for them through the imperial distribution network, and the political prestige Britain enjoyed on the continent of Europe.

From the standpoint of a community relations specialist, rapid assimilation of an immigrant culture – and by extension, its cuisine – to the (British) host culture is theoretically desirable. But only social scientists with defective tastebuds actually think on lines like these and anyway even in this field other experts would noy argue that in a fundamentally hostile social environment, an immigrant people that keeps its cuisine intact from British flavour-blur and similarly insidious forms of social syncretism enjoys a better prognosis, communally speaking, than one that has let its historical identity go: it is a question of human dignity.

Most immigrant cuisines have now been lodged in Britain long enough for the symptoms of resistance or surrender to be recognisable. Italians almost always surrender, not for want of quality in the ingredients or of skill in their treatment, but for want of self-criticism and out of an excessive desire to please. Americans, likewise, taste the customers, not the ingredients. Talented Frenchmen and Chinese know better, but often succumb to the commercial temptation presented by customers who *don't* know better and who can safely be fobbed off with something that sounds right, however it tastes. In the kitchen, pride protects the Japanese, religion the Jews and the Hindus, competition the Cantonese and habit the Cypriots. Put the British in a similar situation and their cuisine, in its turn, might be protected against the influence of its host culture by the familiar combination lately identified as the Falklands factor: instinctive patriotism combined with resolute ignorance.

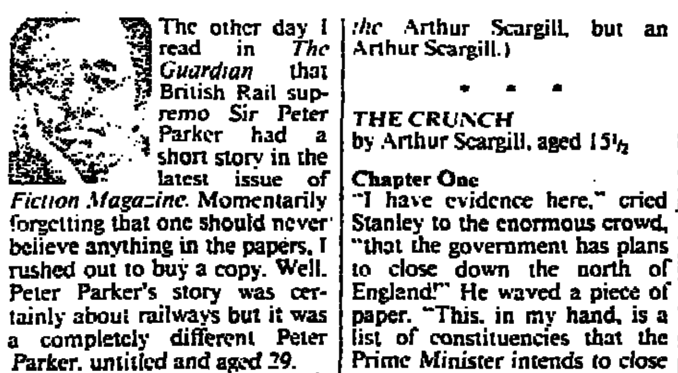
Adapted by Christopher Driver from his forthcoming book The British at Table, *to be published by Chatto and Windus on June 16, price £9.95*

TOMORROW

Conditioned responses, the health food movement and the greens revolution

'Gosh, he thought, Britain is safe at last'

MOREOVER... Miles Kington



The other day I read in *The Guardian* that British Rail supremo Sir Peter Parker had a short story in the latest issue of *Fiction Magazine*. Momentarily forgetting that one should never believe anything in the papers, I rushed out to buy a copy. Well, Peter Parker's story was certainly about railways but it was a completely different Peter Parker, untitled and aged 29.

I do not regret my rash action, though. For one thing, it introduced me to an excellent short story magazine which I intend to cultivate regularly. For another, it suggested the brilliant idea of getting national figures to write short stories. Accordingly, I have commissioned Arthur Scargill to write the following story.

(Not, I need hardly explain, *the* Arthur Scargill, but an Arthur Scargill.)

* * *

THE CRUNCH
by Arthur Scargill, aged 15½

Chapter One

"I have evidence here," cried Stanley to the enormous crowd, "that the government has plans to close down the north of England!" He waved a piece of paper. "This, in my hand, is a list of constituencies that the Prime Minister intends to close down, or amalgamate, on the grounds that they are unproductive and old-fashioned Labour."

"Gosh," breathed Dan.

"No!" roared the crowd.

"Yes!" cried Stanley. "And if these closures went through, we would have at most four or five parliamentary seats in the north, leaving England a Tory nation for the rest of time. We can't let that happen, can we?"

"By gum, no!" yelled the throng.

"I should think not," murmured Dan.

Chapter Two

Stanley was head of the newly-formed NAN – the National Association of Northerners – a huge movement formed to protest against the way all jobs and power were centred on London. Dan was his right-hand man. It might seem strange for a southerner to have this job, but he admired Stanley enormously; besides, it will give southern readers someone to identify with.

"Can I have a quick dekko at that list?" said Dan after the meeting.

"What? Oh, I'll let you have a look one day," said Stanley, pushing it into a pocket. "And I wouldn't use words like dekko up here, lad. Bit colonial. Say shufty."

Dan thought about pointing out that shufty was an Arabic word, then thought better of it.

Chapter Three

The government totally denied Stanley's allegations, but the public was not convinced, by heck, they weren't. Within six months the government had fallen and Stanley, by a brilliant electoral campaign which I won't go into here but which depended on his brilliant oratory, honesty, power and passion, had become Prime Minister.

"Well done, Stanley!" said Dan admiringly as they got on to the train together which was to take them south to Downing Street. "It's going to be hard work running the country, though."

"Happen it will be," said Stanley. But I've got some ideas. Here for instance, is a list of constituencies south of Watford which might well benefit from being closed down for a while."

"Gosh," said Dan. "What a great idea! Can I have a shufty?"

"Shufty's an Arabic word, lad. But you can have a butcher's if you like."

Chapter Four

Dan was a bit disappointed by Stanley's first six months in office. He seemed to spend most of his time flying to Washington or going to parties. He certainly hadn't closed down any Tory seats. Had he gone soft in the southern air?

"I know what you're thinking, lad," said his mentor. "You're thinking I've gone soft in the southern air. It isn't so. I'm just pretending to go soft, *fooling people into thinking* that I'm safe, that I've forgotten my roots like Roy Jenkins. And the reason I haven't tampered with the constituencies is that no matter what you do to the south, the north is still a long way from London. Well I'm going to change that."

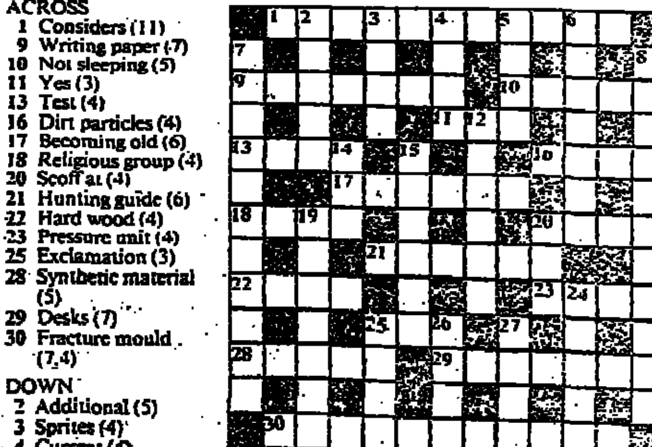
"You mean – bring the north down here?"

"Nay, lad. Better than that. I'm moving Parliament to Sheffield! This weekend, a huge fleet of builders and lorries is going to dismantle Westminster and take it up the M1 to where it should be – in t'north! Monday morning, we start real business."

Dan stared at his hero. Gosh, he thought, 'Britain is safe at last.

THE END

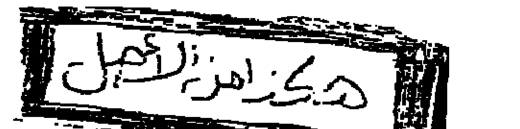
CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 65)



ACROSS
1 Considers (11)
9 Writing paper (7)
10 Not sleeping (5)
11 Yes (3)
13 Test (4)
16 Dirt particles (4)
17 Becoming old (6)
18 Religious group (4)
20 Scoff at (4)
21 Hunting guide (6)
22 Hard wood (4)
23 Pressure unit (4)
25 Exclamation (3)
28 Synthetic material (5)
29 Desks (7)
30 Fracture mould (7,4)

DOWN
2 Additional (5)
3 Sprites (4)
4 Current (4)
5 Eastern nurse (4)
6 Safety seeker (7)
7 Not delicate (7)
8 Printing method (11)
12 Recorded history (6)
14 Floor covering (3)
15 Semitic (6)
19 Ghastly (7)
20 Black lignite (3)
24 Egg shapes (5)
25 Charitable donations (4)
26 Talented (4)
27 Man's name (4)

SOLUTION TO No 64
ACROSS: 1 Shallow 5 Iraqi 8 ITN 9 Enticed 10 Veldt 11 Acne 12 Non iro[illegible] 14 Non compliance 16 Knees up 18 Idol 21 Peace 22 Painful 23 S[illegible] 24 Totes 25 Loyalty
DOWN: 1 Sled 2 Attic 3 Lecherousness 4 Widen 5 Invincibility 6 Ailero[illegible] 7 Intended 13 Snakepit 15 Need not 17 Papal 19 Offal 20 Cloy



هكذا من الاصل

PROFILE: R. B. Kitaj

The state of the artist

When Kitaj talks about coming over here on the GI Bill, it immediately makes sense. He looks like a GI – still, though just turned 50. Maybe one of those grizzled professional survivors from a vintage Sam Fuller film. Well, somewhere between that and – now that the beard has gone almost completely white – Spencer Tracy as Hemingway's Old Man at war with the ultimate deep-sea fish. Movie images inevitably spring to mind: Kitaj (to his friends – only very old friends and pushy PRs call him Ron) readily admits that, like most of his generation, he was shaped very importantly by the movies he saw while growing up in Cleveland and New York. Los Angeles, or specifically Hollywood, has had a long-standing fascination for him. He taught there for a year in the early seventies, his son Lem now works there for Twentieth Century-Fox, and he fantasizes ineffectually about buying a house and going out to live there.

Why doesn't he? Movies again. Before the idea of coming to England ever crossed his mind, he had fallen in love with the place, through the movies. Not only the old stones and the gentlemanly types with clipped accents and leather elbows to their jackets, but also a world of tantalizing sexual possibility. He fell in love with Moira Shearer, as well as with London, in *The Red Shoes*: "She looked just like all those Irish Catholic girls you lusted after but couldn't touch at school. And the way the costumes outlined that tight little ass... Maybe because it was considered cultural or something. But you didn't get that in American films." However he became a merchant seaman instead of Anton Walbrook, and it was only when he got out of the army that the possibility of coming and staying really arose. In order to discourage thousands of GIs who thought it would be great to go and live an allegedly artistic life in Paris at the government's expense, the places you could go to study art had been reduced in effect to just two: Edinburgh and Oxford. Oxford was fine by Kitaj: he had been dreaming of dreaming spires for years. And so he arrived in 1957, and has stayed, more or less, ever since.

The last year has been one of the less periods. He and his ally of the last 12 years, the American painter Sandra Fisher, were off living and working in Paris. Somehow the idea got abroad that they were there for good, but Kitaj says he never intended more than a year, just because everybody who can should spend some time living in Paris, in an ordinary *quartier*, before he's too old to enjoy it. Enjoy it apparently he did; but he is glad to be back in his own Chelsea house, his own studio, his own garden. "You know, while I was in Paris, Frank Auerbach wrote me a long letter warning me that no major artist had ever been 'peripatetic'. Of course I could give him an argument with Rubens, Van Dyck, David Hockney... But I got the message. Though I'm really the last person to need it. I'm restless, but fundamentally I'm a home body. I've seriously tried to get away at least five times since I've been here, but I always come back. I think it's just that London seems to have less wrong with it than anywhere else."

And of course all of Kitaj's career as a painter has been centred on Britain, so that, though he still seems completely, ineradicably American when you talk to him, it is hard to think of him as an American painter. True, his retrospective two years ago began in Washington, showed at his birthplace, Cleveland, and then went straight to Düsseldorf without touching Britain. But in a way Kitaj's unwillingness to let it come to London was a measure of the degree to which he feels rooted here: it was one thing unfolding a lifetime of work in other places, but something completely different doing it at home. "The retrospective was something I had both looked forward to and dreaded. It usually marks about the halfway point in an artist's career, and it is a chance to get to know yourself too well for your own good. It's really something to get out of the way. I wasn't too displeased; on the other hand, I didn't think 'Oh God, I can never do better'. I think mostly it made me uncomfortable to think of the time wasted."

Despite the seeming casualness, one can be sure that a lot of serious, even agonized effort went into the study and appraisal of all the evidence in the show. Kitaj describes himself as "autodictat and pseudo-scholarly", and hurries to add that he knows that his way with possibly half-digested knowledge can really irritate people. But like many people who carry at least a slight chip on their shoulder about never having been to university, he tends to sell himself short: if one corner of his studio features an obviously well-used punching-ball, the rest of the studio and the house above and below is packed with equally well-used books, not bought by the yard for set-dressing, but devoured and digested one by one. If his controversial series of screenprints from 1970, *In Our Time*, established nothing else, at least they showed that he had a detailed acquaintance with the outsides of an extraordinary variety of twentieth-century books (the prints were almost unmanipulated reproductions of the covers), but a short time in his company also shows unmistakably how well acquainted he is with their insides.

It all fits in with the image of the GI who decided as soon as he had any say in the matter to better himself. Sometimes, Kitaj feels, self-education done him wrong. Pointing to a very wicked-looking photograph of Ezra Pound (it is the earliest surviving Bill Brandt portrait, which Kitaj discovered by dint of asking Brandt if he had ever photographed Pound), he laughs: "Of course, it was the old anti-Semite himself, and trying to understand what he was on about, that led me along a false track of modernism." Hence, it seems, works like *In Our Time*, which seem actuated as much as anything by a feeling of the duty to be modern. (Plus, no doubt, a period of aridity and exhaustion after the death of his wife.) How else is one to explain the perversity of one of our best draughtsmen's turning away from drawing anything himself and wasting time on the arrangement of given materials.

That, as it happens, is what Kitaj thinks too: "I should have been drawing like Dégas, trying to develop a talent I might actually have. I think I wasted ten years, until with Sandra's encouragement and example I went back to drawing from life, using the classic disciplines for their proper purpose without worrying about whether I was being 'modern' or not." Some might say, some have said that he has been doing all this rather too literally; that his lusciously erotic (or gloating, according to where you stand) female nudes of the last few years are too close to pastiche Dégas, or his recent drawings of dwarves are too like Goya for comfort. Not that Kitaj should care. As he enters his second half-century, he is just where a 50-year-old artist might wish to be: well thought of, a good seller, an Establishment figure who is yet not predictable enough to be taken for granted, and clearly has many surprises in store for us still.

He should not care, but he does. He also bristles a little at accusations of misogyny and sexual violence in his female nudes, or suggestions that the interest in dwarfs is modishly black or just sick. "Anybody who says he never reads the critics and doesn't care what they say is lying. They all do, and they all care, from Bacon down..." Kitaj admits to being disturbed even when he does not recognize himself in the character conjured up by his detractors. As befits an eager reader of psychological texts, he returns finally to the what-do-I-know? syndrome: if, deep down in his unconscious, he is hostile to women, for instance, it is the nature of things that he could be the last to know. But he does not think he is: he comforts himself with the thought that such judgments may tell us more about the judge than the judged. And certainly his own life and work have been first and foremost a voyage of self-discovery.

Even today he is always finding out new things about himself, as often as not through his work. For example, his quite newly grown interest in Jewishness, his own and other people's. "Jewishness" is precise; the religious side of Judaism means nothing to him. As a child he was brought up entirely with Catholics, and never really had occasion to think of himself as Jewish. The choice came much later – for he feels that he is, in a way, a Jew by choice. Again, the telltale bookcases are an index to the extent and intensity of his involvement in the subject: shelves devoted to Kafka, to Walter Benjamin, to histories and analyses. And he is already vitally concerned about the role of Jews in the visual arts.

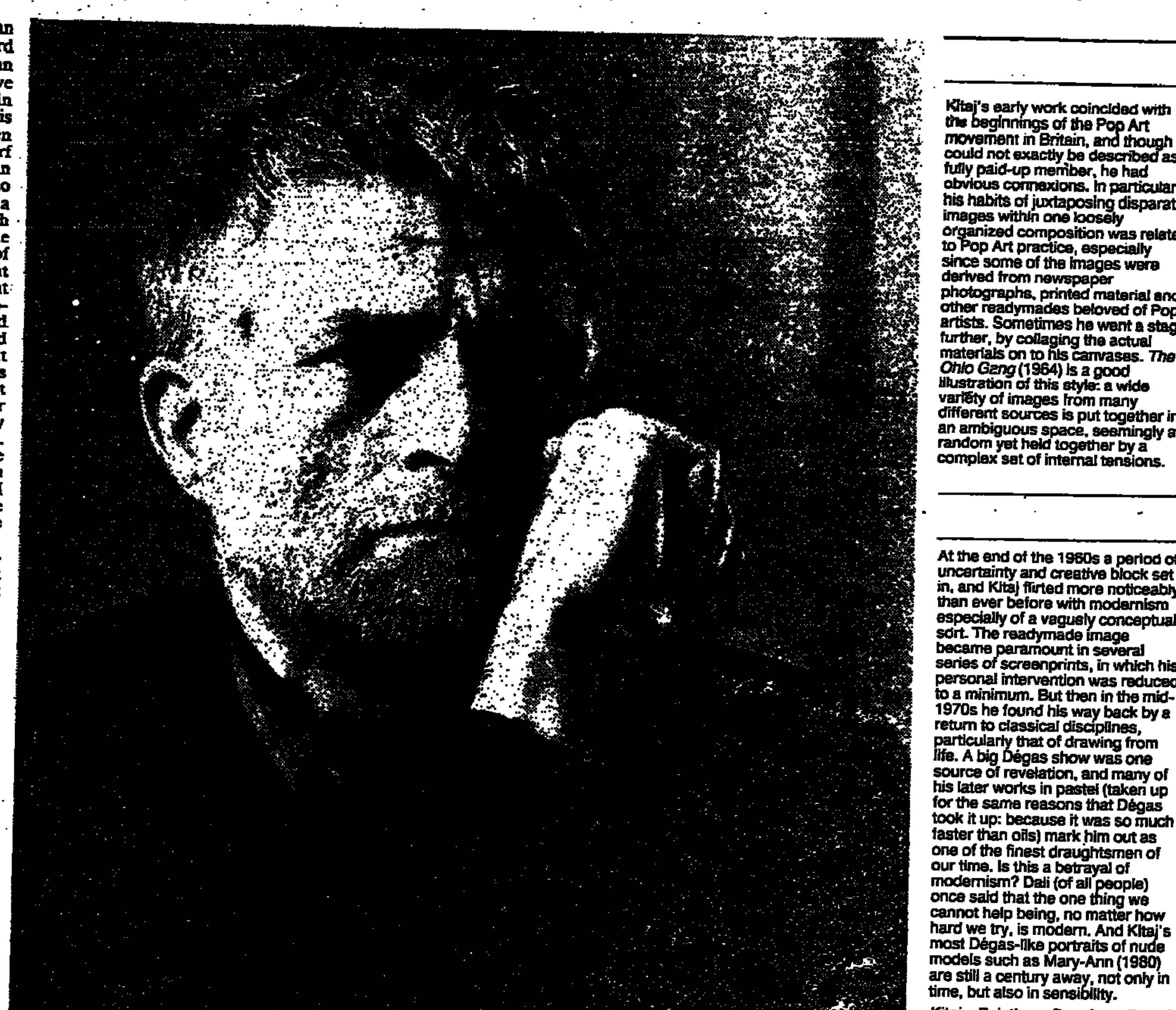
"You know", he suddenly announces, "there has never been a great Jewish painter. Zoffany, Mengs, Pissarro, Modigliani – they were all secondary figures. Soutine perhaps comes nearest... Now, in this country, there are quite a number of significant artists who also happen to be Jewish, but they are none of them really 'Jewish artists'. I wonder, can such a thing exist? I sometimes think that Jewishness is like homosexualty: something you have to recognize in yourself, and which these days is likely to be marginal to what you do, even if personally it is central to you. Does the identity have something to do with persecution? I don't know. It fascinates me..."

At the moment he is following up what at first seemed to him a crack-brained suggestion made to him by an eccentric English emigré he got to know in Paris that Cézanne was Jewish. It seems that all the English translations mistranslate Cézanne's father's occupation as "banker", when in fact the French is precise that he was a moneylender (Jews were not allowed to be bankers thereabouts). And the family name comes from a small Italian town where they formerly lived, as was the case with a lot of wandering Jews. Cézanne scholars Kitaj has put all this to have started sceptical, and then admitted that there may be something in it. He seems quite abstractly delighted at the prospect of proving his own generalization wrong.

And how about painting, in the intervals of all this reading and speculation? There he is not so confident. When I say politely that I hope I am not interrupting him, he says: "Oh no, I'm not doing anything in particular. You can see that the easels have only empty canvases." (Which is not quite true, as something rather bloodthirsty seems to be taking shape on one of them, and it is, after all, only a few days since he returned from Paris.) He seems preoccupied – but again abstractly, as though it is someone else's problem – with being 50, but he also seems quite cheery in his expectation of a late flowering. He is surrounded while he works with the work of friends and contemporaries like Hockney, who arrived at the Royal College the same day he did, and Auerbach. But he seems to be affected by none of them; he enjoys them intensely and goes his own way. Just before the break in his career, the crisis of 1970, he was working on an epic painting about Hollywood, visiting and drawing many of the grand old men like Jean Renoir and John Ford. But then he destroyed what he had done, "lacking the heart to continue". Now he is talking about the painting again, picking up the threads where they dropped and reintegrating them into the fabric of his life.

He is, after all, a great believer that nothing is finally lost, that everything comes in useful sooner or later. Of course, he has to believe that, or his life would look frighteningly unstructured. But his work, its quality, consistency and, despite his *meaculpas* about false modernism, its extraordinary independence of fashion are the strongest possible arguments that when he lets his unconscious take him wherever it will, he is in the keeping of a guide who knows a thing or two about life and art as well as the pursuit of happiness.

John Russell Taylor



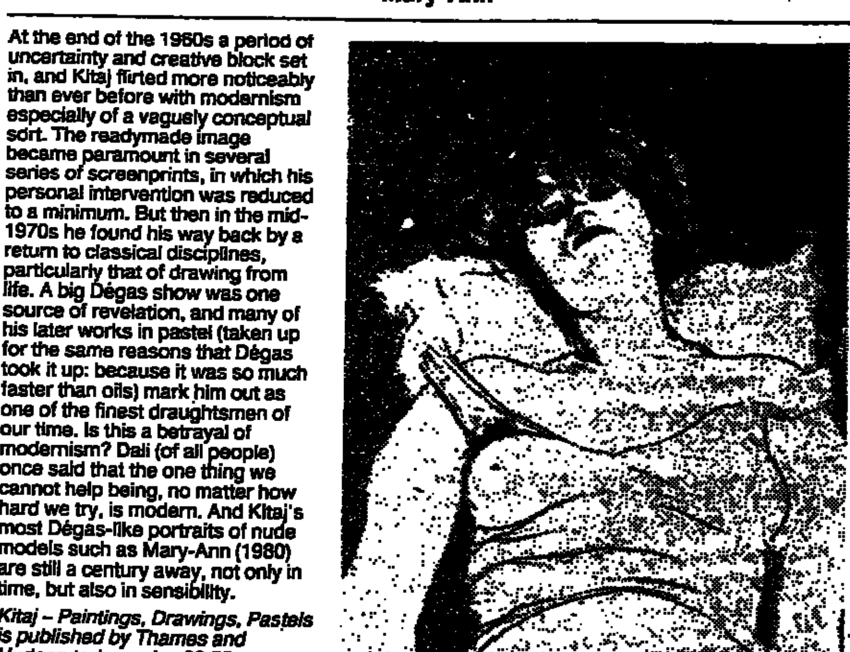
Dmitri Kasterine





Kitaj's early work coincided with the beginnings of the Pop Art movement in Britain, and though he could not exactly be described as a fully paid-up member, he had obvious connexions. In particular his habits of juxtaposing disparate images within one loosely organized composition was related to Pop Art practice, especially since some of the images were derived from newspaper photographs, printed material and other readymades beloved of Pop artists. Sometimes he went a stage further, by collaging the actual materials on to his canvases. *The Ohio Gang* (1964) is a good illustration of this style: a wide variety of images from many different sources is put together in an ambiguous space, seemingly at random yet held together by a complex set of internal tensions.

Mary-Ann



At the end of the 1960s a period of uncertainty and creative block set in, and Kitaj flirted more noticeably than ever before with modernism especially of a vaguely conceptual sort. The readymade image became paramount in several series of screenprints, in which his personal intervention was reduced to a minimum. But then in the mid-1970s he found his way back by a return to classical disciplines, particularly that of drawing from life. A big Dégas show was one source of revelation, and many of his later works in pastel (taken up for the same reasons that Dégas took it up: because it was so much faster than oils) mark him out as one of the finest draughtsmen of our time. Is this a betrayal of modernism? Dali (of all people) once said that the one thing we cannot help being, no matter how hard we try, is modern. And Kitaj's most Dégas-like portraits of nude models such as Mary-Ann (1980) are still a century away, not only in time, but also in sensibility.

Kitaj – Paintings, Drawings, Pastels is published by Thames and Hudson today, price £9.50.

Secrets of the soil

FINDINGS

A weekly series reporting on research

AGRICULTURE

It is now the accepted wisdom among farmers that grain and grass need added nitrogen in order to grow properly, and by and large the scientific establishment accepts it too.

But there are those who dispute it, for both economic and ecological reasons. The economic argument is that the massive increases in cereal and milk yields in recent years have been largely due to the excessive use of fertilizers. Farmers are effectively no better off, it is argued, because their extra income is offset by increased costs. Far better, then, to discourage fertilizer use in the Northern Hemisphere, perhaps through taxation, and send it instead to Third World countries where poor soil fertility is a real problem.

If that seems simplistic, the environmental arguments are decidedly complex. Although naturally fertile soil is rich in nitrogen, 99 per cent of it is locked into organic matter and cannot be used by plants. Hence, it is said, extra nitrogen must be added in the form of chemical fertilizers.

But the environmentalists claim that the nitrogen leaching through the soil releases large quantities of potentially harmful nitrates into rivers and reservoirs which supply drinking water. The trouble is that nobody seems to know what are acceptable nitrate levels. The European Economic Community has recently decreed a limit of 11.3 milligrammes per litre, but Dr John Lake, director of the Agricultural Research Council's Letcombe Laboratory, near Wantage, says that other than causing extra headaches for the water authorities, that figure is arbitrary and meaningless.

Another difficulty is that, unlike slurry pollution, nitrogen leaching cannot be pinpointed to any particular field or farm. It takes months, if not years, to seep through the soil, and the rate and amount of leaching varies widely according to types of soil and crops.

Wind of change



Talk of using windmills for electricity generation usually strikes people as either quaintly old fashioned, or fills them with horror at the thought of monstrous regiments of unsightly towers invading the skyline. But the North of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board believes that they have real potential for augmenting supplies to farms in remote areas.

Three years ago, the board installed a Danish designed "aerogenerator" on a farm in the Orkneys, the first in the United Kingdom to be connected to the public supply system. Last year it generated 60,000 kilowatt hours, survived gusts of up to 100 miles an hour and, of course, cost the farmer, Mr Marcus Wood, nothing in fuel bills. The noise is said to be imperceptible at distances greater than 100 metres to windward or 150 metres downwind.

Busy furrows

International ploughing competitions are not something that regularly make headlines. Those who were kept in the dark about the world championships in Zimbabwe will have the opportunity to see for themselves what is involved when next year's contest is held at Horncastle in Lincolnshire.

In fact, public interest appears to be much greater than most of us would suppose. The organizers of the event, the Society of Ploughmen, are expecting no fewer than 90,000 spectators during the two days in September when competitors from 25 countries, as far away as Kenya and New Zealand, will vie to drive the straightest furrow.

Accompanying events will include a ploughman's parade, a service in Linclon Cathedral and the unveiling of a cairn of peace, which gives a new meaning to the injunction to beat swords into ploughshares.

Ploughing the pre-tractor way

Lush parking

Something else that appears to be good for plant and grass growth is, believe it or not, the exhaust fumes from traffic. Researchers at Newcastle University have found that not only do things grow exceptionally well on motorway verges, but also that cows like to graze close to roadsides. The reason apparently is once again nitrogen, formed when the exhaust fumes oxidize on emission. By the same token, motor mowers should be better for lawns than electric ones or those you just push, but perhaps that is too sensitive a subject at the moment.

Natural shortcut

To give fertilizer manufacturers all the credit for increased crop yields would be unfair to those who spend their working lives perfecting new seed varieties, plant breeders, as they call themselves. It is 15 years since the Nickerson group began a wheat breeding programme at Rothwell, in Lincolnshire, in order to develop new hybrid varieties. After about seven or eight years it concluded that the straightforward genetic breeding method would take so long to produce a hybrid, that it would have been superseded by superior inbred varieties.

Shell then came to the rescue with something called a chemical hybridizing agent, which in effect shortcuts nature. Nickerson claims to be the world leader in the use of the CHA technique, and last year the breeding programme was extended to barley.

John Young



THE TIMES DIARY

Ghost exposed

There is acute embarrassment among King Juan Carlos's speech writers after the Spanish monarch's official visit to Brazil last week. For eight paragraphs of his ringing address to the Brazilian parliament had been lifted almost verbatim from an article on Latin America by the Socialist Prime Minister, Felipe Gonzalez, in a left-wing Paris monthly, *Le Monde Diplomatique*. While the royal palace in Madrid sought to play down the gaffe and the Prime Minister expressed his regret, a search for the culprit led into the corridors of the Foreign Ministry. The article had apparently been forwarded to the royal speech writers in the form of a typed manuscript, and they are clearly not habitual readers of the Paris press. It looked to them like the raw material for a constitutional speech in line with government thinking.

Know thy enemy

My political free-thinker of the day is Oliver Smedley, who aims to beat himself at Saffron Walden. Others should note his commendable honesty when he says of this safest of Tory strongholds: "Of course I cannot win." Standing yet again for the Free Trade Anti-Common Market Party, his ambition is to top the 4,963 votes which he collected there as a Liberal, 33 years ago. His singular campaign poster shows this grey-haired gentleman, now in his tenth and final campaign, pitted against the old enemy, the 1950 Smedley. Even though his press release is stapled together at both edges, making it hard to turn the page, my money is on the older man, to whom Sir Keith Joseph has written: "You have been crying in the wilderness for a long time."

● *The Labour agent in Dover and Deal has turned the surname of his candidate, Stephen Love, to good effect. "Vote for peace, freedom, jobs and Love", he tells voters through a megaphone, and, even more arousingly: "It must be Love on June 9."*

Back to base

A nostalgic return to Canning Town public hall the other day by a former Lord Chancellor, Lord Elwyn-Jones, for a Labour rally. It was there in 1945 that he was adopted as candidate for Plaistow, which Denis Healey, then in the same army unit in France, described as the safest seat in the UK. At such a time, a man from the front was the obvious favourite of the dockers, who made up a large section of the local party, and Elwyn-Jones was further helped by the fact that one of his opponents was a pacifist and another an agnostic. Scorning the advice of a learned judge, who warned that the autobiographies of all Lord Chancellors have harmed their reputations, Elwyn-Jones will tell the story of this and other events in his book *In My Time*, to be published in September. For my money, his role in the Nuremberg trials will make the more interesting reading.

Lost for words

Order Order would seem the only possible title for an autobiography by Parliament's constitutional mentor. Alas, George Thomas was beaten to it two years ago by his own biographer, Ramon Hunston. However, he tells me he might yet persuade Collins to resurrect those much broadcast words when it publishes next year. "We're keeping our options open," says Thomas's editor. If he is ruled out of order, I still expect him to come up with something inventive (n.b. Bernard Levin has already bagged *Speaking Up*, given his familiarity with the procedure of naming.

● *My examples of continental English have been trumped by this one, spotted by a reader on the Isle of Skye in the back window of a German car: "Attention! Continent driver!"*

Show stopper

Those who do not like to see old films of dubious quality on television will be dismayed to hear that John Gale is having to take Granada Television to court in an attempt to oblige them to continue accepting £5,000 a year not to show the film version of his stage show, *No Sex Please, We're British*. The arrangement hitherto has been that Granada, who bought the television rights in 1978, took the annual payment not to show the film (a flop as I recall), while the London stage run continued. Another couple of years and Gale would have paid the total which Granada laid out for the package in which *No Sex Please* was included, but like many people Granada are losing patience waiting for the stage show to fold. Next month it clocks up its five thousandth performance.

Transport chiefs can take comfort from this report in the tiny but distinctive *Swadhin Patrika*, a West Bengali local paper edited, owned and written by Dr J. K. Dandapat and his wife: "The transport system in England is so organised and disciplined that it needs careful study and learn. There are four times more cars, bus, trucks are plying on the road but there is rarely any jam. There is no tram on the road. Even the narrowest roads have two lanes going and two lanes coming . . . There is no police in London city, but every driver of the vehicle has learned the sense of discipline, that they never go against the rule."

PHS

Barriers that must come down

by Stanley Johnson

Unseen and unheard, a disaster is threatening the herds of animals which inhabit one of Africa's last great natural reserves. I have just been in Botswana and seen the dangers facing the wildr beest, hartebeest, elephant, buffalo and zebra roaming the Kalahari.

It is not merely a local problem. British policies in pre-independence days contributed to its making. Now the EEC is effectively ensuring these policies continue.

In its simplest terms, the problem is fences. The colonial administration decided to build veterinary cordon fences to control cattle movements and the spread of foot and mouth disease. It was a simple idea which totally ignored the fact that fences placed across the migration routes of wild animals can threaten their survival as surely as a machine-gun mounted in the back of a Land-Rover. The most notorious barrier built before independence – the Kuke fence, which has shut off wildlife from its watering-places in the Okavango Delta and along the Boteti River – has resulted in the death, directly or indirectly, of hundreds of thousands of animals. More than a quarter of a million wild animals die in the country as a whole each year because of the fences.

In the 1950s migration patterns were not well understood and the economic potential of wildlife as a complement to cattle not well appreciated. The astonishing thing is that more than a quarter of a century later the same blinkered attitudes can still be found among officials in Brussels.

Under a special agreement, almost 19,000 tonnes of Botswana beef is imported each year into the Community, mainly into Britain. A council directive specifies that meat may come only from regions of the country free of foot and mouth. The EEC *Commission* has rigidly insisted on the veterinary cordon fences and on buffer zones to separate disease-free areas from those areas where foot and mouth has not been eliminated.

As a veterinary measure, the policy is questionable. Vaccination has made great strides since the 1950s and artificial barriers will not prevent airborne transmission of the foot and mouth virus. From the ecological point of view the policy is disastrous. Flying over Botswana today, one has the sense that the country is being parcelled up into squares, triangles and rectangles with only one thought in mind: to permit the extension of cattle into all tse-tse free areas, no matter how intrinsically unsuitable for cattle they may be and no matter what longer term prejudice may result.

Of course, cattle are crucial in Botswana, both culturally and economically. But the expansion of the herd from one million a few years ago to the present 3,500,000 must be seen not as a natural and desirable evolution but in part at least as a response to the artifical stimulus of the high price levels set under the EEC–Botswana beef agreement – and this at a time when cheap beef from the EEC beef mountain is being dumped in other African countries, such as Angola, to the detriment of their agricultural economies and of Botswana's own natural export markets.

What the EEC should be doing now is encouraging the use of Botswana's most extraordinary asset: its wildlife. With other donors like the World Bank, it should promote comprehensive wildlife schemes designed to mitigate the impact of the fences; gazette more national parks and wildlife management areas, stengthen the national park and wildlife authorities, particularly in the battle against poaching and illegal hunting; and promote the sustainable use of wildlife through tourism and ranching.

One immediate step would be to ensure that in any future EEC-Botswana beef agreement a proportion of the beef "rebate" (at present running at £14.5m) is specifically earmarked for wildlife purposes.

Conversations with men like Louis Nchindo, chairman of the newly-formed Kalahari Conservation Society, have convinced me that schemes to promote the monitoring and use of wildlife can succeed given the political will to carry them through in the face of powerful opposition from the cattle lobby. What happens in Botswana, with its unique wildlife heritage, could be a test case with far-reaching implications for the future of wildlife everywhere.

The author is Conservative MEP for Wight and East Hants, and vice-chairman of the European Parliament's committee on environment, public health and consumer protection.

Buying power with monopoly money

JUNE X 83

Barbara Castle

A free press, we all agree, is essential to the effective functioning of a democracy. It provides us with the facts essential to check what our government is up to and so enable us to control it properly. Knowledge is power, we say, looking pityingly at the managed democracies where the people are allowed to know only what their rulers want them to know.

This comforting thesis, however, overlooks one important fact – that although anyone is free to start a newspaper, the costs are prohibitive and someone or some organization must be found to put up millions. And by definition people who can afford to do that are likely to be of one political point of view.

This may not matter too much in the ordinary way, when the mass of people buy a newspaper more for the sport, gossip and titbits than for its politics. And there are always, thank God, radio and TV to give a balance. But in the crucial moment of choice in a democracy – an election – it does matter a great deal that most of the newspapers going into voters' homes will have become propaganda sheets, more interested in selecting news than in reporting it.

Only the Conservative Party establishment, which believes in the monopoly of power (by itself), could remain indifferent to the fact that in this country 95 per cent of the newspapers are hostile to the Labour Party. This means that the facts on which political education should be based are filtered through the newspapers' prejudices, to reach the reader in a form which vindicates those prejudices.

Sometimes the hostility is quiescent. But when any important political moment arrives, it flares up savagely. Newspapers will not hesitate to throw vast resources of money and manpower into trailing and bringing down a chosen victim. The treatment of Peter Tatchell in Bermondsey is an example of which every decent journalsit should be ashamed.

The manipulation of news is the manipulation of power, and in this election the majority of "popular" newspapers are making full use of it. It can take various forms: playing up favourable news and burying the unfavourable; hiding policy under personalities; putting up misleading headlines.

The examples are too numerous to quote. One must suffice: the front page splash headline in last Monday's *Daily Mail*: "Thirty Five Thousand Jobs Lost if Foot Wins. Japanese would scrap plan to build giant car plant here."

Embarrassingly for the *Mail*, Nissan, the firm concerned, would have nothing to do with the story. "We think that if the Labour Party got to power it would not substantially affect our proposals", the company said – a rather important contribution to the facts, one would have thought.

Next day the *Mail* carried on undeterred. "Car jobs row boils over" it proclaimed on its front page, ingeniously quoting the Industry Secretary, Patrick Jenkin, and two British car chiefs to keep a non-story alive. Nissan's denial was tucked away at the end, almost indiscernible.

To his credit, Martin Linton in his column in *The Guardian* had some fun with this. Yet even *The Guardian*, which, like *The Times*, is one of the few newspapers to report news fairly, is not guiltless of some strange headlining. "Labour's £11 billion jobs plan savaged" was the one which appeared over Ian Aitken's straightforward account of Labour's manifesto in the paper. The story itself hardly warranted such derogatory emphasis, which only goes to show the political power of sub-editors (two days later Mrs Thatcher's manifesto was treated with greater deference).

"Ah", I can hear Mr Jock Bruce-Gardyne (who also occupied this column) saying: "Here she goes, preparing the way for Labour's Bennite policy of bringing the press under state control." In fact, Labour has been discussing something very different: how to make newspapers more independent, not less, by making them independent of monied proprietors through subsidized newsprint and other aids. But this is not the sort of freedom Mrs Thatcher has in mind.

The trouble is that our Conservative rulers are greedy: greedy for power and the money that fuels it. Not content with their near monopoly of the newspapers, they also want to ensure that Labour's opposition to their beliefs shall be starved of funds. And so to its shame does the Alliance, which has not done too badly out of support from business interests, but which, like the Conservatives, wants to make it more difficult for Labour to get money from the trade unions, even though the Labour Party openly admits it is in politics to represent the people who are organized in trade unions.

In the next few weeks the hoardings and the newspapers will be flooded with posters and adverts on Mrs Thatcher's freedom theme in what is rumoured to be the most expensive campaign in electoral history. It will largely be financed by contributions from companies – but Mrs Thatcher does not propose to put any curbs on that.

For Mrs Thatcher is one of nature's autocrats. She will not be content until she has weakened every democratic check on her centralized dominance. And she is seeking five years more freedom to pursue those aims.

The author is Labour MEP for Greater Manchester, North

Tomorrow: John Pardoe

A country tearing itself apart

Philip Jacobson tells how the economy has become El Salvador's front line



San Salvador

The message comes across with ominous frequency between the propaganda and the revolutionary songs on Radio Venceremos, clandestine mouthpiece of the Salvadoran guerrilla forces. "See how easily we can smash the economy", boasts the leader of a sapper unit which blew up several key bridges earlier this month. Exultant newsflashes tell of the fire-bombing of a dozen buses in a single morning and the ambush of a tanker convoy trying to reach one of the many towns which have been without petrol for weeks on end. There are reports of sugar warehouses in ruins, coffee plantations in flames, crop spraying planes shot down.

The Salvadoran government needs every soldier it can muster on the battlefield today, yet almost 60 per cent of its troops are tied down trying to protect important economic targets. The guerrillas ambush them expertly around these static positions and continue their largely unhindered campaign of economic destruction which has already cost this desperately poor little country about £400m since the war began four years ago.

This is the second front of the war, attracting far less attention from foreign journalists than the fighting and the unceasing horror of the death squads. But guerrillas and government alike understand very well that long-term victory depends ultimately on the fate of the increasingly shaky economy. So does Mr Deane Hinton, the American ambassador to El Salvador. Economic aid from the US has always considerably outweighed the sums allocated for arming and training the government's troops. Even so, Hinton complains sharply, "until recently no one seemed to share my view of the magnitude of the effort needed to stop the economic decline".

A telling example of what is going wrong is provided by a visit the ambassador made recently to the city of Berlin, a coffee growing centre in the eastern province of Usulutan. A large guerrilla force captured and held Berlin for several days last January, cleaning out the bank, looting shops and burning down government buildings. Counter-attacks by the notoriously inept Salvadoran air force – flying newly delivered US warplanes – inflicted even heavier damage.

The purpose of Hinton's rare excursion into the deep countryside was to inaugurate a £650,000 reconstruction project, showpiece of a new "hearts and minds" strategy designed to bolster support for the Salvadoran authorities. As several hundred guerrillas roam freely around Usulutan these days, the ambassador was obliged to travel by military helicopter from which, doubtless, he could observe the twisted wreckage of ambushed vehicles dotted along the roads below. The hurried ceremony over which he then presided was attended, local people suggest, by several unarmed insurgents who had drifted into town out of curiousity.

The guerrillas we encountered lounging in the square in San Augustin, a few miles from Berlin, were anxious to explain the symbolic significance of all this. President Reagan's top man in El Salvador has to fly in for an important propaganda event and is hustled away again 20 minutes later. By contrast, they told us, we guerrillas move around here as we please. They knew all about the US aid project and would destroy it in due time (Berlin's affable mayor is inclined to agree: "The army says 'don't worry, we'll be there when you need us,' but it took them three days to pluck up enough courage to arrive last time").

San Augustin's inhabitants are not particularly happy about the guerrillas' presence, fearing that the village may soon attract a government assault. It was highly inconvenient, they complained, that bus drivers no longer dared go there, though a few private lorries still do.

"The army just take what they want, destroy what's left and kill anyone who protests", one shopkeeper volunteered. He had heard rumours that guerrillas were extorting "war taxes" from a cooperative farm not far away. "What else can poor people do? They have to eat, and the government does nothing to keep the guerrillas away."

Multiply the daunting situation around Berlin and San Augustin over more than one third of the entire country – including regions earning precious foreign exchange – and the scope of the government's problem becomes clear.

The alarmed Reagan administration is now banking on being able to launch its new and, if Congress approves the funds, enormously expensive plan for a double-edged offensive. An improved Salvadoran army will drive guerrillas from their major strongholds, allowing government teams to move in and revive the economy there with lavish aid programmes. In other words a lot more Berlin-type projects, so vulnerable to sabotage that they will have to be guarded more or less permanently.

As the guerrillas confidently acknowledge, this will provide them with plenty of tempting new targets. Radio Venceremos has already stepped up its threats against the economy. It has also taken to inviting Ronald Reagan to visit El Salvador and see for himself the fate of his latest attempt to seize the initiative on a war front where the US and its client government are at present losing hands down.

Stern: a postscript of uneasy peace

Hitlers Tagebücher:

Bonn

Peace, of a kind, has been restored, at *Stern*. But after the Hitler diaries fiasco, the "Star" – its name in English – will not glitter as brightly again. For all its respectable new editors and public repentance, the Führer and his forgers have made one of the world's most arrogant, thrusting, profitable weekly magazines into a laughing stock. They have shaken the basis of *Stern's* existence and given the go-ahead for all-out attacks and swaggering commercial competition.

The diaries were an expensive disaster – almost £2.5m for 60 volumes of old paper, not to mention the extraordinary golden handshakes of £700,000 each for the two editors who resigned. The lavish advertising income (around £20,000 for a full page) may dip for a while.

But the costs in credibility are even higher. Some of *Stern's* earlier scoops are now coming under question. Was there really an attempt on the life of Herr Erich Honecker the East German leader, as *Stern* reported last December? Accusations are bandied about that some of its most spectacular pictures are montages from two or three separate photographs. The leftist political line – pro-Greens, anti-American – is being mocked as a trendy veneer. And the ethics of chequebook journalism, of which *Stern* was a masterful exponent, are being denounced.

The hubris before the fall was palpable. *Stern* was an enviable phenomenon, a unique and compulsive package of sex, sensation and serious – if slanted – investigation (news, nudes and nuke sites, as the *Wall Street Journal* called it).

But *Stern* was also a powerful and sometimes demagogic campaigner on serious, if voguishly radical, issues: atomic energy, poverty, unemployment, Turkish immigrant workers in Germany, pollution and the deployment of new Nato missiles. The comfortable attitudes of politicians, indeed the assumptions of most of its 1,600,000 readers, were critically scrutinized.

Its methods were unscrupulous: it has published maps of classified missile sites. In 1975 it published a private telephone conversation between Dr Helmut Kohl, already Christian Democratic Party leader, and a top aide. In 1980 it employed a reporter to snoop around the confessionals to prove that Roman Catholic priests were counselling their flock to vote for Herr Franz Josef Strauss. It knowingly titillates its readers, giving every salacious detail while apparently moralizing on the subject of the story. It revels in pictures of traffic accidents or of Russian corpses in Afghanistan.

Stern had one other interest that was to lead to catastrophe: Nazis. In fairness, it must be said that its many reports on the Third Reich have always been sharply critical, exposing war criminals in hiding and bringing out the full horrors of Nazism. But sometimes the fascination with evil seemed to get the upper hand, and became almost an indulgence in it. So it was with the diaries – and this is one reason for the staff's anger that *Stern* began publishing such material, irrespective of its authenticity.

Accusations of a Nazi past have been made against Herr Henri Nannen, aged 69, the founder and editor-in-chief of the magazine. He did indeed work as a radio announcer during the Hitler period and in propaganda during the war. But those who know him deny he was ever a Nazi in deed or spirit. The irony is that the diaries have all but undermined his life's work.

Herr Nannen started *Stern* in 1948 as a German *Life*. A soothing quality picture magazine, that was what the battered postwar generation wanted. But by the 1960s he found the static presentation too dull. Sensing the mood at the end of the decade – student revolts, rapprochement with East Germany, attacks on the Vietnam war – he decided to politicize the magazine, swinging sharply left and embracing the causes of the young and the committed.

After 30 years of hectic, remarkable editorship, he handed over editorial control to Herr Peter Koch and Herr Felix Schmidt. They did not have his feel for the trend or intellectual control. Sensation, as a senior board member of the owners Gruner and Jahr, put it, became sensationalism.

Perhaps it was the search for the big scoop, something to place *Stern* ahead of its fellow Hamburg rival, *Der Spiegel*, that led the management, including Herr Nannen, to believe so quickly in the authenticity of the diaries when Gerd Heidemann, the Nazi-obsessed reporter, offered to buy them.

But once the forgery was revealed, Herr Nannen and the management made the second mistake of using the departure of the editors to try to bring in a change of political direction. No one doubts that sooner or later *Stern* would have swung right, as profits have always come before politics, but in the chaos and self-abasement that followed the exposure of the forgeries, the staff would have none of it. They went to the barricades, reluctantly in view of the enormous salaries they earn, for the principle of the old, respected, crusading, liberal *Stern* – and in part they won.

The mood now in the building is to put the whole affair behind them as quickly as possible. There is plenty of money still to repair the damage, and Herr Scholl-Latour is a highly respected editor. But still the *smell of the bunker will linger on for many months.*

Michael Binyon

Brian Crozier

Surprise, Russia's secret weapon

The threat by "a senior Soviet official" last week that the Soviet Union will adopt a policy of "automatic" massive retaliation against all potential enemies if the new American medium-range missiles are deployed in Western Europe is of course a prime piece of intimidatory propaganda. Behind it, however, lies the unpleasant reality of Soviet nuclear war doctrine, which advocates the immediate use of Soviet nuclear weapons in the event of an armed conflict.

It would be unfair to say that this doctrine, as taught in the Soviet military academies (and thus for internal consumption, not propaganda) is a neglected study in the West. But it has scarcely been aired in public print, perhaps because it is too horrible to contemplate.

In the 1970s, mainly under the *influence of Major General George* Keegan, at that time Director of US Air Force Intelligence, translations of the most important Soviet textbooks were made. They have been carefully studied by Western specialists, including the Americans John D. Dziak of the Defence Intelligence Agency, and Joseph D. Douglass (an engineer turned strategist), and our own Air Vice-Marshal S. W. B. Menaul.

The best way to illustrate Soviet thinking on nuclear war is by direct quotation. One of the key textbooks, by Col. V. Savkin, is *The Basic Principles of Operational Art and Tactics (Moscow 1972)*. He writes:

"Skilful employment of nuclear weapons in combination with artillery, aviation and the fire of tanks permits delivery of a decisive defeat on the enemy on the axis of attack and creation of favourable conditions for friendly troops to advance swiftly into the depth of his defence and move into operational space . . . The offensive is the basic type of operation and its goal is the total destruction of the enemy."

Now listen to the late Marshal A. A. Grechko, former Defence Minister, in his *Guarding Peace and the Construction of Communism:*

"The Strategic Rocket Forces which constitute the basic of the military might of our armed forces are designed to annihilate the means of the enemy's nuclear attack, large groupings of his armies and his military bases; to destroy his military industries; to disorganize the political and military adinistration of the aggressor as well as his rear and transport."

Both the above quotations need to be read in conjunction with the subsequent deployment of the three-headed SS-20s on Soviet soil targeted on Western Europe – to which the new American weapons would present a defensive counter.

In an earlier work, *Soviet Military Strategy* (1967), Marshal of the Soviet Union N. Krylov spells out a "first strike" strategy:

"The mass use of nuclear weapons in the first moments and hours of a war which has begun will undermine the economic might of the enemy, put out of commission centres of control of its armed forces and State, and lead to the destruction of the main groupings of troops, including strategic nuclear forces."

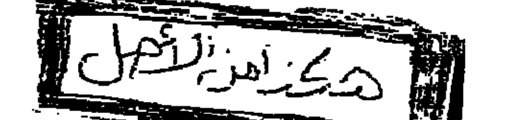
The texts quoted above, although some years old, are still valid Soviet doctrine. Perhaps the most eloquent of the American specialists arguing that US defence philosophy has failed to respond to existing knowledge of Soviet intentions is Joseph Douglass, mentioned earlier. On a recent trip to Washington, I had an exhaustive discussion with him.

Surprise, as Dr Douglass says, dominates Soviet military thought. The first priority is to destroy enemy (that is Allied) missiles before they can be launched in response to attacks. The initiative has to stay with the Soviet side.

The Soviet emphasis on deception and disinformation is of crucial importance. Since the breakdown of Salt II, *Pravda* and the Soviet Radio have been saying that they have no thought whatever about a first strike, and that of course they agree with the Americans that it is impossible to win a nuclear war. That, however, is not the line they take behind closed doors, nor is it the doctrine they teach their own armed forces.

Simultaneously, the Russians deliberately play down their extensive civil defence preparations. Yet according to a Soviet civil engineer who defected to America in 1978, hardened shelters had already been built for 45 million people in urban areas.

There are two alternative reactions to such realities. One is to throw up one's hands, and to say, with Bruce Kent and CND, that one-sided nuclear disarmament is the only way out. The other is to grasp that the Russians, as realists, will attack only if they are sure of winning; and restore the balance as soon as possible.



TIMES PAST THE TIMES

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CONSCRIPTION

Conscription is the word which is conspicuously absent from the defence debate which rattles back and forth in the general election. Yet there could be no substantial improvement in Britain's strategic defence capability without a return to national service, or at the very least, a vastly improved system of reserves in army, navy and air force as well as in the defence industries. How and why is it that the three parties can conduct their arguments without daring to make any reference to conscription?

There is much talk about working within the alliance. Yet Britain is the only European member of Nato without conscription. France, indeed, has just extended the period of call-up. Conscription is the one serious demonstration of a country's desire to enlist all its citizens in the defence of their society; and here it is ignored. It shows that none of the three parties is entirely serious about long term defence (and that goes for CND as well). There is no point in pretending to dislike the nuclear element in our armoury, and declaring an intention to do away with it, if you are not prepared to make adequate non-nuclear provision for the country's defence. Such provision must include the machinery to expand and to remain expanded during a possibly long emergency. That machinery can only amount to conscription or a universal system of reserve, which would probably have to be based on some kind of conscription anyway.

By these standards of security all three parties stand convicted of an inadequate defence policy, though for very different reasons. We have Mr. Heseltine at the weekend accusing the Labour Party of being prepared to cut 400,000 jobs in its programme on defence cuts. That may be so, since the Labour Party's concern to avoid redundancies has never extended to the defence world. But it is a less relevant point than the weaknesses in Labour's strategic posture.

Mr Healey retaliated by saying that the Conservative Government would increase the danger of nuclear war. Dr. Owen then accused the Labour Party of appeasement. The Conservative Party is at least lucky to have the Falklands operation behind it. That crisis was caused by political error. The Falklands were rescued by a combination of military prowess and a demonstration of political will which had previously been lacking. That is an important lesson for Britain's defence position within an alliance which hopes to deter war rather than to fight it. National will is an essential political pre-condition of any convincing military posture of deterrence.

The Conservative Party's manifesto on defence is bland, to say the least. Perhaps that is as well if it enables the defence ministry quietly to recover from the tunnel vision desplayed by the last defence secretary, Sir John Nott. His review, based on a narrow method of accountancy, involved a programme of naval cuts which were convincingly vitiated, in particular as well as in general terms by the Falklands.

But if a Conservative Government is returned at the election, it will be able quietly to dispense with the continentalism of the Nott defence policy. It should then work for a structure of the armed forces which, while enabling them to take part in the continental defence of Europe, more effectively prepares them to meet the more likely land, sea and air threats to British and allied security outside the NATO area.

There is no mention of Trident in the Conservative manifesto. Could that be a first sign that the progamme is under review from an equally cost-conscious Mr. Heseltine? That would be a mistake. Trident has several advantages over any system. One is that, as a seaborn deterrent it is out of sight and out of mind. That it should be, if it is to do its job.

Another advantage is that the decision, now that it is taken, need not be reviewed or renewed for the next thirty years. It is only when a new nuclear decision comes up on the agenda that the CND musters any support. The third is cost. The Labour manifesto refers to the "huge, persisting and distorting" burden it would impose on the defence budget, while forgetting that the Tornado aircraft ordered by Mr Healey many years ago has cost in real terms almost twice as much as will the Trident.

Conservative defence policy may be bland; Labour's is painfully and dangerously clear. The weasel words inserted by Messrs. Healey and Hattersley, who having served together as defence ministers should know better, merely impose superficial contradictions on the policy which cannot belie its underlying purpose. That is to create a "non nuclear" defence policy, and to work to the dismantling of both NATO and the Warsaw Pact – an equation which has been espoused by Soviet sympathizers for at least a generation.

There is a determination to maintain that nuclear war cannot be limited. Why not? Who but a madman would make certain that any war even a nuclear one, would be unlimited? What the Labour party ignores is that all Soviet military doctrine presupposes that the next war would be a nuclear war from the start. Soviet generals write and lecture to their own people without making any bones about their intention to fight a nuclear war from the first shot, with no nonsense about waiting to see if NATO, when pushed, would resort to nuclear weapons first.

Mr Solzhenitsyn, whose interview we publish today, knows that only too well. The article on the facing page also reveals some further evidence. To disregard this, as do even the Liberal-SDP Alliance leaders, is to shelter behind an illusion.

The Liberals and Social Democrats want to "raise" the nuclear threshold by moving towards a "no first use" policy, strengthening conventional forces and establishing a nuclear-weapon-free battlefield zone. Such an aspiration looks odd without any policy of conscription. It looks even odder in the light of all evidence that Soviet war aims, in practice rather than in propaganda, are to use nuclear weapons first. The Soviet nuclear threshold, in other words, is at ground zero already, and likely to remain there.

In these circumstances Western policies must surely be to deter the Soviet Union from all war by demonstrating, not just the will, but the capacity to prevent the Soviets winning any kind of war, nuclear or non-nuclear even if, in the light of Soviet documents the latter would be unlikely.

In peace time the British have traditionally run down their ramparts. Now that deterrence is such an explicit doctrine to avoid war, such casualness is doubly irresponsible. For defence cannot just be the responsibility of government. It is the responsibility of the whole British people. They cannot will the end of deterrence – peace – without willing the means – vigilance and involvement. That is too important a business to be left to generals and politicians. It concerns us all.

For twenty-five years the abolition of conscription has enabled governments to pretend to the people that the defence of the country and her strategic interests can be comfortably and conveniently left to the professionals, while the rest of us pay our taxes and look the other way. That cannot be so; but nobody would guess as much after listening to the election debate. Without a sure sense of self-preservation, nourished as the root of all his instincts, an individual will bend to every whim. So it is with societies and nations. The will to survive has to be cherished and replenished in a dangerous and unpredictable world.

SOUTH AFRICAN TERROR

Change in South Africa, it has been plausibly suggested, will come not through violent revolution or peaceful evolution but through violent evolution. That is a rather hopeful prediction. If change proceeds at its present crawl, a fullblooded revolution is a most real possibility, though there is no sign of it in the near future.

Already the major nationwide black political movements, denied legal free expression inside South Africa, are committed to armed struggle. These movements, in particular the African National Congress (ANC) and the Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC), were born out of legal, peaceful, gradualist groups. For many years the leader of the ANC was Chief Albert Luthuli – a sincere pacifist who became a most deserving winner of the Nobel Peace Prize. Now, however, both movements have been forced underground or into exile. It was the PAC's peaceful campaign against the pass laws that led to the Sharpeville massacre of 1960, when sixty seven unarmed African demonstrators were shot dead, many of them as they fled, by South African police. That has been seen as an act of terror by agents of the state.

The outrage in Pretoria on Friday, designed probably as an attack against the air force headquarters outside which the car bomb was detonated, was certainly a disgraceful act of terror too. Civilians, black as well as white, were bound to be killed, and at least seventeen people have so far died. The near-admission by its spokesmen that the ANC was responsible signifies a change of direction in that organization.

A surprising aspect of the nationalist military campaign against the South African state is that terrorism – meaning the indiscriminate killing of civilians in the pursuit of destroying the status quo – has so far been eschewed. Political assassinations have not been attempted. The ANC's targets have been almost exclusively economic, institutional or explicitly connected with the military or police. On occasions police stations or military posts have been attacked or uniformed servants of the state assassinated.

It has been further to the credit of the ANC that it has not emitted a whiff of racism – against whites – either in official policy or through the statements of its leadership, which is itself multiracial. The most serious caveat against the ANC is that since its alliance two decades ago with the doctrinaire South African Communist Party it has become increasingly, if perhaps understandably, tightly bound to the Soviet Union. The less powerful though still relevant PAC follows a less ideological but "exclusivist" (blacks only) policy that is less friendly to a white presence per se, and is aligned with China.

It is likely that black nationalist tactics against the South African state will roughen. Guerrillas are known to be infiltrating border areas and are building up cells and pressure in the larger townships such as Soweto. The classic guerrilla tactic is to prevent neutrality among a wary populace, compelling it – often through a subtle mixture of ruthless coercion and denunciation of obvious injustice – to take sides, but this has not yet been used. There may now be more bomb attacks in white urban centres, though that is no certainty.

If it is true that the ANC has made a major departure from previous strategy, many blacks may not welcome it, but the conflict could be effectively sharpened. Mr P. W. Botha can be expected to react only with the harshness for which the Afrikaner-led state is already well known. But unless he and his party show a readiness gradually to share power with blacks at the centre of South Africa, they may have to cope with an increase in terrorism.

Hedge against loss

From Mr Peter Adorian

Sir, Your correspondent, Mr D. H. Harris (May 16) is entitled to his own views as to what would make our countryside "even better". Personally speaking, as the owner of a not very large farm with several thousand yards of hedges to be cut each year, I, together with my employees, am glad to own a flail hedge cutter, thankful for the drudgery it saves us and proud of the job we do with it. We even think our farm looks rather attractive.

My forthcoming trip to drool over the beautiful scenery of the Fenny Compton marina will be rendered "even better" if my rustic eyes are delighted by the sight of the local narrow boat Gongoozler's wife assiduously scrubbing her spouse's smock on the marina's strand before applying her well-muscled arms to her picturesque mangle.

Indeed, even now I can picture in my mind's eye the interior of the happy couple's home. There sits the Gongoozler on his rush-bottomed chair, the turves glow red in his ingle-nook hearth as, quill in gnarled hand, he pores over the next scroll destined to improve the minds of recalcitrant yokels.

In spite of the attractions of this romantic scene I don't need to look far to find one farmer's wife who thinks her life is even better since her hedge-ripping husband bought her an automatic washing machine.

Bamboozledly yours,
PETER ADORIAN,
Gibbons Mill Farm,
Billingshurst,
Sussex.
May 16.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Reading the election portents

From Professor Norman MacKenzie

Sir, Where have all the Don't Knows gone? Perhaps, in self-interest, the proliferating opinion polls should give us the full figures. If the undecided voters amount – as I have heard – to 20 per cent in some polls, the Alliance vote may turn out very different from present predictions.

Add that level of uncertainty to the problem of three-cornered fights and new constituency boundaries, and the outcome is by no means a foregone conclusion.

Yours faithfully,
NORMAN MACKENZIE,
2 Montpelier Villas,
Brighton,
Sussex.
May 19.

From Ms Marie Staunton

Sir, It is regrettable that Lord Lane, the Lord Chief Justice, chose to make what can only be interpreted as a political speech during an election period (report, May 19). The call for a return to Victorian values is identified with one political party.

Any judge who publicly advocates a return to Victorian morality adds what Lord Hailsham described (report, May 19), albeit in a slightly different context, as a "political flavour to his reputation". Judges should not only be independent, they should be seen to be independent.

Incidentally, historians agree that it was not the workhouse or the penitentiary which reduced the crime rate after 1855 but improved social conditions.

Yours faithfully,
MARIE STAUNTON, Legal Officer,
National Council for Civil Liberties,
21 Tabard Street, SE1.
May 19.

From Mr Kenneth Parker

Sir, The first clause in the Conservative Party's "last will and testament" advertisement (May 18) reads: "I hereby give up the right to choose which school my children go to and agree to abide by any decision made by the State on my behalf."

A year ago we enrolled one of our sons in a school in a neighbouring borough. The school has an excellent reputation and our son is happy there and doing well. Now, however, if proposals to reorganise secondary education in the borough are adopted, the school will cease to exist in its present form from September 1984, with one of the main changes being that the sixth form be abolished.

The borough is Barnet (Conservative); the school, Finchley Manorhill (comprehensive); the parliamentary constituency, that of the Prime Minister.

Yours sincerely,
KENNETH PARKER,
118 Priory Gardens, N6.

From Mr Gordon Smith

Sir, The Labour Party manifesto promises their press supporters that wholesalers and newsagents will be compelled by law to stock and display prominently for sale all legitimate left-wing newspapers and periodicals.

In the long run, however, the party will have to accept the basic fact that any publication sells on its contents.

No amount of money, such as the £1,250,000 of taxpayers' funds which Mr Benn paid to launch a now defunct Labour paper in Scotland, or prominent display, will make the public buy any paper unless they want to read what is in it. The working man may be a loyal Labour voter, but he cannot be made to read what bores him.

Yours faithfully,
GORDON SMITH,
44 Devonshire Street, W1.
May 18.

From Mr Roland Rench

Sir, Since, apparently, there is no mention in the Tory manifesto of the previously proclaimed intention to abolish, or even reform, the manifestly unfair and inequitable domestic rating system, is one to assume that this is the "ace" up Mrs Thatcher's sleeve, ready to be played shortly before polling day?

If not, what is the explanation?

Yours sincerely,
ROLAND RENCH,
8 Minshull Place,
Park Road,
Beckenham,
Kent.
May 19.

From Mr A. C. R. Vass

Sir, Is it a measure of the breadth of vision of the two main parties that, whilst Margaret Thatcher relies upon the spirit of the Falklands in the forthcoming campaign, Mr Foot appears to be calling for reliance on the spirit of Darlington (*The Times*, front page, May 16)?

Yours sincerely,
A. C. R. VASS,
Bray's Farm,
Keepers Lane,
Hyde Heath,
Buckinghamshire.
May 17.

From Mr Patrick Drysdale

Sir, It would be ironical if the Tories lost the election because of the exaggeration and misrepresentation on pages 8 and 9 of today's *Times* (May 18).

Are you sure this advertisement was not placed by enemies of the Conservative Party?

Yours faithfully,
PATRICK DRYSDALE,
Wick Hall,
Radley,
Abingdon,
Oxfordshire.
May 18.

No shortage of singing talent

From Sir Thomas Armstrong

Sir, I read in your issue of May 18 that Sir Colin Davis is concerned about present-day standards of singing. Training is amiss; and the talent, he believes, is not there.

I also read, in Michael De La Noy's new book about Elgar, the composer's complaint to his friend Schuster: "There is not a single voice coming on in the solo world, and young people have given up choral work, and the distressingly thin physique of the modern boys and girls, who do try to sing makes their voices so frail and metallic that the general tone is miserable." This at a time when Isobel Baillie, Eva Turner, Astra Desmond and Kathleen Ferrier were just emerging.

And what did Rossini not say about the state of singing in the 1860s? And Handel, before that?

Perhaps, after all, there has never been any good singing?

Yours sincerely,
THOMAS ARMSTRONG,
The Old Rectory,
Newton Blossomville,
Bedford.
May 19.

From Miss Noelle Barker and Miss Johanna Peters

Sir, We were interested to read your report of Sir Colin Davis's comments (Shortage of opera singers, May 18).

Contrary to what he says, there is abundant talent, and he can have evidence of it by visiting any of the leading music colleges or attending any of the more prestigious vocal competitions.

However, we agree with him that the long term development of singers has, as he says "gone out of the window" and we are daily made aware of the reasons why.

A singer's training has barely begun when, at the end of three or four years, the mandatory grant dries up. Post-diploma training is dependent on a discretionary grant and for this the young singer is at the mercy of his or her local education authority. With the recent cuts in expenditure, many are being forced on to the labour market far too soon.

Twenty years ago it was possible for a singer to develop gently, singing for oratorio societies and small concert clubs. Rising costs, especially train fares, have drastically reduced these opportunities, and so the aspiring singer turns to employment in opera.

Gyndebourne Touring and Kent Opera make a great effort to use relative beginners for small roles and offer a high standard of preparation, but the work is seasonal. Opera 80 fills a very small gap, but the creation of another company on the same lines, as recommended by the recent Arts Council report, is not going to solve the problem.

What we need is nurturing of the promising singer, not for a few weeks at a time, but long term, and this can only happen if there is more full time work coupled with care of the growing voice.

This country is recognised as second to none in its training of singers, yet we are allowing the fruits of this training to rot away or disappear into the opera houses of Germany and France. The wastage is appalling, but with the revival of opera companies such as D'Oyly Carte, English Music Theatre, and Opera Go-Round, we could once again provide young singers with the opportunities that contributed so successfully to their training in the past.

We are, yours faithfully,
NOELLE BARKER, Head of Vocal Studies,
JOHANNA PETERS, Head of Opera Studies,
Guildhall School of Music and Drama,
Barbican, EC2.
May 19.

Post-coital pill

From Mr Victor Tunkel,

Sir, Now that the Attorney-General has declared that intercepting an embryo before implantation is not causing miscarriage and, therefore, is not contrary to the 1861 Act, what is to stop unscrupulous operators from offering a "post-coital interception" service, which would in fact be an illicit early abortion service, using the technique of uterine extraction?

If both operator and patient colluded in saying that it had been done at the stage before implantation could have occurred (which can be as long as two weeks at some phases of the cycle), it would be almost inpossible to prove that they were lying, even if the pregnancy had really begun weeks earlier. Such operations could claim to be exempt from the Abortion Act on the grounds that they fell outside the parent 1861 Act, as now interpreted. So, with no regulations, no certifying, no notifying, no inspections, no need for doctors, there could be cut rates and high cash profits.

The real point is that once again we are fudging a law which we should have had the courage to reform long ago. Do we really want modern birth control and all its developments to be governed by legislation dating from 1861 and hardly different from that of 1803, in the reign of George III? And should the meaning and impact of these antique laws depend upon the intervention or inertia of the Attorney-General of the day?

Yours etc,
VICTOR TUNKEL,
Senior Lecturer in Laws,
Queen Mary College,
Mile End Road, E1.
May 11.

Political intimidation

From Mr Michael Malone

Sir, In this country we are rightly proud of our long tradition of honest local government. Cases of personal or political corruption are rare. By political corruption, I mean the use of patronage by the political party controlling a local authority, either to reward its political friends by giving them commercial contracts or to punish its political opponents by excluding them from lists of tenderers.

It is with some concern, therefore, that one reads of a proposal that Labour-controlled authorities should adopt political criteria in order to decide which companies should be invited to tender for commercial contracts. I refer to the proposal that authorities which are sympathetic to the cause of nuclear disarmament should refuse to have any dealings with companies which have been engaged on contracts connected with the strengthening of our nuclear defences.

This question was raised in the House of Lords on May 6 (see *The Times* of May 7). I suggest that we are entitled to ask the leaders of the Labour Party, who include men of honour, to condemn in outright terms, before it takes root, this proposed abuse of power by local authorities and to pledge their support for legislation to prohibit an ugly new form of intimidation.

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL MALONE,
22 Higher Dunscar,
Egerton,
Bolton, Lancashire.

Eye of the beholder

From the Reverend Dr David Russell

Sir, Lord Bethell, writing on the global human rights situation (May 17), seems to admit that the incidence of state sponsored murder, torture and unjustified imprisonment is often as bad, if not worse, in right wing than in left wing police states. Yet Lord Bethell adduces credible reasons why we in Britain should be more concerned with abuses of power in the USSR than in say, El Salvador, South Korea or South Africa. There are those, including many Christians, who with equal credibility are almost exclusively concerned with oppression in countries like South Africa or Chile.

Surely both are types of special pleading – however good the reasons may be. We can all justify selective indignation to ourselves. That does not make it right. In the torture chamber it makes no difference to the victim what kind of uniform his or her interrogator wears.

Whether we be politicians or church officials like myself or people in other spheres of public life, our humanity and our integrity as human beings can only be maintained if we learn from an organization like Amnesty International. It is reviled equally by left and right wing governments precisely because it firmly rejects selective indignation and is indiscriminate in its documentation of human rights abuses. There is either one humanity or none.

Yours sincerely,
DAVID S. RUSSELL, Chairman,
British Council of Churches
Human Rights Forum,
2 Eaton Gate, SW1.
May 18.

In marble halls

From Mr S. M. T. Peters

Sir, Instead of returning the Elgin marbles to Athens, why doesn't the Greek Government send the Parthenon, when dismantled, to London, where it could be looked after as carefully as the Elgin marbles have been?

Yours faithfully,
S. M. T. PETERS,
9 Great Newport Street, WC2.
May 18.

The chaplain's role

From Father Patrick Lynch

Sir, I wish to respond to Captain Christopher Ward's letter (May 14) regarding the role of Roman Catholic chaplains. At one level the role of the chaplain is certainly to care for his flock. However, at another level a chaplain has the responsibility to help people to understand the social teaching of the Catholic Church and to assist people in any moral choices that they may have to make.

For many years nurses and doctors have had to make very serious moral choices about participating in an abortion. Should Roman Catholics participate in an abortion? No. The teaching of our Church is clear and a chaplain acts as a reference point or a guide in coming to decisions about such a matter.

Likewise, a chaplain to the Armed Forces will have a similar role. There is a consensus among Christian churches that the first use of nuclear weapons is wrong. Should Roman Catholics then allow themselves to be put in a position of participating in the first use of nuclear weapons? Or, if they are in that position, should they obey such an order?

I would suggest that one role of the chaplain is to teach and to guide. When a person decides that they in conscience cannot participate in such a practice the chaplain will have to defend such conscientious objections. This is not primarily a political role for priests but rather a moral one.

Sincerely yours,
PATRICK LYNCH,
Sacred Hearts Fathers,
32 London Road,
Daventry,
Northamptonshire.
May 14.

Questionable aims

From Mr Barry Gray

Sir, I do not wish to comment on a specific case in the news at the moment, but it is not necessary to assume that if someone recommends another person for a position, knowing he is quite unsuitable, he is lying or being deceitful – for I have done so.

Had I been asked by the company for an opinion as to whether my young acquaintance was suitable for the position for which he had applied I would have done so. But I was not. I was invited to give very brief, or one word answers to a large number of very specifically worded questions.

When I had done so I could not help feeling that, on the strength of the answers I had given, the company would feel that I was recommending the candidate when I wanted to give exactly the opposite impression.

These very specifically worded questionnaires are being increasingly used for all sorts of purposes and in all walks of life because they give answers in a form suitable for computer analysis without any further processing.

The problem is that if you ask the wrong questions you get wrong answers.

Yours faithfully,
BARRY GRAY,
24 Balmoral Road,
Gillingham,
Kent.
May 16.

Reporting Lebanon war

From Mr Robert M. Maguire

Sir, Rabbi Goldberg's serious reservations (May 19) about media coverage of the wars in Lebanon would be more convincing if he did not disguise his own ethnocentricism behind cries of antisemitism and latent prejudices. Perhaps the disguise is wholly unconscious?

It is regrettable that he cannot find anything good to say about the way in which you exercise your critical freedom – other than a couple of off-hand comments. It is even more regrettable that he cannot reconcile his own patriotic ambivalences as a citizen of the United Kingdom and a member of the Diaspora without attributing them to *The Times* and everyone else but himself.

Rather than appear to continue to notionalise Israel and the Diaspora communities as bastions against antisemitism, Rabbi Goldberg should come to terms with the fact that Israel claims to be a democracy and therefore should have its actions assessed on the principles of democracy – and not on the single criterion of antisemitism which he adopts.

His request of you for a retraction or an apology is quite unjustified. Jews of the Diaspora are *de facto* expatriates and have always been so, unless Rabbi Goldberg wishes to deny the experience and the history of his own people. Why else the cry – next year in Jerusalem! If Rabbi Goldberg is truly British, then his attachment to his religion is religious and not political . . . a status which affords him immense critical freedom. Still, there is an ambivalence – but he should not blame others for the dilemmas it throws up for him.

Had Rabbi Goldberg uttered one word of regret in his letter over the agony of Lebanon (and not just of Israel), or the plight of the Palestinian refugees, his ethnocentricism would not have appeared to be so strident and illiberal. But, unhappily, it appears that any criticism of Israel or its governments is a veiled exercise in anti-semitism and prejudice.

With regard to Robert Fisk's reports: Rabbi Goldberg (a little grudgingly?) compliments Robert Fisk for his "feel" for the area but in the next sentence he criticises the frequency of his character vignettes and obiter dicta. This is an odd attitude to take – but for these little cameos of Dr Fisk, I can't imagine how else his "feel" could be communicated. It is refreshing to read his reports; to appreciate the whole ambient of the conflict rather than just the dehumanised presentation of the issues.

Many reporters succeed in touching the heart of the matter. Just because Rabbi Goldberg finds a perspective unwelcome (enough to shout about antisemitism) is no grounds for dismissing it. I strongly suspect that the good Rabbi can operate from only one standpoint – ie, from the negative side of his ethnocentricism.

Yours sincerely,
ROBERT M. MAGUIRE,
108 Kirkintilloch Road,
Lenzie,
Dumbartonshire.
May 19.

Return to quality

From Mr Peter Matthews

Sir, Behind my bathroom door is a list, gradually compiled, of the most important reasons why I am bringing my young family back for good to live in Britain. First, and unchallenged, on the list has always been the BBC.

Only expatriates can really know how much it means to the quality of life. We also know how vital the comfort of its many pleasures will be as we grow older.

Yours faithfully,
PETER MATTHEWS,
PO Box 251A,
East Chatham,
Columbia County,
New York 12060.
May 9.

Eating guinea pigs

From Mr Adam N. Cooke

Sir, Guinea pigs are actually a delicacy throughout the Andes in Peru and Ecuador where I have enjoyed them both in a picante stew and roasted whole.

In the Callejón de Huaylas in northern Peru the natives have the good sense to leave the heads on: a much simpler way of determining which end one is eating than counting toes (Letter, May 2).

Yours truly,
ADAM N. COOKE,
Deers Clavering,
Saffron Walden,
Essex.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

HM YACHT BRITANNIA
May 21: The Queen embarked in HM Yacht Britannia at Portsmouth this afternoon for the State Visit to Sweden.

Her Majesty was received at the South Railway Jetty, Portsmouth Dockyard by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for Hampshire (Lieutenant-Colonel Sir James Scott, Bt), the High Sheriff for the County of Hampshire (Major-General Hew Butler), the Swedish Chargé d'Affaires (Mr Frank Belfrage), the Commander-in-Chief, Naval Home Command (Admiral Sir Desmond Cassidi), the Chairman, Hampshire County Council (Councillor Lynton White), the Lord Mayor of Portsmouth (Councillor Leslie Kitchen), the Chief Constable, Hampshire Constabulary (Mr John Duke) and the Flag Officer, Portsmouth (Vice-Admiral Anthony Tippet).

The Royal Yacht, escorted by HMS Minerva (Captain J. J. Howard, RN), subsequently sailed for Sweden.

The Marchioness of Abergavenny, Mrs John Dugdale, the Right Hon Sir Philip Moore, Vice-Admiral Sir Peter Ashmore, Mr Robert Fellowes, Mr John Haslam, Surgeon Captain Norman Blacklock, RN, Air Vice-Marshal John Severne and Lieutenant-Colonel Blair Stewart-Wilson are in attendance.

Mrs John Dugdale has succeeded Lady Abel Smith as Lady-in-Waiting to The Queen.

KENSINGTON PALACE
May 22: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon was present this evening at a Concert held at Sheepbridge Barn, Eastleach, in aid of the National Art-Collections Fund.

The Hon Mrs Wills was in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
May 21: Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester was present this afternoon at the Dedication of a Window to the 384th Bombardment Group (Heavy) of the 8th United States Army Airforce, at the Parish Church of St James the Apostle, Grafton Underwood, Northamptonshire.

Miss Jane Egerton-Warburton was in attendance.

The Duke of Gloucester arrived at Gatwick Airport this morning at the conclusion of his visit to Korea.

YORK HOUSE
ST JAMES'S PALACE
May 21: The Duke of Kent, President of the Football Association, was present at the Cup Final at Wembley Stadium this afternoon.

Captain John Stewart was in attendance.

YORK HOUSE
ST JAMES'S PALACE
May 22: The Duke of Kent, President of the Commonwealth War Graves Commission, left Heathrow Airport, London today in a British Airways Boeing 737 aircraft to visit War Cemeteries and Memorials in Turkey and Egypt.

Sir Richard Buckley was in attendance.

A memorial requiem Mass for Charles Hickman will be held at 11.00 am on Thursday, May 26, 1983, at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Farm Street, London, W1.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr D. W. E. Darling and Miss R. A. A. Watts
The engagement is announced between Brian William, son of Dr and Mrs W. J. E. Darling, of Nottingham, and Rosalind Alice, daughter of the late Major Michael Watts, of Ludlow, Shropshire, and Mrs Leslie Marsh, of St Sulpice D'Eymet 24500 Dordogne, France.

Mr M. C. Glitz and Miss C. E. Dyer
The engagement is announced between Martin, son of Mr and Mrs Gustav Glitz, of Wrexham, and Christine, daughter of Mr and Mrs Morley Dyer, of Hanworth, London.

Mr T. A. Horsfall and Miss E. M. Chaplin
The engagement is announced between Timothy Andrew, son of Mr and Mrs G. B. Horsfall, of Macclesfield, Cheshire, and Elisabeth Mary, daughter of Mr and Mrs R. N. Chaplin, of Woodford, Essex.

Mr D. H. King and Miss M. C. A. Buck
The engagement is announced between David, son of Mr H. F. King and the late Mrs King, of Wimbledon, London, and Clare, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs Grant Buck of Ickleton Place, near Saffron Walden, Essex.

Mr C. J. L. Noble and Miss D. L. Bruton
The engagement is announced between Christopher, son of Colonel and Mrs M. G. Noble, of Tunbridge Wells, and Deborah Louise, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs E. J. Bruton, of Springfield, Chelmsford.

Mr I. M. Shackleton and Miss E. J. Surgey
The engagement is announced between Ian Mark, son of Mr and Mrs Frank Shackleton, of Keighley, West Yorkshire, and Elaine Joy, daughter of Mr and Mrs John Surgey, of Wollaton, Nottingham.

Mr T. W. M. Smith and Miss K. J. Marles
The engagement is announced between Thomas, youngest son of Mr and Mrs David Smith, of St Agnes, Cornwall, and Katherine, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs Edward Marles, of Knutsford, Cheshire.

Marriages

The Hon C. Simon and Miss G. F. Brown
The marriage took place on Saturday at the Church of St Mary Magdalene, Albrighton, of the Hon Crispin Simon, youngest son of Lord and Lady Simon of Glaisdale, of Midge Hall, Glaisdale, near Whitby, North Yorkshire, and Miss Georgina Brown, daughter of Mr and Mrs R. G. Brown, of Chestnut House, Albrighton, Shropshire. Father John McLeish and the Rev Roger Balkwill officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a gown of ivory silk taffeta and a headdress of fresh flowers. She carried a bouquet of stephanotis, gardenias, freesias and roses. Charlie Potter and Alice Neill-Hall attended her. Mr Guy Jennings was best man.

A reception was held at the home of the bride and the honeymoon will be spent in Italy.

Sir Cyril Pickard and Mrs M. C. Rosser
The marriage took place on Saturday, May 21, in St Faith's Chapel, Westminster Abbey, between Sir Cyril Pickard, husband of the late Helen Pickard, of Wandsworth, and Mrs Mary Rosser (nee Cozens-Hardy), widow of David Rosser, of Crawley.

Mr J. K. A. Alderson and Miss D. E. Wickham
The marriage took place on May 21, 1983, in London between Mr John Keith Ameers Alderson and Miss Daphne Elizabeth Wickham. A reception was held at Brown's Hotel.

Mr J. C. Blackstone and Miss S. Lee
The marriage took place on Saturday at St Peter's, Belsize Square, Hampstead, of Mr John Blackstone, son of Mr and Mrs Merle Hammell, of Toronto, and Miss Susan Lee, daughter of Mr and Mrs Charles Lee, of Aigburth, Liverpool. The Rev Donald Barnes officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a gown of ivory silk and satin trimmed with silk and tulle roses. She carried a bouquet of white orchids. Her sister, Miss Sandra Lee, attended her. Mr Mark Phillips was best man.

A reception was held at Kenwood House, Hampstead Heath, and the honeymoon is being spent abroad.

Mr A. J. H. Edwards and Miss J. M. L. Rait
The marriage took place on Saturday at St Mary's, Funtington, between Mr Jonathan Edwards, son of Mr and Mrs Andrew Edwards, of Frome House, Frome St Quintin, Dorset, and Miss Joanna Rait, daughter of the late Mr David Rait and Mrs Rait, of Far End Lodge, Funtington, Chichester, Sussex. Bishop Warren Hunt officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her brother, was attended by Miss Adie Warmington, Miss Kate Edwards and Miss Kirsty Reynolds. Mr Julian Winser was best man.

A reception was held at Goodwood House.

Mr C. J. Esdaile and Miss A. J. Pearce
The marriage took place on Saturday at St Joseph's Church, Epsom, of Mr Charles Joseph Esdaile, son of Mr and Mrs M. K. Esdaile, of Epsom, and Miss Alison Joy Pearce, daughter of Mr and Mrs D. S. Pearce, of Weston Coyney, Staffordshire.

Mr D. J. Hooke and Miss G. A. Bedford
The marriage took place at All Saints Church, Banstead, on Saturday, May 21, of Mr David Hooke, only son of Mr and Mrs Eric Hooke, of Mow Cop, and Miss Jill Bedford, only daughter of Major John Bedford and the late Mrs Angela Bedford, of Banstead.

Mr M. Rowles and Miss D. J. Moore
The marriage took place at St Botolph's Church, Chevening, Kent, on May 21, of Mr Mark Rowles and Miss Deborah Moore.

Mr A. H. Sanderson and Miss L. R. Morre
The marriage took place on Saturday, May 21, in Abingdon between Mr Tony Sanderson, younger son of Mr and Mrs Frank Sanderson, of Roundhay, Leeds, and Miss Linda Moore, only daughter of Mr and Mrs George Moore, of Abingdon, Oxfordshire.

Mr S. D. M. Strong and Miss C. J. Billson
The marriage took place on Friday, May 20, at Wivelsfield Parish Church between Mr Simon Strong and Miss Charlotte Billson. The Rev Peter Williams officiated, assisted by the Rev E. F. Taylor.

The bride was attended by Laura Hopkins, Louise Heal and Thomas Rowley. Mr Colin Reith was best man.

A reception was held at the home of the bride. The honeymoon is being spent in the West Indies.

M F. Thèsé and Miss V. S. Pasterfield
The marriage took place on Saturday in Exeter Cathedral between M Francois Thèsé, son of Mr and Mme Alain Thèsé, of Paris, and Miss Verity Sarah Pasterfield, daughter of the Bishop of Crediton and Mrs Pasterfield. The Bishop of Exeter officiated, assisted by the Dean and the Succentor.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Miss Claire Williams, Mlle Pascale Thèsé, Baptisteand Thomas Cecconi and Thomas and Victoria Pasterfield. M Jean Leymarie was best man.

A reception was held in the Chapter House and the honeymoon is being spent abroad.

Birthdays today

Sir Kenneth Allen, 76; Sir Edwin Arrowsmith, 74; Sir David Barran, 71; Sir Mathew Campbell, 76; Sir Hugh Casson, 73; Miss Joan Collins, 47; Mr Denis Compton, 65; Air Chief Marshal Sir Hugh Constantine, 75; Sir Samuel Curran, 71; Mr Nigel Davenport, 55; Viscount De L'Isle, VC, 74; Mr Alec Dickson, 69; Mr Marius Goring, 71; Sir Arthur Grattan-Bellew, 80; Major-General I. R. Graeme, 70; Lord Grenfell, 48; Mrs Margery Hurst, 70; Mr Humphrey Lyttelton, 62; Mr Michael McCrum, 59; Mr Syd Millar, 49; Mr John Newcombe, 39; Mr Peter Preston, 45; Dr Edmund Rubbra, 82; Mr Jack Steinberg, 70; Mr Arthur Wooller, 71.

Luncheon

Lady Gilmour
The Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland and Lady Gilmour attended the opening ceremony of the general assembly in Edinburgh on Saturday morning. Among their guests at luncheon at the Palace of Holyroodhouse were:

The Duke and Duchess of Hamilton, the Duke and Duchess of Argyll, [illegible] The Solicitor General for Scotland and Mrs Fraser, the Right Rev Dr J Fraser McLuskey, Moderator, and Mrs McLuskey, the Very Rev Professor John McIntyre, retiring Moderator, and Mrs McIntyre, the Very Rev Professor and Mrs Robin Barbour, the Very Rev Dr and Mrs David Steel, the Very Rev Dr and Mrs James G Matheson, the Very Rev Professor and Mrs Thomas Torrance, the Very Rev Dr and Mrs John R Gray, the Lord Lyon King of Arms and Mrs Malcolm Innes of Edingight, Vice-Admiral and Mrs R R Squires, Air Vice-Marshal and Mrs J F H Tetley, Major-General and Mrs F C C Graham, Mr And Mrs John Pottinger, Mr And Mrs John A Spens.

Service dinner

No 106 Squadron, RAF
A reunion dinner of No 106 Squadron was held at the Royal Air Force Musuem, Hendon, on Saturday.

Flight-Lieutenant Denis W Woolley, RAFVR, presided. Miss Margaretta Scott (Mrs John Wooldridge) and six former members of the Dutch Resistance from Bergen, North Holland, were among the guests. Earlier Miss Scott had presented a book of remembrance to the museum, on behalf of the squadron, which was accepted by Air Chief Marshal Sir Augustus Walker, RAF (retd).

Dinner

Sweet & Maxwell Ltd, and the Hamlyn Trustees
The Chairman of Associated Book Publishers, Mr Peter Allsop, and the Chairman and Directors of Sweet and Maxwell Ltd, with the Hamlyn Trustees entertained the Lord Chancellor, Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone, in the Garrick Club after the final Hamlyn Lecture on May 20. Among those present were Lord Edmund-Davies, Lord Fraser of Tullybelton, Mr Justice Ralph Gibson and Sir Gordon Borne.

The Duke of Wellington with Dame Elisabeth Frink, the sculptor, after the unveiling of her bronze head of Christ at All Saints Church, Basingstoke, Hampshire, yesterday. (Photograph: Pete Addis).

Dr Runcie recalls the Pope's visit of hope

By Robert Nowell

The Pope's visit to Canterbury had raised tremendous hopes for church unity, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, said on BBC Television yesterday.

"Things will never be quite the same again as a result of what happened in Canterbury on that day", the archbishop said during a programme recalling the visit.

It had changed the atmosphere very much in terms of Christian unity. People all over the world had seen the Pope and the leader of another church, together with their followers, sharing in a service.

"If we can remember our origins, and remember what God is calling us to do to make a better world, and we forget a bit about the arguments that have happened in between, then there is really hope", Dr Runcie said.

There were, too, particular results from that service: the recent talks in Rome between curial departments and representatives of the British Council of Churches and of the Roman Catholic Church in Britain, and the new agenda for the new Anglican/Roman Catholic International Commission, the membership of which is expected to be announced shortly.

Appointments in the Forces

Royal Navy
COMMANDERS: E Sloan to GM HM Dockyard Gibraltar, Aug 5; R A L Smallwood to Andromeda as SWEO, Oct 28
CHAPLAINS: The Rev R D Baxen Dale to Collingwood, July 14
Retirements
CAPTAIN: M J L Freeman, July 7
COMMANDER: A E Allen, July 13; J L Knight, July 1
CHAPLAIN: The Rev L J De Groosse, July 11

The Army
BRIGADIERS: A D Myrtle to RMA Sandhurst as Dep Comdt, May 24; R J Simpson to LE(A) as Dir Engr Eng 1, May 27; S R A Stopford to BDS Washington, May 27.
COLONELS: G H Barton to LE(A) as Col RE, May 23; M R Lee to HQ UKLF as DACOS, May 27; A D Morland to UK Nat Mil Rep Shape as Dep UKNMR(A), May 30; R K Owen to RAOC M&RO as OIC, May 27; R D Richardson to CAD Longtown as Comdt, May 25
LIEUTENANT-COLONELS: R H Ker, RGJ, to Armex as SO1, May 23; M E Ledger, RA, to 25 Liaison HQ as SO1, May 24; D Lockhart, Cheshire, to HQ BFFI as SO1, May 26; A Morton, REME, to HQ1(BR) Corps as SO1, May 23; R J Skinner, REME, to MVEE Chertsey as SO1, May 27; R L Stevens, DWR, to HQ AFCENT as SO1, May 27; D B Waddell, RAOC, to MOD as SO1, May 27.
Retirements
MAJOR-GENERAL: W M E Hicks, CB, OBE (late Coldm Gds), May 26.
BRIGADIERS: H W Bishop (late RAVC), May 29; J C J Rayment, OBE (late REME), May 27
COLONEL: R J H Rivers (late RCT), May 26.

Royal Air Force
GROUP CAPTAIN: R C Parker to HQ 38 Gp for staff duties, May 20.
WING COMMANDER (acting group captain): A C R Ingoldby to Shape for staff duties, May 17.
WING COMMANDERS: W Hill to RAF Neatishead as OC Admin Wg, May 23; K Bichard to Nigeria as DS Nigerian Staff College, May 23; D Aylward to MOD Team Saudi Arabia on Air Staff, May 23; M W Brookes as Sec Def Programmes Staff MOD(CVE), May 23; H J Eva to P MAN 1(RAF) DPM(Airmen), May 23; A J Schollar as DD JS JET MOD (CVE), May 23
SQUADRON LEADER (acting wing commander): E M Hatley to AD CATH(RAF) MOD(AFD), May 23; B J Poulton to MOD AFD as Air Plans(AT), May 23; B E A Pegnall to MOD AFD as FP2, May 27; R W Shimmons to HQ 11 Gp as Wg Cdr Ops, May 27.

The danger to young singers

By Christopher Warman, Arts Correspondent

The shortage of opera singers highlighted by Sir Colin Davis last week owes more to the demands on singers today, and ironically to the increasing popularity of opera, than to a lack of talent either in Britain or abroad.

What some people have been murmuring for a considerable time Sir Colin, musical director of the Royal Opera House, finally articulated during an occasionally ill-tempered press conference at Covent Garden to announce its plans for next season.

Defending their position against criticism for poor performances and wrong casting, Covent Garden's administrators at last expressed their concern at the shortage of top class performers and defied their critics to name three suitable names for some of the important roles which should be part of the repertoire of an international opera house.

It proved beyond the assembled company, and the difficulty was emphasized by Sir Geraint Evans, who is coming towards the end of his distinguished operatic career.

He is at present singing in *Die Meistersinger* at Covent Garden, and he mentioned the difficulties in casting the heroic tenor part, Walther. "There are only two or three in the world", he said; likewise with Falstaff, one of his own roles. "It was lucky for me, but there were only three of us." The other two were Fischer-Dieskau and Gobbi.

Sir Geraint believed that there was considerable talent around, but it needed grooming and encouraging. Instead it was often forced, with young singers taking roles they should not sing. His own role as Falstaff began only after he had rejected the part of Ford in the same opera 18 months earlier because he felt he was not ready.

Demands from opera houses both here and abroad, with high fees and insistent agents, make it more difficult to reject such opportunities.

"The result is that singers take on parts too soon. Opera managements and agents can be blamed, but it is up to the singers themselves to avoid it", Sir Geraint suggested.

Inevitably money, or the lack of it, remains one of the causes of the shortage of top-class singers. Last year, for example, Covent Garden spent £1,730,000 on fees to guests, mostly singers. Sir Geraint believes that if there was more money the Royal Opera could enlarge the company to allow talent to emerge more slowly.

OBITUARY

LORD CLARK

Eloquent art historian who drew audience of millions

Lord Clark, OM, CH, KCB, long known as Kenneth Clark, died on May 21 in a nursing home in Kent. He was 79. A former Director of the National Gallery, the first Chairman of the Independent Television Authority, author, television performer and lecturer, he had become in recent years, not least as a result of the television series *Civilization*, the art historian most widely known to the general public in this country and overseas.

Kenneth Mackenzie Clark, only son of Kenneth McKenzie Clark and Margaret McArthur, was born in London on July 13, 1903. He was educated at Winchester and Trinity College, Oxford, but the most formative period of his education was probably his subsequent two-year sojourn with Berenson in Florence – a goal he is recorded as already setting himself at school. In his first published work, *The Gothic Revival* (1928), he spoke of his debt to Berenson as "difficult to describe and impossible to repay".

In good, and some perhaps less satisfactory, ways, these years left their mark on him. Born with many of the advantages for which Berenson had striven hard – among them considerable wealth – he was able from the first to cultivate leisure, his own keen taste in collecting works of art and that independence which he always highly valued. At Winchester he had won several drawing prizes and claimed as a boyhood hobby the rearranging of the paintings collected by his father, a sportsman-industrialist whose preference was for the work of such artists as Millais and Orchardson.

Clark's first official role was as one of the organizers of the major exhibition of Italian Art at the Royal Academy in 1930; and whatever later interests and enthusiasms he developed, his profoundest response was probably always to Italian Renaissance art. In 1931 he was appointed Keeper of Fine Art at the Ashmolean Museum. Three years later, at the exceptionally early age of 31, he became Director of the National Gallery in succession to Sir Augustus Daniel. He held that post until 1945, being appointed meanwhile in 1934 to be also Surveyor of the King's Pictures.

In 1935 he published his catalogue of the Leonardo da Vinci drawings at Windsor, probably his most sustained piece of applied scholarship. It was followed by a monograph on Leonardo (first published 1939, often reprinted) which may reasonably be claimed as the most satisfactory of his books and one of the finest general biographies of an artist to have been written in England in recent years. The quality of its writing, and its combination of sensitivity with knowledge, revealed a distinguished mind, consolidating an achievement which had no doubt tended previously to excite at least as much envy as admiration.

Although Clark occupied a prominent place on the English artistic scene in those years, encouraging by patronage contemporary British art in addition to his other interests, his tenure at the National Gallery was inevitably clouded by the approach and then actual outbreak of war. Under him a policy of cleaning some pictures had been initiated; certain important pictures were also acquired. Yet it remains a somewhat disapointing record. Nor was Clark always at his best in problems of personnel and administration.

With the evacuation of the collection to Wales, he was free to assume a new post, first as Director of the Film Division and then as controller, Home Publicity, at the Ministry of Information. Difficulties arose, however, and he retired from the Ministry in 1941. He was actively concerned with the War Artists' Scheme, and at the Gallery cooperated with Dame Myra Hess in the popular National Gallery wartime concerts, as well as later devising the "Picture of the Month" scheme, whereby one masterpiece at a time returned to Trafalgar Square.

At the end of the war, and after the safe return of the whole collection, he resigned as Director. He took no new administrative post until 1953, when he became Chairman of the Arts Council. The following year he was appointed first Chairman of the newly constituted ITA. He resigned in 1957; and 1960 he resigned from the Arts Council.

Thenceforward he held no further official posts of this nature, but his services were much in demand on advisory and trustee boards – among them those of the National Gallery of Scotland, the British Museum and the Victoria and Albert Museum. In addition, he had the notable distinction for a foreigner of serving on the Conseil Artistique des Musées Nationaux in France.

It was in the years following 1945 that Clark's fame grew widespread. He established an unrivalled position as an elegant, accomplished writer and lecturer on a range of artistic and cultural subjects; as such he was sought throughout the world. Several of his books and articles originated in lectures, and his gifted technique as a lecturer helped him to become a persuasive, popular television performer. A new and much more widely responsive public for the arts existed in the postwar years, a public partly made aware through Clark's own gifts for communicating his knowledge intelligibly and attractively.

He twice occupied the Chair of Slade Professor of Fine Art at Oxford: over the period 1946-50, and again in 1961-2. Some of those who heard him lecture on, for example, Bellini, in a hall packed with attentive undergraduates, none of whom had any training in art history, were stirred to an extent which had perhaps not occurred at that university since Ruskin's professorship.

From one course of Slade lectures came Clark's *Landscape into Art* (1949), well received especially by literary critics. Its success was eclipsed only by *The Nude* (1955), from Mellon lectures given in Washington, probably the most sheerly popular and most often quoted of his books. In 1966 appeared *Rembrandt and the Italian Renaissance*, based on the first Wrightsman lecture in New York. Some of Clark's most sensitive writing went to the Pidon *Piero della Francesca* (1951), while his steady interest in Ruskin was manifested by lectures, prefaces to editions of Ruskin's work and the Arts Council exhibition "Ruskin Today" in 1964.

In many ways, he probably looked on himself as inheriting Ruskin's role as skilled, sympathetic interpreter in words of sensations aroused by the visual arts. However widely he ranged, from Gothic revival architecture to Oriental themes, he continued to base his culture and values on a Mediterranean standard, very much in the tradition not only of Ruskin but of Pater and Berenson. Northern Europe found little place in his concept of the Renaissance. And though he could assimilate a figure like Cézanne, he showed scant sympathy for, or deep comprehension of, most manifestations of eighteenth-century European art.

It cannot be claimed that he was one of the greatest scholars of documentary art history, or that he offered profound and revolutionary theories about the nature of art itself. Yet in stimulating appreciation of the visual arts, sometimes through apt allusion to other arts, and by subtle, isolated observations, he exerted great and useful influence. Partly educated in the dangerous tradition of the English amateur, he was yet careful to keep abreast of research and try to remain erudite as well as eloquent.

His tremendously successful BBC television series, *Civilization*, shown in 1969, in which he surveyed on the actual sites Western European art from its origins to modern times, brought him greatly increased fame and a vast audience. It represented a remarkable achievement in assimilation, and was held together by his own highly civilized performance. Inevitably, some periods received more truly sympathetic treatment than others. There were also times when Clark's urbanity glided too smoothly over rough and complex ground. Publication of the series in book form followed, but it was as film that *Civilization* had been conceived and as such found appreciative reception in several countries, including notably the United States.

Somewhat ironically it was among his own profession that Clark met with least acclaim – for a variety of reasons. There was something enigmatic about his personality, attractive in its very mixture of hauteur and diffidence, urbane, and yet rarely seeming relaxed. A certain symbolic rightness was apparent in the initial "K" by which he was commonly known to his friends and would-be intimates. He probably never found contact with other people quite easy, despite being much honoured, praised and accepted even in circles conventionally indifferent to the arts. To younger colleagues, with whom he may often have felt more empathy than among scholarly contemporaries, he could be surprisingly generous and kindly; and praise from such a cool, detached-seeming figure was bound to have an encouraging effect.

In his later years he wrote two volumes of autobiography, of which the first, *Another Part of the Wood* (1974), was warmly praised, especially for its depiction of a lonely Edwardian childhood. Its sequel, *The Other Half* (1977), traced with some irony and self-depreciation, though not without pride, the period of his greatest fame. A moving passage (echoing letters he had written at the time) dealt with the death of his first wife, Jane, to whom he had devoted so much care during the wearisome years of her protracted illness. The two volumes together provided an accomplished, characteristically subtle portrait of his life and career, confirming his endemically ambiguous attitude to society and social success – and, in the last analysis, to himself.

Clark received a host of honours, degrees and international awards. He was made KCB in 1938, a Companion of Honour in 1959 and a life peer in 1969. In 1976 he was awarded the Order of Merit.

He married in 1927 Elizabeth Martin, by whom he had two sons and a daughter. Lady Clark died in 1976, and in 1977 he married Mme Nolwen de Janzé-Rice.

PROFESSOR GEORGE VARLEY

Professor George Copley Varley, who died on May 13 at the age of 72, was Hope Professor of Zoology (Entomology) at Oxford from 1948 to 1978, and a Fellow of Jesus College. He was best known for his work on the population dynamics of the winter moth and other insects which feed on oak trees.

Varley was born on November 19, 1910, and educated at Manchester Grammar School and Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge. He gained first class honours in both parts of the Natural Sciences Tripos, and won the Frank Smart prize. He worked for a PhD under the foremost British entomologist of that time, A. D. Imms, studying the population dynamics of the insect fauna of the black knapweed. For a short time he was Junior Curator of the University Museum of Zoology at Cambridge, in charge of the insect collections.

During the Second World War Varley was Experiments Officer and later senior Experimental Officer in the Army Operational Research Group of the Ministry of Supply. He was mainly studying centimetric radar on the South Coast, and his knowledge of ornithology was useful in enabling him to distinguish flights of birds from those of enemy aircraft.

He was appointed Reader of Entomology at King's College, Newcastle upon Tyne, in 1945. In 1948 he was appointed to the Hope Chair at Oxford, and to a Fellowship at Jesus. He remained there until his retirement, doing most of his work on the winter moth and other defoliators of oaks at Wytham Wood, near Oxford.

In addition to publishing many scientific papers, Varley was the senior author (with G. R. Gradwell and M. P. Hassell) of a book entitled *Insect Population and Ecology: an Analytical Approach*, published in 1973. He was President of the British Ecological Society from 1955 to 1957 and of the Royal Entomological Society of London from 1961 to 1962.

He married in 1955 Dr Margaret Brown, a fellow zoologist, who survives him with their daughter and son.

Getty high-rise archives

From Ivor Davis, Malibu

With the prospect of having to spend more than $60m (£37,267,080) a year to satisfy the terms of its $1.6 billion endowment, the J Paul Getty Museum at Malibu is planning several important developments.

The first move will to see the museum's rapidily growing photographic archives, art library and other research facilities leave the magnificent museum built on the cliffs overlooking the Pacific ocean here and moved about ten miles to "temporary" housing on three floors of a high-rise building in Santa Monica.

The move, expected to take place in June or July, will launch the J Paul Getty Centre for the History of Art and Humanities, providing superb research facilities.

Mr Harold Williams, president of the Getty Trust, described, the centre as "a very ambitious and far-reaching project which should take many years to complete." The centre would not be limited to the Getty collections.

It was only recently that the Getty Museum found itself free to begin spending the enormous legacy left by its founder. Its $60m-a-year spending allowance makes it the richest museum in the world.

Other developments planned by the trustees include a new museum in Los Angeles to house Getty collections of paintings, prints and decorative arts.

Latest wills

Dick Emery, the comedian, of St John's Wood, London, left estate valued at £218,568. He left all his apparatus and equipment in his gymnasium at Weybridge to a club in Toxteth, Liverpool, "for the benefit of multiracial youth", half the sale proceeds of Warren Cottage, St George's Hill, Weybridge, to his wife, and the remainder of his property to Fay V. H. Wright.

Mr James Christopher Beard, of Earls Court, London, the former international powerboat driver, left estate valued at £251,857 net. He left a fifth of the residue to the Royal Marsden Hospital.

Annie Mabel Williams, of Billington, Staffordshire, left estate valued at £75,724 net. After personal bequests she left the residue to St Mary and All Saints Church, Bradley, Staffordshire.

THE ARTS

The GLC has chosen Cedric Price to find the remedy for 'one of the most flagrant of postwar planning disasters'. Bryan Appleyard joins him on a tour of inspection

Waterloo wasteland

The South Bank and its prospect, and Cedric Price: photographs by Brian Harris

Walking with Cedric Price around the South Bank can make you feel very exposed. Janet Street-Porter, a former student of his, accosts us outside London Weekend Television: "Hello, Cedric, what are you up to?" A lavatory attendant, spotting his cigar and sheepskin coat, harangues us about the shortcomings of architects. On Hungerford Bridge our photographer even finds himself in an obscure altercation on the subject of the environment with a tramp.

One way or another the amiable, persuasive Mr Price is becoming a celebrity in the 270 acres which the Greater London Council has commissioned him to study. It was an appointment which offended the GLC's own architects and stunned the critics, who dismissed him as "a Sixties figure" or a mere "enfant terrible", charges which he in turn dismisses: "Calling me an enfant terrible is just asinine – I mean, look at me, my knee's even giving out." But, such considerations aside, Price is now trying to find out how to put right one of the most flagrant of postwar planning disasters. An area which should be crawling with creative life is a desolate wasteland dotted with cultural pavilions and grotesquely large office blocks.

Price is an architect more in the tradition of Buckminster Fuller than Richard Seifert. His thinking has a distinctly lateral air and his notion of design tends to extend into unexpected areas. He has a cult following among his former students, few buildings to his name and a succession of planning projects. Most notably he built the aviary at London Zoo with Lord Snowdon and Frank Newby and the Interaction Centre in Kentish Town. Less well known was his role as architect to a number of pop festivals and his rethinking of downtown Detroit after the race riots. His appointment by Tony Banks, the GLC's chairman of Arts and Recreation, is a clear indication that the problems of the South Bank are to be subject to an analysis which will be, above all, radical.

We began from the flat of his friend the artist Feliks Topolski. This is in Whitehall Place, on the north bank, and provides one of London's most stunning views. The entire site from the Oxo Tower in the east to St Thomas's Hospital in the west is laid out before us. It is a site which, as Price is at pains to establish, includes the river.

"The area is more than Covent Garden and Soho put together. The water area is more than the Serpentine, the Round Pond, Regent's Park Pool and the Buckingham Palace lake put together. And it's tidal. There's great value in tidal movement in lifting and lowering things. We worked it out – 500m gallons flow in and out with every tide from this bit; 2m tons of water either is there or isn't."

From this height the three key problems of the site are evident: all the buildings were designed to face the north bank, with their backs turned to south London, two bridges – Waterloo and Hungerford – cut brutally through the area and finally there is the Shell Centre's staggering bulk. At this stage Price is just observing, asking questions and listening. A condition of this walk is that he is not pressed on what final suggestions he may make. But it is clear what he is not going to say. Crossing Hungerford Bridge, he attacks one type of criticism to which the great pavilions of the arts have been subject.

"If I hear the phrase concrete jungle again I shall spit. It's used by the middle-class cognoscenti who dip in and out. They complain about the puddles everywhere but they wallow in the floods in Venice. That criticism is wrongly based – they've gone there voluntarily anyway. But there is a vast section of the population who use this area every day, like it or not – 160,000 twice a day through Waterloo, 80,000 through Charing Cross – and there are people who still live there."

A few pathetic Perrier parasols have been put between the Festival Hall and the river; it is the first hot day of the year and the South Bank is putting on airs. Price observes that the most obvious immediate trouble with the big architectural "gems" is that you have to be fairly high up to get a decent view of the river. He points to a row of benches in front of the Festival Hall. They face the water, but it is invisible if you actually sit in them.

"It's not clear here where you should go or what you should do. Good architecture does not need signs – you don't need signs at St Paul's." We reach the Hayward Gallery and Queen Elizabeth Hall complex. "This is not an architectural problem. Imagine those two buildings in Sheffield or Eastbourne and there would be nothing objectionable about them. Put them at the end of an ancient row of millers' cottages and people would take photographs. But here there's something else. There's a lack of compatibility. That's why I've no time for glib objections about concrete jungles."

The open space seems interminable. Price reveals that he has calculated that you could stand 1½m people in the open space between County Hall and the London Weekend Tower; the sheer area is so immense and yet so pathetically underused. It is perceived solely as something to get into or out of – filling the gaps between one highly-tuned pavilion and the next. There is a feeling that we are trespassing, that there are important people with important things to do *inside*. One perspective after another reinforces the point. Price repeatedly describes the effects as "ungenerous" or as displaying "indolence of spirit".

We go past the National Theatre into the Coin Street area, currently car parks but potentially houses, offices or whatever. Price is hoping the planning decisions on this will be made as soon as possible so that his own report will make sense of the whole area. Then into the network of little streets where people still actually live – Roupell, Theed, Windmill. Price warns that, if you are recognized as an architect round here, you can be dragged off and never seen again, such is the fierce and organized state of alert created by the residents' associations. Nearby there is the Bull Ring roundabout with its underground walkways. Earnest suggestions that this should be turned into a skateboard park foundered on the fact that it suffers from appallingly high lead levels. For now all the planners can think of is to stick trees in tubs in it.

But the roundabout is at the centre of at least one important route. Price leads us with a flourish through from Waterloo Station. We come to a concrete ramp that dips down to a gloomy tunnel and then up again. It is filled with rubbish, puddles and the cardboard remains of a tramp's bed. "There it is," he waves triumphantly, "the main entrance to our National Theatre from Waterloo Station."

Across to the old Festival of Britain site – now a patchily decorated monument to indecision. Into the forecourt of the GLC itself – "Look at this: a local authority with the budget of Yugoslavia, one of the most important cities of the world, and this is the main way in." He gestures across a sea of cars. With pathetic significance a humble Ford Escort passes us, its registration number 1 GLC.

Finally to Westminster Bridge. Price stares at the river in some ecstasy – "feel that space". His plans, when published, may well vanish into the bureaucratic and political nightmare of County Hall, but at least he is trying with a rare degree of passion. Although he is making no positive statements at this stage, it is clear that he sees the problems of the South Bank as complex and not susceptible to easy analysis. Simply complaining about modern architecture will not do, and neither will calls for freedom from planning controls to encourage street markets to spring up. Both are variations of the new sentimentality hiding behind a muscular neo-libertarianism. The failures of the past do not discredit the activity of thinking, and that Price is doing.

Television

The all-American archetype

On a ranch so large that you have to make a long-distance telephone call to reach the other end, the cowboys are still lassoing steers and eating baked beans at sunset: they have managed to retain, albeit sometimes in a self-conscious manner, the spirit of nineteenth-century America. Perhaps that is why "cowboy art", to which last night's **South Bank Show** (LWT) was devoted, is close in tone and manner to Victorian story-paintings; even the titles sound familiar – "Oh Misery", "Old Bones and Bad Eyes", although I do not know what Frith would have done with "That Sucker's Gonna Buck Sure as Hell".

The artists themselves concentrate upon the moody cowboy, familiar to us from cigarette advertisements but for them suffused with a romanticism which is innocent and therefore appealing. In their paintings the brown and orange of the Western landscape turn to gold in the light of daybreak or sunset, and each horse and rider is surrounded by a halo of dust. The cowboy has become an emblematic figure because he represents that vast urge towards space and freedom which is still part of America's sense of itself. If, in the process, they come to resemble saints on cheap Italian postcards, it is only to be expected.

The ambiguous light which invades these paintings, the light of dawn or of dusk, is perfectly appropriate to their theme. Although some cowboy artists return to the early history of the West, others depict the contemporary cowboy who has, now, come to the end of the line. "They didn't have fences in this country when I was a boy", one old boy explained (with a most un-Western stutter). "Now it's all fenced up." Alan Benson's film caught the spirit of the place in a remarkable way, and his beautiful images of "the range" evoked all that romance which the cowboy artists are attempting to preserve.

J. B. Priestley's **Dangerous Corner** (BBC 1) is an hysterical melodrama which the passage of time has rendered charming – like a slightly suspect servant who, in the course of years, acquires the gravitas of an old retainer. The plot had something to do with a cigarette box, obscene drawings by a Belgian artist, and a family whose sexual infidelities rivalled those of the Borgias. The characters smoked cigarettes in what used to be called a "pronounced" manner, and made hurried exits in order to shoot themselves. It was riveting – an early example of Angry Young Things drama.

Peter Ackroyd

Opera

Les Dialogues des Carmélites
Opéra Comique

Roméo et Juliette
L'Opéra du Rhin


From material to spiritual world: Blanche (Maria Ewing, left) with Mme de Croissy (Régine Crespin)

With queues around the Grand Palais for the Manet exhibition, full houses for Zeffirelli's film of *La traviata* and *La Belle Hélène* (described last week) a hot ticket at the Opéra Comique, the nineteenth century is much in vogue in Paris. But it is also worth giving the twentieth century a try, especially when it comes in the shape of John Dexter's production of *Les Dialogues des Carmélites*.

Covent Garden made a half decent shot at reviving Poulenc's opera last month. It was excellently cast and conducted by Michel Plasson, but a fatal error was made in preserving Margarita Wallmann's original production which had the effect of turning the opera into a museum piece. That was what Poulenc least needed and the reception was understandably cool.

Dexter has rarely been in favour of operatic museums. His version of *Les Carmélites* on show in Paris began life at the Met in New York. It may seem perverse to transfer a production from one of the world's largest theatres to the small space of the Opéra Comique, which appears even smaller now that the orchestra pit has eaten further into the stalls. But the switch works because Dexter never had the slightest intention of filling the Met's stage with Poulenc.

On the contrary. With his designer, David Reppa, he uses the simplest of means. There are tacit assumptions that the scenes outside the Carmelite convent are the weak points of the opera, the final chilling ascent to the scaffold always of course excepted. So the action is centred around a tiled cross, raised slightly above stage level, on which the nuns are found in prayer, face downwards at the start of Act I and with eyes raised to heaven at its close. (*Les Carmélites* is played in two acts, as Poulenc once considered, instead of the conventional three.)

The physical world is suggested by skeletal scenery: a metal grille as Blanche changes her allegiance from the material world to the spiritual one, a fireplace to indicate the home of her father, the Marquis de la Force. Even the final execution is left to the imagination: the nuns one by one are obscured behind the bodies of two soldiers as the ears hear the metallic swish of the guillotine blade.

Dexter focuses solely on Poulenc's score, Bernanos's words and the faces of his cast. Two of them lie brought from the Met's production: Régine Crespin's Mme de Croissy, whose death scene produces an extraordinary effect, both musical and physical, in the confines of the Opéra Comique, and Maria Ewing's neurotic Blanche, a nervous thoroughbred constantly assailed by doubts but sung and acted with all the intensity the role demands.

Miss Ewing's French is not always perfect but it is more audible than that of Nadine Denize's Mère Marie. Better support came from Anne-Marie Rodde's Constance and Evelyn Brunner's Mme Lidoine. Jaques Delacôte's orchestra did not match the Covent Garden standards, but with Dexter's production the Opéra Comique comes out an easy winner in this spring's Poulenc revival.

From Paris to Colmar for another French opera that is beginning to find favour again, *Roméo et Juliette*. It is back at the Opéra, the Coliseum have revived it and René Térrasson's L'Opéra du Rhin have taken it on a tour of Alsace. It certainly fits well, with its single collonaded set, into Colmar's handsome theatre, which must have been created about the same time as *Roméo*. It is, perhaps, *l'opéra du papa*, the kind of evening Philip Hope-Wallace used to delight in outside Paris, but none the worse for that.

L'Opéra du Rhin had on show a good-looking tenor, John Sandor, with the right style and volume for the French nineteenth-century repertoire. He lacks a true pianissimo, but his Roméo was suitably romantic. Anne-Marie Blanzat's Juliette got an arietta before the Tomb Scene, a novelty which did not add greatly to the story or the quality of the score; her soprano is mobile but tends to harshness. Gerard Serkoyan provided a meaty Friar Laurence and Gabriel Chmura's orchestra relished the sentimentality of the score. So did the audience. With a repertory stretching from *Die Walküre* to *La Mascotte*, L'Opéra du Rhin cannot be accused of narrow tastes.

John Higgins

Clare Colvin meets Eileen Atkins (right), star of *Nelly's Version*, which tonight opens the Riverside Studios cinema



Mystery moves

Eileen Atkins has just moved again, to her third home in two years. "I never expected to get married again and I had been living in a flat in Knightsbridge, which was too small for both of us", she says. "We moved to a large house in Camden Town, but I was oppressed by the domesticity of it and there was nothing for it but to move again. I found it quite stifling there and could see the garden growing over like the wood in *Snow White*."

It was a feeling she shared with the woman she plays in *Nelly's Version*, a "mystery thriller" written and directed by Maurice Hatton, and based on the novel by Eva Figes. It will open Riverside Studios' cinema tonight, and is to be screened on Channel 4 on June 9 – election night.

It is something of a mystery whether the film is actually a thriller. A well-dressed woman checks into a country hotel with a suitcase of banknotes, under the name "Nelly Dean". She does not remember anything about her past – not even her real name. Mysterious events take place, including a mugging, a burglary and arson, and total strangers claim to know her – a man who is apparently her husband, a son and a daughter-in-law.

Whether some of the events are in Nelly's imagination, or whether she is a victim of a conspiracy, is left to the audience to work out, in the best traditions of *The Draughtsman's Contract*. (The director of photography, Curtis Clark, also worked on that film.) Ms Atkins's feeling is that Nelly is indeed a victim – but of the oppressive domesticity from which she tries to escape.

That is Miss Atkins's version of the film, but she does not know if she is right. The director would not tell her. He would not even tell her where Nelly had got the suitcase of money. As an actress I have to know, she protested. *Do you?* asked Hatton.

"It was a very odd film to make. There was nothing really but to trust Maurice and do what he was asking, and there was no point in arguing because he had a vision of the whole thing. I have never known so little about the character I was playing. I just played it scene by scene and tried to give Maurice what he wanted. It's either going to mean something to people or it's not. Of course, if it was Antonioni and Monica Vitti everyone would accept it, but because it's English, they will probably feel that things should be explained.

"In any event, I was relieved that *Nelly's Version* was a film about a woman in her forties who was not an old bag. It is awfully hard for actresses in their forties to find anything worthwhile written for them. It seems to be a time when men come into their own, but women are not to be seen any more. After years of playing marvellous parts, it is like being an athlete who has been running races for years and is suddenly told, when he is at his peak, that there is nothing to run any more."

Eileen Atkins's unconventional looks mean that she was never in the running during her early career for the juvenile romantic lead. It was only in her mid-thirties (she is now 48), when theatre swung against accepted prettiness to actresses like Rita Tushingham, that she felt she was coming into her own.

"I remember once going to an agent and he was very nice, but said 'Look, love, I am going to be straight with you. There are too many women in the business and it's almost impossible to succeed unless you're pretty'. And then he went on about my teeth, my hair, the way I dressed."

She made her mark as Childie in *The Killing of Sister George* for which she won the *Standard's* Best Actress of the Year Award in 1965. Other successes included Elizabeth in Robert Bolt's *Vivat! Vivat Regina!*, *St Joan* at the Old Vic and the dominating mother in the BBC television production of *Sons and Lovers*. Her most recent London stage performance was in Peter Nichols's *Passion Play* at the Aldwych, with Billie Whitelaw, Benjamin Whitrow and Anton Rodgers. Despite its success she declined a West End run, much to the chagrin of the author, who muttered darkly of sabotage by "certain actresses and I don't include Billie Whitelaw".

"I thought *Passion Play* was terrific and still do, but it was awful to act in. It was most difficult for Anton and me because we were playing the thoughts of the two characters. You were sharing half a part with someone and, just as you had got your emotion going, it would be taken over. We both found it a nightmare though it was a terribly interesting rehearsal exercise. I understand Peter's feelings at writing a wonderful play and only getting 50 performances, but no actor or actress is indispensable, so I am not taking the blame for it not transferring." She is now working on a film of Ronald Harwood's *The Dresser*, with Albert Finney as Sir and Tom Courtenay in the title role.

Since her marriage to Bill Shepherd, a producer of television commercials, she finds it refreshing to be with someone not involved in the theatre. Most actors are are so passionate about their jobs that they rarely meet anyone outside the theatre.

Concerts

Bach Choir/Willcocks
Festival Hall

Friday night's big South Bank concert had a peculiarly mixed programme. First, Sir David Willcocks conducted the Bach Choir and Philharmonia Orchestra in the London première of Alun Hoddinott's *Sinfonia Fidei*, and this at least had splendid Latin texts.

The first movement is a setting of the "Sequence for St Michael", written for the Emperor Charles by Alcuin, while the second uses the anonymous "Ave Maris Stella", the most familiar of Marian hymns. Last comes "Vexilla Regis", written by Venantius Fortunatus for the arrival of an alleged fragment of the True Cross at Poitiers. The 20 minutes of music put with these imposing and frankly self-sufficient sets of verses proved to be solidly crafted, muscular, strenuous, rather overpowering. I hardly know whether these routine adjectives signify blame or praise, but, as usual with Dr Hoddinott's work, they are the best I can do.

One turned for light relief to Poulenc's Organ Concerto, having forgotten that this is his weakest piece of considerable length. Indeed, in proverbial "blindfolded" conditions it would never occur to me to ascribe it to him. Admittedly the slow sections are more palatable than the rest, yet organ, strings and timpani neither fuse nor effectively contrast.

Rather does Poulenc, bereft of his customary lightness of touch, make of them an indigestible mixture. John Scott gave a deft account of the dull solo part, but this composition, like the Hoddinott, mirrored all too well the empty grey wastes of the Festival Hall's many unsold seats.

The rest of the programme was occupied by Sir Michael Tippett's *A Child of Our Time*, a kind of secular oratorio, now all but 40 years old. It is very much a work of its period – another ambiguous compliment, I suppose – with a text by the composer himself. What is most immediately striking now is how simple most of it is in comparison with the musical and intellectual complexity of much of Sir Michael's later output.

Certainly the problems of performance it sets are straightforward by contemporary standards, and Sir David's interpretation was clear, relaxed and directly expressive. Not that it resolved the difficulties caused by the inclusion of negro spirituals in place of chorales. They were always a talking point in the work's early days but now sound, to some ears at least, simply incongruous.

The soloists were Wendy Eathorne, Catherine Wyn-Rodgers, Maldwyn Davies and Stephen Roberts.

Max Harrison

RPO/Masur
Festival Hall

Two soloists for the price of one, two symphonies to frame them, and an unscheduled encore, made a generous programme by the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra. The soloists were Paul Tortelier and his son Yan Pascal, who played the Double Concerto by Brahms with something more than a shared family feeling in their close association one with another, after they had each laboured somewhat over their separate first entries.

Thereafter it was a delight to savour the effortless balance each held with the other, as well as to respect the conducting of Kurt Masur for not lingering over the music's sentiment, but for infusing it with beguiling vitality of spirit.

He made the balance of orchestral ensemble sound surprisingly close to Wagner at times, but he never let it get out of focus with the soloists, who were notably sensitive in their more conversational exchanges.

The cellist even managed to retrieve the conductor's score for him, after an energetic gesture had sent it to the floor, without interrupting his own concentration. The warmth of applause brought the Torteliers back to contribute a short duo on their own account, unannounced and unknown to me, but sounding as if it might have been one of the elder Tortelier's own compositions.

Their contribution was preceded by Mozart's A major Symphony (K201) in a neat, no-nonsense performance which also avoided expressive indulgence in favour of a robust rhythm and polished phrasing that was not without its own appeal.

Mr Masur's conducting has a brisk efficiency and a willingness to let his players respond, without forcing instrumental effects, that suggested a clear line of musical thought already instilled at rehearsal.

Time pressed, and I had to miss the finalé of Dvorak's G major Symphony, which ended the programme. Until that point the conductor had emphasized the bucolic as well as Bohemian character in the music, with braying horns to point up the first movement's climax and the woodwind charm laboured rather heavily in the Adagio. It was nevertheless a performance of satisfying character, admirably played.

Noël Goodwin

Dance

New work
Chisenhale/Sadler's Wells

Laura Dean's last performance at Sadler's Wells on Saturday contained the only piece more than a year old which she brought to London: *Dance*, dating from 1976, when she first formed her company. Apart from vocalising by the dancers, the elements are familiar from her current works, but more concentrated and so more exciting.

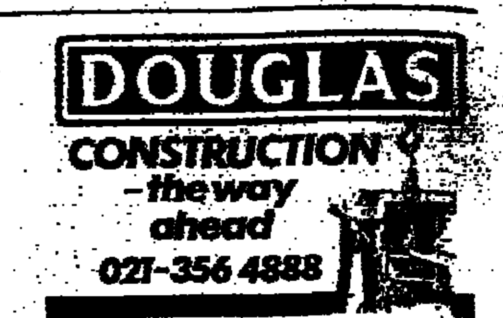
Just as Dean evolved her own kind of choreography (a style which others have pushed further, to more exciting results), so many young British dancers are trying out different modes. A group of them performed on Friday at the half-finished Chisenhale Dance Space in Hackney, converted from part of a former brewery and awaiting a fire escape before it can change from club to public status.

The most striking work was a solo by Gaby Agis, which actually was meant as a duet but had to be adapted because of her partner's illness. She also chose to perform it not in the studio but on the flat roof, where she danced in a huge shallow pool of water. The capacity of the dance to survive such drastic changes and still look good is evidence of her imagination. Dressed in old-fashioned underwear and sporty boots, she used a mixture of stomping and skipping, quick energy and stillness, eagerness and reserve, to convey both character and emotion.

Juliet Kando's contribution also had a warmth and originality that were welcome as an antidote to the earnest aridity of some experimental dances. Enlisting almost her entire family as performers, she contrasted the liveliness of children's movements with the way a trained body moves, using improvisation, acrobatics and high spirits in a way that was entertaining as well as thought-provoking.

Johanna Godliman's solo, set to gamelan music and taking the starting points of its various sections from photographs that were projected on the wall behind her, had an unfinished look but suggested that development might be rewarding.

John Percival



Stock Exchange Prices

Capitalization and week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Begin, Today. Dealings End, June 3. § Contango Day, June 6, Settlement Day, June 3.
§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.
(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

BRITISH FUNDS

Stock outstanding £	Stock	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Int only Yield	Gross Red Yield
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SHORTS · MEDIUMS · LONGS · COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN · LOCAL AUTHORITIES

DOLLAR STOCKS · BANKS AND DISCOUNTS · BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES · COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL (A—B, C—E, F—H, I—N, O—S, T—Z)

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Yld %	P/E
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

FINANCIAL TRUSTS · INSURANCE · INVESTMENT TRUSTS · SHIPPING · MINES · OIL · PROPERTY · RUBBER · TEA · MISCELLANEOUS · UNLISTED SECURITIES

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Yld %	P/E
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

THE WEEK AHEAD ● by Jeremy Warner

Boots expected to turn in £130m for year

Full year figures on Wednesday from **Boots** the chemist will concentrate the City's mind on another high street retailer whose performance in recent years has not lived up to its own admittedly high expectations.

Brokers are looking for profits of around £130m. However, the comparison with last year's figures is complicated by a number of factors. At half-time, the company changed its accounting practices in declaring a pretax profit of £52.3m. The effect of this change will be to reduce the profit reported at this time last year from £124.7m to £120.2m thus making any rise in returns look more creditable.

The amount of profit taken on disposal of fixed assets is also going to complicate the figures. Last time there was £8m from this source and brokers are looking for £12m to £15m this year.

Stripping out both these factors it is possible to arrive at an underlying increase in profits during the second half of perhaps 15 per cent after the virtual standstill of the first six months.

The industrial and pharmaceutical sector is expected to move from loss to profit in the US while worldwide it might have moved up, accounting for something over 45 per cent of total group profits. The company is spending heavily in the US on the promotion of its anti-rheumatic drug Rufe and is gearing itself up for the launch of the more powerful anti-rheumatic, Froben, when it is given Food and Drug Administration approval.

But if the future is set fair on the pharmaceuticals side, the City is waiting for evidence of a new trading strategy for the retailing end of the groups.

Boots does not face the same almost insumountable problems that Woolworth does and has recently made a start on rationilazation with a phased programme of closing the Timothy Whites' stores.

Today sees full year figures from **Associated British Foods**, with forecasts ranging from unchanged pretax profits of £143.3m up to about £150m. A few brokers are looking for a result of below £140m.

The discrepancy is caused principally by the difficulty of estimating the effect of currency fluctuations. At the higher end of the forecasts, currency is reckoned to be worth some £6m.

The contribution from the United Kingdom bread making interests – A B Foods has about 30 per cent of the British market – is expected to have fallen quite significantly. Hovever, the fact that the division is in profit at all could hardly stand in greater contrast to the performance of the bakeries owned by **Rank Hovis McDougall**, which reports half-year figures.

The RHM bakeries continue to make substantial losses, though on a reducing scale. Group pretax profits are expected to rise from £21m to between £23m and £25m.

The group is beginning to get to grips with the baking division problems, having closed many of its bakeries and invested heavily in others. But it continues to suffer from the squeeze being put on prices by AB Foods.

Half-year profits from **Bass** on Wednesday should be evidence of how it is benefiting from the resumption of growth in the lager market where is has a higher exposure than most of the other big brewing groups. Brokers are looking for pre-tax profits of between £52m and £55m against a depressed £43.1m last time.

J Sainsbury reports full year pre-tax profits tomorrow which are expected by one or two brokers to top £100m for the first time. However, most are looking for between £97m and £98m against £83.4m last time leaving the high street grocer tantalisingly short of joining the £100m club.

ECONOMIC VIEW

Crucial pointers for the polls

The April trade figures, out on Friday, are the most significant of the economic indicators released this week, at least as far as the election campaign is concerned. The Government will be praying for a repeat of the good March figures, rembering perhaps that past election hopes have been shattered by a plunge into the red.

Most City analysts expect a modest trade surplus, though down from the £367m recorded in March, giving a respectable surplus on the current account.

Otherwise the main focus of attention will clearly be the markets. Friday's unexpected money supply surge in the United Stated is likely to reinforce fears over the direction of American interest rates, driving up the dollar in their wake.

The pound, which took dollar strength in its stride last week, could look more vulnerable this week especially if the Conservatives' lead in the opinion polls continues to decline.

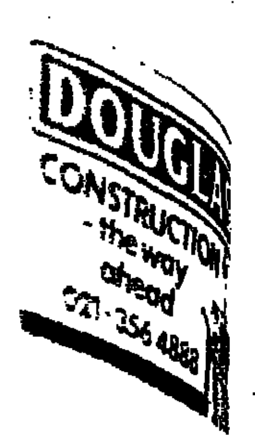
Barring changes in US rates, however, rates in Britain are likely to remain steady. Certainly the authorities will not want to initiate any move ahead of the election.

Thursday sees publication of the Department of Industry's latest survey of investment intentions. It will be interesting to see if this bears out the Confederation of British Industry's findings that manufacturers are revising up their investment plans this year and next, following lengthening order books and increased production.

Other figures out this week include April vehicle registrations, March new construction orders and the Department of Employment's *Gazette* on Wednesday, March energy trends on Thursday, and February sales and orders in the engineering industries on Friday.

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Investment and Finance

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STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index: 695.2
FT Gilts: 80.57
FT All Share: 424.88
Bargains: 20,070
Tring Hall USM Index: 165.7
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones, 8,561.45
Hongkong: 942.05
New York: Dow Jones Average 1,190.02 down 1.35 (Friday's close)

CURRENCIES

LONDON
Sterling $1.5560
Index 84.1
DM 3.8525
FrF 11.56
Yen 364.50
Dollar
Index 122.7
DM 2.4772
Gold
$439.50

NEW YORK
Gold $437.20
Sterling $1.5540 (Friday's close)

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Base rates 10
3 month interbank $10\frac{7}{16}$-$10\frac{5}{16}$
Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar $9\frac{1}{16}$-$9\frac{3}{16}$
3 month DM $5\frac{1}{8}$-5
3 month FrF $13\frac{5}{8}$-$13\frac{3}{8}$
ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV Average reference rate for interest period April 6 to May 3, 1983 inclusive: 10.974 per cent.

BOARD MEETINGS

TODAY: **Interims,** ANZ Bank, Concentric, Cosalt, G I Asia (Sterling) Fund (Quarterly), Pyke Holdings. **Finals,** Associated British Foods, Cakebread Robey, Frank G Gates, Schroder Money Funds, Southwest Resources, Toshiba Group.
TOMORROW: **Interims,** Archimedes Investment, Hardanger Properties, ICL, Ranks Hovis McDougall, Scottish National Trust, Stakis. **Finals,** Parkland Textile Holdings, J Sainsbury, TR Property Investment Trust.
WEDNESDAY: **Interims,** Avon Rubber, Bass, J. A Devenish, General Stockholders Investment Trust, International Thomson Organization, Kelsey Assurance (quarterly). **Finals,** Allied Irish Banks, Boots, Capital and Counties, Channel Tunnel Investments, Foster Brothers, Jantar, London and Northern Group, M And G Second Dual Trust, Merrydown Wine, Minster Assets, Monks Investment Trust (amended), Sandhurst Marketing, Wettern Bros.
THURSDAY: **Interims,** Brockhouse Consolidated Company of Bultfontein, Greenall Whitley, Griqualand West Diamond Mining, M and G Group, RHP Group, Richards, Scottish Investment Trust, Spencer Clark Metal Industries, Stockholders Investment Trust. **Finals,** Allied Leather Industries, Derltend Stamping, Fidelity Radio, Fine Art Developments, Philip Hill Investment, London Sumatra Plantations, Modern Engineers of Bristol, Moss Bros, Plessey Co, Portsmouth and Sunderland Newspapers, Young and Co's Brewery.
FRIDAY: **Interims,** Gomme Holdings, William Leech, Moran Tea Holdings, Pict Petroleum. **Finals,** Hicking Pentecost, Macdonald Martin Distilleries, Nineteen Twenty-Eight Investment Trust, North British Steel Group (Holdings).

Mexico 'may be on the mend'

Mexico, which owes banks around the world $90,000m, may have seen the worst of its economic difficulties and managed to stabilize inflation, President Miguel de la Madrid contends.

The prospect of Mexico recovering from its worst crisis in half a century will be welcomed by bankers, among others, who are concerned about Brazil's difficulties in meeting the terms of its debt repayments agreement. Brazil owes about the same amount as Mexico.

But stable though it may be now, inflation in Mexico has soared from 30 per cent a year ago to 100 per cent and has generated a wave of pay demands. President de la Madrid has asked trade unions to reduce their demand for a 50 per cent pay rise.

● **MG BOOM:** The MG Metro 1300, MG Metro Turbo and MG Maestro have sold more than 25,000 models since the rebirth of the marque a year ago, according to Mr Peter Johnson, Austin Rover's sales and marketing director. It is almost three years since the last MG sports car was made.

● **ORDER ENDED:** The US Justice Department has tentatively agreed to end a 33-year-old court order barring the Timken Co, which makes roller bearings, of dividing markets with its wholly owned British and French subsidiaries. The court order overturns a 1950 civil antitrust ruling which charged that Timken had conspired with its British and French offshoots to divide up the world market for anti-friction bearings.

Fed will keep its M2 guide to policy

New York (NYT). – The Federal Reserve Board is expected this week to stick to its policy of taking the emphasis off M1, which measures currency in circulation and checking accounts, and concentrating on the broader M2 and M3.

The 12 members of the Fed open market committee, which sets the course of monetary policy, will gather at the Fed tomorrow for a special spring review of the 1983 monetary targets, set in February, as well as for a routine meeting.

Even though growth in M1 has slowed in recent weeks, members of the Fed insist that it cannot be used as a guide to policy.

But although the pace of M2, which includes M1, savings and money market accounts, has also slowed, there is uncertainty about its permanence. Seasonal adjustment problems and the depressing effects of the new individual retirement accounts, which may have drained funds from M2, leave the picture unclear.

Because M2 is below its target range and M3 within its range, there will probably be no tinkering with these growth limits. M1 is well above the Fed's growth range of 4 per cent to 8 per cent, but there in no disposition to raise the range. Such a move, with the economy recovering, would be seen as inflationary.

There could be some dissenting votes on the open market committee. A few members may push to concentrate more on slowing M1 growth.

There is a feeling at the Fed that interest rates are low enough to assure recovery this year. Even among those who want still lower rates, there is a grudging acknowledgement that the Fed cannot risk firing inflationary fears by putting any more downward pressure on the rates.

This feeling has grown with the strong surge in industrial production in April and the decline in inventories in March.

American Notebook, page 20

BTR ready to renew its attack

By Our Financial Staff

The battle for control of Thomas Tilling, the building materials to publishing and insurance group, is expected to reach a crescendo this week when bidder BTR issues a number of hard-hitting circulars, backed by continued press advertising. Tilling will also be dispatching its second formal defence document.

Under City takeover panel rules, BTR cannot raise its £664m bid for Tilling unless a third party joins the battle.

But BTR's financial adviser, Morgan Grenfell, has spent the weekend correcting information for a new onslaught in the propaganda campaign.

Details of the campaign have not been completed. A proposed attack on Tilling's financial advisers, S. G. Warburg, is likely to be shelved, but BTR has other shots to fire.

"Tilling is no different now from what it was when we made our offer," a Morgan Grenfell director said yesterday. "The only difference is that we are offering Tilling shareholders 225p a share in cash against the pre-bid price of 123p.

"If they accept the BTR share offer, they will end up with around 40 per cent of the enlarged company – run under a more dynamic management."

Tilling is going to base its second formal defence document on an assets valuation of almost £900m – some believe the figure could be more – and the promise that some of the most profitable subsidiaries will be hived off.

A Tilling spokesman said yesterday that the document would contain definite proposals for shareholders on some of the options available to the group.

City University forecasters break with Treasury economic model

Study predicts dramatic fall in jobless whoever wins election

By Graham Searjeant

A controversial set of long-term forecasts for the British economy concludes that unemployment will fall substantially after 1985, whatever the election results.

But it will be much harder to sustain or improve on the present low level of inflation.

Unemployment should fall from today's 13.5 per cent (more than 3 million) to only 5 per cent by the end of the decade even under existing Conservative policies. But Labour's alternative economic strategy would cut the figure to 2.5 per cent (well under 1 million) by then: and the party would be able to meet its pledge to cut the jobless total to 1 million, within the life of a parliament with no difficulty.

However, the report concludes that "if the Conservatives are sincere in their pursuit of price stability as the ultimate objective, then the early nineties offer the earliest opportunity to achieve it".

If Labour's alternative strategy were pursued for more than two years, inflation would accelerate rapidly into double figures and return to the levels of 1975 or 1980 at the beginning of the next decade.

These startling conclusions come in the first issue of the City University Business School *Economic Review*, published today. They are the product of a new model of the economy developed at the school by Professor Michael Beenstock.

It gives equal weight to the so-called supply-side effects of economic and policy developments, such as energy costs, wages and company profits, as it does to the level of demand and credit.

The model differs fundamentally from the Treasury's own model as well as most other private sector models such as those of the National Institute or the London Business School. Its conclusion will be greeted, therefore, with some scepticism by traditional forecasters, who foresee unemployment continuing to rise, or at least remaining high, even with a recovery of the world economy.

The CUBS analysis lays most of the blame for the recession and high unemployment on the 1979 oil price rise and the temporarily high level of sterling, combined with the big rises in real wages in the wake of oil prices. The progressive falls in wage settlements will eventually price people back into work against a background of world recovery.

Present policies would not lead to any appreciable cut in unemployment until 1985, but the numbers would then fall rapidly to what the analysis regards as the natural level of 5 per cent if the Conservatives continue their present strategy. The main caveat is that work incentives should not be reduced as they have been since 1979 by higher taxes and National Insurance contributions.

However, CUBS calculates that if budget stringency is retained and unemployment starts to come down in 1986, it should be possible to cut the standard rate to 25p in the pound.

But unless North Sea oil output is increased or the real price of oil rises, the pound will fall rapidly after 1985, boosting inflation temporarily to 7-8 per cent later in the 1980s. This assumes constant real prices for oil and commodities.

The CUBS model suggests, along with several others, that economic recovery will peak in 1984 regardless of whether Conservative or Labour strategies prevail.

Labour's strategy would make 1984 a "bumper year for economic growth" at around 5.3 per cent. Cuts in unemployment would be rapid, cutting numbers to 1.4m in 1985 and well under a million in the second half of the decade.

Initially, Labour's strategy would produce lower levels of inflation than the Conservatives' because of VAT cuts and because most of the new public sector jobs would be among the low-paid.

But if the strategy were pursued, unemployment would fall too low, the exchange rate would tumble and the strategy would become "unsustainable" without controls on imports, foreign exchange and pay.

EEC warning on protectionism

By Frances Williams, Economics Correspondent

A grave warning on the costs of protectionism to the economies of the European Community has been issued by top finance and economic officials from the 10 member nations, who urge the EEC to take a tough stance in favour of free trade.

Protectionism cannot solve Europe's jobless problem nor put right imbalances on trade, the officials say. Instead it hurts economies by pushing up costs, bolstering monopolies and hindering moves to more efficient production.

The strong condemnation of protectionism by the officials, members of the EEC's Economic Policy Committee which advises ministers, comes at a time of growing pressure for trade restriction within Europe, notably on goods from Japan, and when the EEC itself is engaged in bitter wrangling with the United States over trade in agriculture and steel.

The committee's memorandum (or Opinion), delivered to Herr Gerhard Stoltenberg, president of the council of ministers, is designed to strengthen the hand of those keen to push further and faster for dismantling trade barriers within the EEC and in the rest of the world.

"The Community is the world's largest exporter and the attainment of high employment and future growth therefore is directly dependent on the maintenance of an open multilateral trading system," the Opinion says, adding that protectionism would have even graver consequences today than it did in the 1930s.

Mounting concern that greater trade protection will further depress the world economy and plunge the developing countries into deeper financial crisis has made it a key issue at the forthcoming Williamsburg economic summit.

The summit leaders are likely to back the recent declaration by ministers from the 24-nation Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development that governments intended to "make use of the favourable conditions provided by economic recovery to reverse protectionist trends". But support by some countries – notably France – has been less than wholehearted.

The officials recognize that some sectors of industry have been severely hurt by recession. But, the opinion says, the EEC and member states "cannot solve nor significantly ease the unemployment problem by resorting to protectionist measures".

Nor can trade imbalances be cured by attempts to restore balance in bilateral trade flows, it says, in a reference to restrictions on imports of cars and high technology goods from Japan.

New-look BA shuttle to meet competition

By Jeremy Warner

British Airways is planning operational changes in its once highly profitable shuttle services between London and Scotland.

The company's marketing policy group, set up last February under Mr Colin Marshall, BA's new chief excutive, is believed to be close to making a decision on how the service should be changed to meet recent competition from British Midland Airways. Since BMA began operating the Heathrow-Glasgow route last October, it has won about 30 per cent of the route's passenger traffic.


Marshall: close to deciding on changes

Although British Airways has claimed that it is committed to the shuttle concept, under which passengers are guaranteed a seat even if they do not book, a return to the more conventional type of service, as operated by BMA, is widely expected.

BMA, which is about £11 cheaper on a return flight, provides a conventional booked service with in-flight frills like free food and a bar.

British Airways is almost certain to abandon the pay-on-board element of its current service, which is used by fewer than five per cent of passengers.

Although the state-owned airlines shuttle services are said to be still profitable, they will not come anywhere near making last year's £6m during 1983. Profits could suffer further if BMA wins a licence to operate a competing service between Heathrow and Belfast's Harbour airport next month.

A spokesman for British Airways said yesterday: "It is well known that we have under consideration the possibility of change in a number of our services, including the shuttles. Until decisions are arrived at, any statement is merely speculative.".

City Comment

View from the supply side

Not so many years ago, Treasury economic forecasters were feeding their numbers into computer models that gave monetary policy little or no role. Times have changed. Now most models are a mixture of equations on money and demand.

Eyebrows were raised when official support was cut for some demand forecasters highly critical of monetarist policies. Some of that money went to Professor Michael Beenstock at the City University Business School. His new model incorporates fashionable supply-side assumptions that output responds at least as much to costs, profits and tax incentives.

This makes for an intriguing contrast, but will reinforce the public prejudice that there are as many answers as economists.

The CUBS model certainly gives some apparently nutty conclusions, such as that a collapse in the oil price would be good for us. But is that any worse than figures thrown up by conventional models, or just more conspicuous by its novelty?

Any model depends crucially on being able to predict the effect of one economic event on some other piece of the jigsaw. And most of the conventional relationships have been changing, even breaking down.

The supply side model's main problem is that supply effects are much more vital to long-run growth rates than to what will happen next year. But long-run economic forecasts are in the same realms as long-run weather forecasts.

At least the CUBS model cannot be accused of bias in favour of government policies. It suggests that the best results for employment might be achieved by a controlled two-year emergency programme rather than existing policies.

Footwear comeback hit by cold spring

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

The unsettled weather is hitting footwear sales just as British manufacturers' returns were showing an improvement in orders and deliveries.

There appeared to be some room for optimism as retail prices showed signs of rising after encouraging sales in February. This was despite much greater import increases than the rise in British manufacturers' deliveries.

But the bad weather in March and April inhibited sales of spring ranges, according to Mr Allan Allebone, chairman of Allebone & Sons, the footwear retailer and manufacturer.

Mr Allebone says in his annual review that the present financial year – Allebone's year begins on February – has not started well. The footwear sector has yet to see it share of any consumer boom, he says.

Competition remains intense and the Allebone group expects a first-half loss – a costomary pattern for the group. The full-year results depend on trading during the new school term in September and pre-Christmas season.

In its last full year, Allebone got back to profits and resumed dividend payments after a big restructuring of its Tandem Shoes retailing subsidiary.

British footwear manufacturers' deliveries in February are provisionally put at 10.5 million pairs compared with 8.9 million in each of the two preceding months. Order books were stronger again at 11.9 million pairs provisionally compared with 6.7 million in January and 12.5 million in December, according to the British Footwear Manufacturers Federation. While the February deliveries wer 2.9 per cent up on the same month of last year, imports rose 12.8 per cent. Italy by far the biggest exporter to Britain, showed a 23 per cent gain in its trade. Taiwan, number three among the foreign competition, landed 55 per cent more in February than a year ago.

Retail chief 'to resign'

Mr Bob Lloyd-Jones (right) is expected to announce this week his resignation as director general of the Retail Consortium, the trade body which represents the bulk of traders in Britain.

Mr Lloyd-Jones has held the post for two years. There has apparently been a clash with the consortium's governing council partly on policy issues and partly about the style in which the consortium should operate.

Yesterday, the Retail Consortium said that Mr Lloyd-Jones was on extended leave.

More plan holidays in Britain

By Our Financial Staff

Fewer Britons than last year are planning a holiday during this year's season but more are looking to spend it in Britain and particularly in England.

These are the conclusions of the latest survey of holiday intentions by the English Tourist Board (ETB), out yesterday*.

The same number of people – 35 per cent – have decided against a holiday this year and only 57 per cent positively intend to go on holiday, a drop of 1 per cent against last year.

A third of the population plans to holiday in Britain, which is a 1 per cent increase on last year, with 24 per cent opting for an English destination compared with the 22 per cent of 1982. There are 22 per cent planning a holiday abroad.

The trend in the past four years has been for Britons to holiday more abroad. In 1980 42 per cent of Britons planned to holiday in this country and 20 per cent booked abroad.

There is a big shift in holiday plan patterns among the different social groups. The middle income groups' diminishing interest in holidays is particularly marked in the West and, with the exception of London, in the South East.

But lower and upper income groups are 4 per cent more likely to be planning a holiday this year.

The greater keenness for holidays among the lower income groups in the Midlands and the North could mean a better year for the traditional seaside holiday resorts.

* *1983 Holiday Intentions:* English Tourist Board, 4 Grosvenor Gardens, London SW1W 0DU; £3.50.

Bumpy road ahead for trucks

By Our Commercial Editor

A 12 per cent increase in sales of trucks over 3.5 tonnes is expected in Britain this year, followed by a 13 per cent rise next year.

But truck production prospects are less bright because of the downturn in non-European markets, according to DRI Europe, the London consultancy firm, which expects only modest recovery of truck demand in Europe this year.

A more broadly-based recovery will start next year, DRI forecasts. But production and registration are not expected to exceed pre-recession levels for any major European truck-producing country until late this decade.

Light commercial vehicle sales in Britain have been inflated by the consumer boom, but this is likely to peter out in the second half of this year, DRI says. Given the strong sales performance this year overall, virtually no growth in van sales is expected for next two years.

The medium-term outlook for production is for a slow but steady growth in truck manufacture in the United Kingdom from next year and for vans production from 1985, DRI says.

Truck production is not expected to exceed 80,000 units, half the level of the early seventies, before 1986 and van production is not thought likely to reach 200,000 units before 1990.

In Europe, the medium-term outlook is for an increasing dependence by European makers on the European market which is likely to remain comparatively flat, so greater competition among the main producers is to be expected.

Some limited recovery in the European market is nevertheless foreseen starting this year.

The survey says: "With faster economic growth in these years, underlying replacement demand will at last be translated into improving sales."

But the number of trucks on the road in Europe will barely increase during the decade, higher demand for road haulage capacity being met by an increasing proportion of heavier trucks, DRI says.

DRI European Trucks Forecast: DRI Europe, 30 Old Queen Street, St James's Park, London SW1H 9HP; £800.

Latest Star Wars film marks new battle for success

Fox says the Force is with it again

New York (NYT) – The Force was with *Star Wars* when it came to the world's cinema screens in 1977. It was with the *Empire Strikes Back*, too, in 1980, and almost inevitably when *Return of the Jedi* opens in the United States on Wednesday, completing a trilogy that has accounted for nearly $1b (£645m) in ticket sales so far, it will be the movie of the summer of '83.

Mr Alan Hirschfield, head of Twentieth Century Fox Film Corporation, Jedi's distributor, expects it to be the biggest of the three.

It had better be, for the Force has not been with Fox for years. Since 1979, when Mr Hirschfield joined the corporation from Warner Communications, the company has been engulfed in contention and change, from executive suite infighting and rapid turnover to the $700m purchase of Fox itself by Mr Martin Davis, a Denver oilman.

Last November, Fox was dropped from a cable television consortium, making it one of only two film studios – the other is MGM–UA – which have no way themselves of distributing films by cable.

At the same time, Fox was hit by the departure of a number of high-level executives. Worst, most of its recent films have flopped – the *Star Wars* trilogy is made and owned by Mr George Lucas, the producer, and merely distributed by Fox.

Gossip has it that Mr Davis is dismantling Fox and will sell its film and businesses when it is riding high on Jedi.

The speculation is based on Mr Davis's sale of half the company's property, including its film lot. Film making will eventually move to studios jointly owned with CBS.

Mr Davis, who is 57 and publicity-shy, refused to speak about his plans but Mr Hirschfield said Mr Davis had one overriding desire – to have more films than anyone else in the US.

He said Fox's poor box-office record was caused by the disarray that had afflicted the company in recent years, distracting management from the business of making films. "All these things conspired to reduce the number of pictures we made," he said. "Fox's biggest problem three months ago was getting access to material. Now its having too few pictures in the can. But that will be solved over he next six months."

This year, Mr Hirschfield said, Fox is coming to grips with its problems. Mr Joe Wizan, a veteran independant producer who has taken over as president of the film studio, is building a team of writers and directors. The company will produce at least ten films, compared with six in each of the past two years, and by 1985, Fox will be producing up to 15 films annually, the average for other big studios.

"Including movies picked up from independant producers, we will have 20 to 25 pictures per year, possibly more than any other studio", Mr Hirschfield said.

Fox, which has gone private and bought and sold businesses, is difficult to measure financially. Its operating revenue for the year ended last August was $560.7m, roughly unchanged from that of the two previous years. The company reported a net loss of $16.9m, reflecting sizable write-downs.

For the first six months of the present financial year, Fox had operating revenues of $365.9m – a 42 per cent gain – and net earnings of 6.2m. Much of the improvement was due to the sale of *Star Wars* to television, and the syndication of *Mash*.

INVESTORS' NOTEBOOK ● USM REVIEW

Renishaw plumps for an offer by tender

After the success of Micro Focus's offer by tender, two new companies about to join the ranks of the Unlisted Securities Market are trying a similar approach.

Renishaw, which boasts of being the world's leading designer and manufacturer of high-technology precision-measuring equipment, will announce an offer for sale by tender of nearly 10 per cent of its equity later this week.

Nearly 3 million shares will be offered at a minimum tender price of between 80p and 85p by brokers Rowe & Pitmen, putting it on a multiple of 25 times earnings. It is hoped the striking price will be about the 100p level.

After the placing, the bulk of the shares will be held by Mr David McMurtry, chairman, and Mr John Deer, managing director, who formed the company 10 years ago after they left Rolls-Royce.

The group makes a wide range of measuring insturments, including sophisticated touch-trigger probes and accessories. Customers include BL, Ford, GEC, Lucas, Ferranti, Plessey and Rolls-Royce.

Profits have risen from £500,000 to more than £1m since 1979, but slipped to £630,000 last year. A forecast of £1.5m is being made this year. Exports account for about 80 per cent of turnover with Japan and the US the group's biggest markets.

Also choosing an offer by way of tender is Cifer, the designer and manufacturer of micro computers and terminals. The group is selling 15 per cent of the equity on to the USM.

About 2.5 million shares are being offered at a minimum tender price of 112p, putting the group on a historical earnings ratio of 26. Last year the group made pre-tax profits of £850,000 on sales of £5.2m. For the current year to September 30, it is forecasting profits of £1.25m on sales of £8m.

Founded in the early 1970s, the group sells mainly to technical and scientific markets, but hopes to develop a new-product range from the £2m proceeds.

Broker Foster Braithwaite is expected to announce plans today of a placing in shares of *Godwin Warren Control Systems* on the USM.

Formed in 1981, after a management buy-out from Heritable Group Holdings, the group specializes in making electronic equipment for car parks, railway buffers and starting stalls. About 27 per cent of the company is coming to market, amounting to 1 million shares at 58p a share. This capitalizes the group at £2m and puts it on a historic earnings multiple of 15.

The group has already been given the thumbs up by several of the leading City institutions which are already leading shareholders. Touche Remnant, Kitcat & Aitken/RIT special funds, Foreign & Colonial and Lord Hesketh are all on the share register.

The Godwin Warren board, headed by Mr David Warren, chairman, and a former director of Leyland Cars, owns 12½ per cent of the shares.

The group hopes to use the proceeds from the placing to finance further expansion in the United States where it already has projects in Atlanta, Georgia, and Beverly Hills, California.

Group exports accounted for 20 per cent of last year's £3.1m sales. However, the group's profit performance has been erratic, dropping from £164,000 to £97,000 in 1981 and then climbing to £200,000 last year.

The bulk of Godwin Warren's profits come from its investment in car park equipment which has developed over the last 30 years. Its latest breakthrough has been a microprocessor-controlled parking unit which has been good enough to attract the attention of the Americans.

Over here the group's customers include local authorities, airport authorities, supermarkets, shopping precincts, hotels, hospitals and railway stations. Dealings are due to start on May 31, and are expected to open at a healthy premium.

Shares of Micro Focus, the software equipment and systems supplier for micro computers, opened at a healthy premium last week, following its offer for sale by tender.

The 2.4 million shares offered at a minimum tender price of 155p by broker Laurence Prust were nearly four times oversubscribed, despite *the poor profits record, no* forecasts and no prospect of a dividend in the foreseeable future.

The price finally struck at 240p and ended the week at 276p, which is good news for Mr Brian Reynolds, the chairman, who will use the £2m raised to expand the group's interests further.

But market stags hoping for a quick profit in first-time dealings of Castle (GB) were disappointed. The 3.6 million shares placed by brokers Grieveson Grant at 70p opened at a discount, falling 2p to 68p – something of a dubious achievement on the USM.

Despite the prospect of pretax profits in excess of £1m in the current year, the group, which supplies imported bathroom and kitchen equipment to more than 500 retail outlets in Britain, appears to have been given the cold shoulder by most of the big institutions.

Broker Greene & Company announced last week that its offer for sale of 3.3 mllion shares in Stainless Metalcraft at 120p a share had been substantially oversubscribed. The allotment details are expected later today.

Michael Clark

Unlisted Securities

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
13.3m	A & G Security	270	−10	2.6	1.0	51.1
864,000	Acsis Jewel	16	−1	5.3	33.1	..
7,980,000	Aerospace Eng	168	−2	13.9b	8.3	10.1
9,004,000	Aidcom Int	75	−4	0.9	1.1	58.0
11.1m	Air Call	290	−13	8.0	2.8	13.8
15.5m	Airship Ind	124	−2	..	..	..
11.2m	Anglo Nordic	35½	..	2.9	8.1	10.4
45.0m	Asprey & Co	£7½	+¼	21.4	3.8	17.4
23.3m	Baltic Leasing	249	−8	4.0a	1.6	12.9
3,345,000	Bensons Crisps	82	−8	2.7	3.3	20.5
2,753,000	Berkeley & HB	9½	..	..	..	..
3,127,000	Berkley Exp	63	−5	..	..	..
25.3m	Bespak	241	−3	3.6a	1.5	42.2
13.4m	Bio-Isolates	175	−5	..	..	..
4,301,080	Black M.	115	−1	4.3b	3.7	18.3
5,270,000	Booth C.	23	+3	..	..	..
7,166,000	Breville Europe	43	..	7.0b	16.3	4.1
2,706,000	Bryant D.	123	+3	7.5b	6.1	..
8,400,000	Bula Resources	9	..	..	..	..
5,886,000	Business Comp	100	−5	1.4	1.4	16.4
725,000	CAMRA	125	+5	3.6	2.9	14.1
42.3m	Candecca Res	145	−8	..	..	..
4,336,000	Cavermoor	105	+5	5.2b	5.0	..
9,900,000	Cass Grp	180	..	3.6	2.0	22.3
3,525,000	Ciro	113	..	2.9	2.5	14.7
1,277,000	City Site Est	35	−2	0.7	2.0	70.0
4,905,000	Cluff Oil	43	−3	..	..	..
5,184,000	Do B	43	−3	..	..	..
71.3m	Clyde Petrol	85	..	0.9	1.0	..
2,900,000	Coleman Milne	58	..	2.1b	3.7	12.2
1,831,000	Consults (C&F)	190	−3	3.0	1.6	2.3
6,189,000	C'nl Microwave	615	−15	..	..	18.4
6,623,000	Cornell Hldgs	115	−11	..	..	..
2,770,000	Cramphorn	£11½	..	28.6	2.5	13.1
5,680,000	De Brett A	71	..	3.6	5.0	13.8
1,488,000	Delmar Grp	30	..	2.4	8.0	..
9,317,000	Dencora	77	+6	..b	..	23.1
13.0m	Druck Hldgs	260	−10	1.6	0.6	32.0
1,487,000	Dunton Grp	13	+1	..	..	61.9
1,450,000	Ecobric Hldgs	125	+2	15.0	12.0	16.0
8,800,000	Edinburgh Sec	90	−5	0.2	0.2	..
15.2m	Eldridge Pope	722	+8	15.5	2.1	20.1
4,038,000	Energy Finance	41	..	1.9	4.6	7.1
3,987,000	Equipu	80	..	4.5	5.1	9.2
4,551,000	Exeter Building	150	..	10.0	6.7	5.4
15.6m	FKI Elec	22½	−2	0.3b	1.3	..
17.8m	Feedback	213	−3	2.9	1.3	30.5
536,000	First Talisman	25	..	..	..	..
14.0m	Fitch & Co.	283	−2	4.0b	1.4	31.8
12.7m	Floyd Oil	105	−1	..e	..	..
23.7m	Fuller Smith	£11⅞	−⅛	12.9	1.1	26.9
5,562,000	Garfunkels	119	−2	1.4	1.2	29.2
6,643,000	Good Relations	197	..	5.0	2.5	81.0
7,804,000	Grainger Tst	150	−10	5.4b	3.0	..
1,162,000	Greenwich Cable	43	−2	..	..	..
877,000	Guernsey At Sec	150	..	..	..	56.5
3,600,000	HB Electronics	90	+5	1.6	1.8	17.0
2,362,000	Hedland Hldgs	74	−10	3.6	4.9	..
55.8m	Hadson Pet	90	+4	..b	..	..
2,780,000	Hardanger Prop	139	+1	14.0a	10.1	3.6
2,465,000	Hartons Grp	11½	+2½	0.3	2.2	16.2
1,508,000	Harvey & Thomp	48	+1	..e	..	..
3,868,000	Hayters	165	−5	15.0	9.1	7.9
1,860,000	Heelamat Hldgs	60	..	8.0	13.3	5.9
2,067,000	Humberside Elec	16	+1	0.0	0.1	14.7
11.1m	Hunterprint	135	−13	2.9b	2.1	11.8
5,612,000	ICC Oil	29½	−2	0.0b	..	..
11.6m	Im Bus Systems	216	−10	..	..	..
2,863,000	Ind Fin & Inv	95	..	2.9b	3.0	24.4
7,155,000	Inn Leisure	34	..	0.6	1.8	30.1
8,900,000	Int'europe Tech	178	+2	5.7b	3.2	27.3
8,864,000	Intervision Vid	44	+1	1.4	3.3	..
2,616,000	KCI	48	..	3.0	6.3	12.2
957,000	Jayplant	37	..	..	..	..
28.8m	Jebsens Drill	180	..	25.0b	13.9	2.9
15.2m	Johnstone Paints	145	..	5.4	3.7	10.9
29.1m	Kean & Scott	52	..	1.4a	2.8	10.8
9,020,000	Kennedy Brookes	233	+25	1.8	0.8	18.7
737,000	Ldn & Man Secs	18	−1	..	..	..
3,283,000	Do 10p Ord	18	−1	..	..	..
5,498,000	Ldn Cont Adv	35	−1	0.3	0.8	12.3
5,100,000	Do 5p Ord	34	..	0.3	0.9	29.8
1,080,000	Ldn Priv Health	27	−5	..	..	13.5
5,900,000	Lorin Elec	118	..	1.4b	1.2	30.7
41.0m	McCarthy Stone	493	−15	5.7b	1.2	28.3
5,870,000	McLaughlin & H	145	−5	9.1	6.3	7.4
4,290,000	Mellerware	78	−3	3.6b	4.6	..
10.7m	Memory Comp	215	−3	2.6b	1.2	30.5
7,223,000	Merrydown Wine	510	−10	4.3	0.8	..
5,825,000	Metal Bulletin	133	..	8.1	6.1	12.9
21.4m	Micro Business	315	..	3.2b	1.0	23.5
1,530,000	Microfilm Reprg	45	..	3.6a	7.9	..
10.0m	Microgen Hldgs	343	..	5.7b	1.7	35.4
5,100,000	Microlease	150	−8	2.9b	1.9	..
2,686,000	Midland Marts	83	..	5.7	6.9	9.2
3,843,000	Miles 33	183	..	2.9	1.6	38.1
1,288,000	Miss World	113	−2	4.3b	3.8	14.1
26.8m	Mnemos	60	−5	..	..	..
850,000	Morland Sec	45	−2	2.9	6.4	12.3
450,000	Morley (RH)	18	..	..	..	..
6,772,000	Munford & White	210	−20	3.7b	1.8	33.3
8,310,000	NMW Computers	191	+6	5.7	3.0	21.3
13.6m	New Ct Nat Res	41	+2	1.4	3.5	16.2
83.4m	Nimslo Int	76	+21	..e	..	..
6,158,000	O.R.E.	219	..	..	..	..
39.2m	Octopus	358	+2	11.4	3.2	..
15.5m	Oilfield Inspec	220	..	3.0b	1.4	20.8
12.3m	Owners Abroad	23½	+½	0.7	3.0	1.1
300,000	Parkfield Fndry	10	..	..e	..	..
3,180,000	Pict Petrol	53	..	..	..	..
1,860,000	Pineapple Dance	93	..	8.0b	8.6	10.6
3,631,000	Radio City	165	−10	8.0b	4.8	19.3
3,764,000	Ramus Hldgs	85	..	7.1	8.4	14.4
1,107,000	Reliant Motor	20	−2	..	..	5.3
14.1m	Resource Tech	157	−12	..b	..	26.2
2,827,000	Rivlin IDAS	36	+1	0.1b	0.4	..
2,500,000	Rolfe & Nolan	100	..	3.8	3.9	11.0
8,037,000	Ruddle (G.)	170	+2	4.7b	2.8	20.8
1,387,000	Sampang (Java)	19	..	..	..	..
28.5m	Saxon Oil	178	h −3	..	..	46.8
3,827,000	Scan Data	178	..	2.9	1.7	1.4
6,985,000	Securiguard	130	..	2.5b	1.9	28.1
4,802,000	Selec TV	35	−8	..	..	..
5,848,000	Sheldon Jones	113	..	5.7	5.1	8.7
4,999,000	Sheraton Sec	13	−1	..	..	..
2,630,000	Sinclair W.	83	−2	6.0	..	..
1,188,000	Do Dfd	78	..	0.1	0.2	..
8,004,000	Slaters Food	138	−6	2.9b	2.1	27.8
17.1m	S.W.Resources	17½	−1	0.8	4.5	..
74.5m	Sovereign Oil	207	−5	..	..	..
13.1m	Spring Ram	125	+2	4.3b	3.4	..
652,000	Stanelco	48	+4	..	..	..
3,900,000	Strikes Rests	65	+2	1.9	3.0	..
1,190,000	Swindon Pr Hosp	85	+5	..	..	..
4,500,000	Technofan SA	£300	−15	1775	5.9	11.8
4,408,000	Tel Serv Int	20	−1	0.1	0.7	5.8
8,260,000	Television Sth	34	+1	..	..	..
2,376,000	Thames Inv & Sec	68	−5	..e	..	8.4
1,478,000	Thorpac	64	−8	2.7	4.3	8.3
3,050,000	Tops Estates	61	..	..	..	..
1,575,000	Trident Comp	63	..	2.1	3.4	13.2
8,410,000	Twinlock	30	−2	1.3	4.3	8.7
1,086,000	Utd Ceramic	44	..	4.3	9.8	16.5
4,263,000	Utd Electronic	44	..	0.8	1.8	39.8
32.7m	Utd Friendly	216	−2	14.0	6.5	..
3,178,000	Utd Packaging	100	−4	..	..	..
2,035,000	V.W.	37	−1	3.6	9.6	..
1,850,000	Webber Electro	185	..	5.0	2.7	10.6
5,007,000	Wight Cullins R S	250	−3	6.9b	2.8	35.5
689,000	Willaire Syst	6	..	..	..	14.3
13.1m	Wingate Prop	100	−1	..	..	68.5
5,203,000	Yelverton Inv	67	−4	..	..	..
730,000	York Mount	73	..	5.9	8.0	1.9
2,960,000	Zygal Dynamics	80	−1	1.1	1.3	11.9

● Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

American notebook

M1 growth fuels inflation fears

Fears of rapid inflation are occupying the minds of United States policymakers. Increasing economic growth will lead to a sharp increase in the rate of capacity utilization right across the economy. Commodity prices are rising. There is already talk from labour unions about "givebacks" by employers of concessions made by unions during the difficult times of the past two years.

On Friday, Mr Roger Smith, the chairman of General Motors, told the corporation's stockholders he expects to report a profit of more than $2bn (£1,269,000m) this year, what is more, he said, "I am hopeful that we will earn a profit sufficient to share with our hourly rate employees."

Mr Douglas Fraser, who stepped down as the United Auto Workers president last week, said: "A lot of people give almost exclusive credit to Lee Iacocca (the chairman of Chrysler). I am not saying he hasn't done a very very good job but unless the workers had made enormous sacrifices you could have had 20 Lee Iacocca's and that company would have gone down the drain."

Rapid money growth continues to boost the economy and the prospects for more inflation. In the first two weeks of May there has been a rise of $11.6bn in the nation's money supply M1. This has left the financial markets stunned, even though they know that much of the increase is the result of the Fed having tried to "massage" the normally buoyant money numbers for April by switching the seasonal adjustment factors.

Still, even the broader aggregated M2 is giving some nasty results. As Mr Fred Kalkstein, chief economist at Janney Montgomery Scott, commented last week: "Measured over a one-year time span, M2 is 12.9 per cent above its level of April 1982. This is not much of a change from March's 13.0 per cent year-on-year rate of increase, but it is substantially higher than the 8.8 per cent increase for the year ended April 1982.

"Using these 12-month growth rates, M2 has matched *its rate of* expansion in 1976-77, which, in turn, led to the hyperinflation of 1979 and 1980."

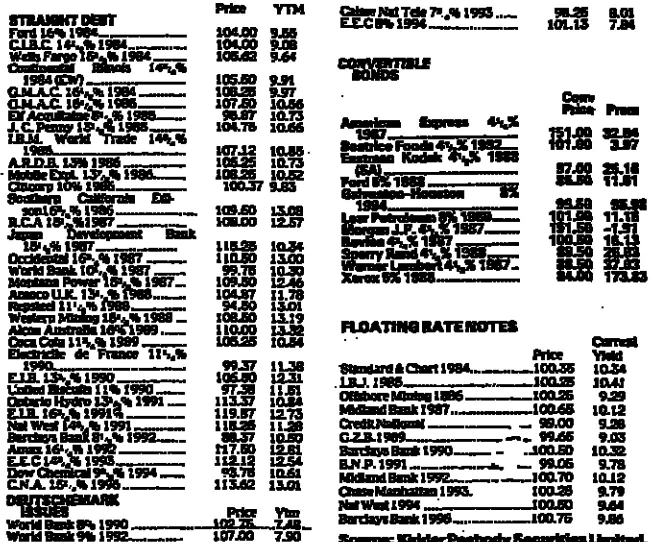
By the end of last week, the Dow Jones industrial average was little changed from its level of a month ago. Bond prices have gone nowhere since last October. The financial markets not only fear inflation but the return to higher interest rates it will bring.

Similarly, the dollar is unlikely to weaken significantly until there is more persuasive evidence that the money boom which has persisted since last July is over.

The boom in money during the past two weeks may tail off during June. Mr James Lothian, chief monetary economist for Citibank, said last week: "Given the overall increase in M1 that we expect in May, it is highly unlikely that we will see a cut in the *discount rate before the middle* of June. A cut now, in the midst of a new surge in money growth, would not be viewed favourably by the bond market.

Knowledgable analysts expect second-quarter real gross national product to show an annual rate of increase of 6-8 per cent, in a big bounce-back from the first quarter, when special factors and a significant decline in inventories depressed the result to a 2.5 per cent growth rate.

Maxwell Newton



Eurobond prices (yields and premiums)

STRAIGHT DEBT	Price	YTM
Ford 16% 1984	104.00	9.55
C.I.B.C. 14¼% 1984	104.00	9.08
Wells Fargo 15¾% 1984	105.62	9.64
Continental Illinois 14¾% 1984 (CW)	105.50	9.91
G.M.A.C. 16⅛% 1984	108.25	9.97
G.M.A.C. 16⅛% 1985	107.50	10.56
Elf Aquitaine 8¾% 1985	98.87	10.73
J.C. Penny 13¾% 1985	104.75	10.66
I.B.M. World Trade 14¾% 1985	107.12	10.85
A.R.D.B. 13% 1986	105.25	10.73
Mobile Expl. 13⅞% 1986	108.25	10.52
Citicorp 10% 1986	100.37	9.83
Southern California Edison 16⅛% 1986	109.50	13.08
R.C.A 15⅛% 1987	109.00	12.57
Japan Development Bank 15⅛% 1987	115.25	10.34
Occidental 16⅝% 1987	110.50	13.00
World Bank 10⅛% 1987	99.75	10.30
Montana Power 15¾% 1987	109.50	12.46
Amoco U.K. 13⅛% 1988	104.87	11.78
Repsol 11⅛% 1988	94.50	13.01
Western Mining 15⅛% 1988	108.50	13.19
Alcan Australia 16% 1989	110.00	13.32
Coca Cola 11⅝% 1989	105.25	10.54
Electricite de France 11⅛% 1990	99.37	11.38
E.I.B. 13¾% 1990	106.50	12.31
United Biscuits 11% 1990	97.38	11.61
Ontario Hydro 13⅛% 1991	113.37	10.84
E.I.B. 16⅛% 1991	119.57	12.73
Nat West 14⅛% 1991	118.25	11.28
Barclays Bank 8⅛% 1992	88.37	10.50
Amax 16⅛% 1992	117.50	12.81
E.E.C 14⅛% 1993	112.12	12.54
Dow Chemical 9⅛% 1994	93.75	10.61
C.N.A. 15⅛% 1996	113.62	13.01
Cable Nat Tele 7⅞% 1993	98.25	8.01
E.E.C 8% 1994	101.13	7.84

DEUTSCHEMARK ISSUES	Price	Ytm
World Bank 8% 1990	102.75	7.48
World Bank 9% 1992	107.00	7.90

CONVERTIBLE BONDS	Conv Price	Prem
American Express 4¼% 1987	151.00	32.84
Beatrice Foods 4½% 1992	101.80	3.97
Eastman Kodak 4½% 1988 (SA)	87.00	26.16
Ford 6% 1988	85.50	11.81
Galveston-Houston 8% 1994	98.50	95.98
Lear Petroleum 8% 1989	101.50	11.18
Morgan J.P. 4¼% 1987	151.50	−1.91
Revlon 4¼% 1987	100.50	16.13
Sperry Rand 4¼% 1988	89.50	26.03
Warner Lambert 4¼% 1987	88.50	37.83
Xerox 5% 1988	84.00	173.83

FLOATING RATE NOTES	Price	Current Yield
Standard & Chart 1984	100.35	10.34
I.B.J. 1985	100.25	10.41
Offshore Mining 1986	100.25	9.29
Midland Bank 1987	100.65	10.12
Credit National	99.00	9.28
G.Z.B. 1989	99.65	9.03
Barclays Bank 1990	100.50	10.32
B.N.P. 1991	99.05	9.78
Midland Bank 1992	100.70	10.12
Chase Manhattan 1993	100.28	9.79
Nat West 1994	100.60	9.64
Barclays Bank 1996	100.75	9.86

Source: Kidder Peabody Securities Limited.

FIXED-INTEREST STOCKS

Stock	Per Cent		Buying Price	Yields Flat	GRY
DEBENTURE STOCKS					
Allied-Ly	7¾	88/93	77¾*	9.48	11.13
Bass	8¾	87/92	82¾	10.08	11.47
BICC	7¾	90/95	77¾	10.37	11.82
Blue Circle	9	92/97	85¾	10.73	11.34
Courtaulds	7	82/87	86¾	8.22	11.95
Delta Gp	10¾	95/99	92	11.72	11.89
Eng Prop	9¾	97/02	88	11.27	11.47
Euston Cen	10.4	92/97	92	11.46	11.74
F.F.I.(UK)	7¾	88/92	78¾	9.55	11.45
Land Secs	9	96/01	82	11.12	11.51
MEPC	12	17	103¾	11.79	11.78
Trusthse	10¾	91/96	92*	11.46	11.75
UNSECURED LOANS					
Allied Ly	7¾	93/98	72¾	10.82	11.78
BOC Group	12¾	12/17	99	12.66	12.56
Barcl Bank	16	02/07	76¾	12.43	12.58
Burmah Oil	8¾	91/96	75¾	11.48	12.58
Imp Brew	10¾	90/95	94	11.57	11.97
Distillers	7¾	88/93	73¾	9.88	11.88
Distillers	10¾	93/98	91¾	9.88	11.88
Guard Roy	7	86/91	75¾*	9.19	11.44
Imp Chem	7¾	86/91	75¾*	11.54	11.92
Imp Group	10¾	90/95	91¾	11.56	11.92
Midl Bank	14	02/07	108¾	12.81	12.88
Nat West	12¾	04	27¾	12.48	12.45
Reed Inter	7¾	96/01	68¾	11.05	11.87
Tilling	8¾	89/94	77¾	10.89	12.22
Unilever	7¾	91/06	71¾	11.24	11.66
Whitbread	7¾	95/99	87¾*	10.77	11.73
BULLDOGS					
Denmark	13	05	102¾	13.31	13.33
Elect de F	12¾	08	101	12.88	12.89
Hydro-Queb	12¾	15	99	13.14	13.14
Nova Scot	16¾	11			127
13.21			13.31		
CNA	16	08	123*	12.84	12.70
TransCan	16¾	07	122¾	13.83	13.72
Cred Fonc	14¾	07	116¾	12.84	12.74
CONVERTIBLE LOANS					
BOC Group	9	01/06	158	5.651	1.0
F.F.I.(UK)	7¾	89/92	77	9.68	11.55
Land Secs	9	96/01	81¾	11.04	11.42
MEPC	12	17	109¾	11.80	11.59
Trusthse	10¾	91/96	91½*	11.40	11.87
UNSECURED LOANS					
Allied Ly	7¾	93/98	71¾	10.80	11.72
BOC Group	12¾	12/17	98	12.50	12.58
Barcl Bank	16	02-07	122¾*	12.85	12.59
Burmah Oil	8¾	91/96	74	11.89	12.70
Imp Brew	10¾	90/95	89¾	11.51	11.88
Distillers	7¾	88/93	72*	9.98	11.99
Distillers	10¾	93/98	91¾	11.51	11.74
Guard Roy	7	86/91	77¾	9.30	11.58
Imp Chem	7¾	86/91	77¾	9.65	12.15
Imp Group	10¾	90/95	90¾*	11.58	11.88
Midl Bank	14	02/07	115	12.70	12.57
Nat West	12¾	04	28¾	12.32	12.30
Reed Inter	7¾	96/01	67¾	11.11	11.83
Tilling	8¾	89/94	81	10.95	12.15
Unilever	7¾	91/06	71	11.32	11.82
Whitbread	7¾	95/99	67¾*	10.59	11.58
BULLDOGS					
Denmark	13	05	101	13.28	13.29
Elect de F	12¾	08	99¾	12.68	12.69
Hydro-Queb	12¾	15	97¾	13.18	13.18
Nova Scot	16¾	11	123*	13.48	13.39
CNA	16	06	126	12.86	12.82
TransCan	16¾	07	119¾	13.83	13.83
Cred Fonc	14¾	07	114¾	12.90	12.81
CONVERTIBLE LOANS					
BOC Group	9	01/06	158	5.764	1.2
Bell (A)	9¾	99/01	206	4.567	5.5
B.H.S.	9	92	149	6.013	10.5
Habitat M	9¾	98/01	177	5.274	4.3
Hanson Tst	9¾	01/06	165	5.274	−8.2
Imp Group	6	85/90	89¾	8.766	2.1
Midl Bk	7¾	83/93	78	10.026	−3.2
Rio Tinto	9¾	95/00	130*	7.091	8.8
Thorn EMI	7	92/89	141	7.107	8.3
Land Secs	10	90/95	220	4.471	−3.0

* Ex Dividend
Source: Gilbert Eliott & Co

Granville & Co. Limited
(Formerly M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited)
27/28 Lovat Lane London EC3R 8EB Telephone 01-621 1212

The Over-the-Counter Market

Capitalisation £000's	Company	Last Price	Change on week	Gross Div(p)	Y'ld %	P/E Actual	P/E Fully Taxed
4,465	Ass Brit Ind Ord	134	–	6.4	4.8	7.8	10.2
–	Ass Brit Ind CULS	152	+1	10.0	6.6	–	–
3,705	Airsprung Group	64	+2	6.1	9.5	18.3	18.3
700	Armitage & Rhodes	28	-1	4.3	15.4	3.1	5.5
21,080	Bardon Hill	345	+15	11.4	3.3	14.5	18.3
1,863	CCL 11.0% Conv Pref	149	–	15.7	10.5	–	–
3,320	Cindico Group	210	–	17.6	8.4	–	–
3,559	Deborah Services	46	-1	6.0	13.0	3.0	8.2
6,282	Frank Horsell	96	–	–	–	8.0	8.6
–	Frank Horsell PrOrd87	94½	–	8.7	9.2	10.5	11.3
8,957	Frederick Parker	62	–	7.1	11.5	3.9	6.2
627	George Blair	34	–	–	–	5.9	12.3
3,087	Ind Prec Castings	76	–	7.3	9.6	9.7	12.3
4,200	Isis Conv Pref	175	+3	15.7	9.0	–	–
3,770	Jackson Group	149	+2	7.5	5.0	4.6	9.5
30,778	James Burrough	223	-2	9.6	4.3	16.3	18.1
1,520	Robert Jenkins	149	+1	20.0	13.4	1.6	23.7
3,420	Scruttons "A"	67	–	5.7	8.5	8.5	10.5
2,782	Torday & Carlisle	114	+4	11.4	10.0	5.1	8.8
4,082	Unilock Holdings	26	–	0.26	1.8	–	–
8,542	Walter Alexander	67	–	6.4	9.6	4.8	6.9
6,185	W. S. Yeates	265	–	17.1	6.5	4.1	8.5

Prices now available on Prestel, page 48146

COMPANY NEWS IN BRIEF

● Milford Docks: A circular containing details of a rights issue is expected to be posted within the next 14 days.

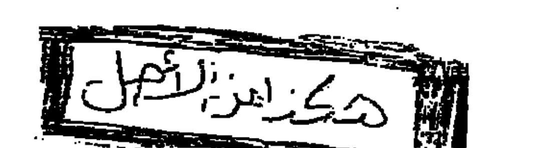
● Bambers Stores: The chairman told the annual meeting that: "The encouraging signs which were apparent in the first few weeks of the financial year have not been sustained. Although trading conditions continue to be difficult and I expect that we will make a loss at the interim stage, this will be considerably less than the same period last year."

● Mitel Corporation has ceased development on its Skyswitch satellite communications programme. "This decision was made after a thorough review of the many promising developments within Mitel, taking into account the resources available to the company at this time," said Mr Donald Gibbs, chief operating officer. Negotiations are now in progress to transfer the technology developed to date to a company whose primary business is satellite communications. Mitel is an *international* manufacturer of telecommunications equipment.

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	10	%
Barclays	10	%
BCCI	10	%
Consolidated Crds	10	%
C. Hoare & Co	*10	%
Lloyds Bank	10	%
Midland Bank	10	%
Nat Westminster	10	%
TSB	10	%
Williams & Glyn's	10	%

* 7 day deposits on sums of under £10,000, 6¾%. £10,000 up to £50,000, 7¼%; £50,000 and over, 8¼%.



Football: only half-time in the global game as FIFA and Brighton kick sand in the giants' faces

Kissinger blows whistle on world

The United States Soccer Federation will spend the next few weeks urgently studying, under the leadership of Henry Kissinger, the legal implications of the award of the 1986 World Cup finals to Mexico by FIFA without a vote having been taken.

This is the most extraordinary fact to emerge from last Friday's meetings in Stockholm: technically, no motion or resolution to give Mexico the £500m event was ever put before the executive committee. The announcement by the FIFA president, João Havelange, that the choice of Mexico was a "unanimous decision" is simply not accurate. One wonders if the same regrettable conduct would have been possible before the total decline of British influence on the affairs of the world game.

By midnight on Friday, with the United States and Canadian delegations still dazed by the ridicule to which they had been exposed by FIFA's charade of hearing the representations which they had long before decided to ignore, several members of the executive committee with a conscience were admitting that there had not been a vote.

On Friday morning Mr Havelange, having had lengthy individual discussions with most members of the executive at a social function the previous evening, asked the assembled committee of 20 if they had any objection to the report of the special commision, which some of them had only just received.

I understand that the report, which the Americans and Canadians have not been allowed to see, recommended Mexico while making various criticisms, some allegedly inaccurate, of the two rival bids which had been analysed on paper but not on the site.

Not one member of the committee raised any objection, let alone proposed that possibly there should be a postponement while the United States and Canadian bids were inspected. This committee procedure took place before the three representations by Canada, Mexico and the United States which followed later the same morning. Entirely, and alone, on the absence of opposition to the special commision report Mr Havelange announced the unanimous decision, whithout any formal vote of acceptance. Under FIFA's own regulations it could be argued that Mexico have not yet been awarded the Cup.

At the airport on Saturday morning Artemio Franchi, the Italian president of UEFA, the European federation, and vice-president of FIFA, went so far as to tell me: "I think we have probably taken the correct decision, but in the worst possible way."

By shrewd manipulation of Friday morning's agenda, Mr Havelange had insured that the executive committee had taken their "decision" before they could be exposed to the eloquence of Dr Kissinger's plea. On Thursday night the American delegates had privately polled every member of the committee and were convinced that while four pro-Mexico hardliners could not be influenced – Neuberger (West Germany), Lacoste (Argentina), d'Almeida (Brazil) and Canedo (Mexico), together worth Mr Havelange and the general secretary, Blatter – most, if not all, of the remaining 16 had misgivings about the United States and Canada not having been inspected.

The leading sympathizers included Cavan (Northern Ireland), Brodd (Sweden), Senior (Colombia), Franchi and Jassim (Kuwait). All indicated that they might support a move for postponement but none, it would seem, had the courage to propose it. The dice were impossibly loaded against the Americans; and the insincerity of committee members who had failed to speak their minds, yet afterwards rushed to protest their friendship for America and Canada, was shameful to behold.

Part of the proof that the Americans are looking for is: 1, a copy of the Mexican six-page bid; 2, a copy of the special commission's report; and 3, a copy of the minutes of Friday's early morning meetings. If they can obtain these Mr Havelange may find that the power and the glory may not all finally rest in Mexico.

David Miller

Juniors called up by Brazil

Rio De Janeiro (Reuter) – The Brazilian manager, Carlos Alberto Parreira, has chosen a 19-strong party for next month's four-match tour of Europe with no surprises but two new faces. Parreira summoned Betao of Sport Recife, a north-eastern club which reached the quarter-finals of this year's national championship, and another junior the midfield player, Alemao from Botafogo, of Rio.

Noted forward Roberto, of Vasco Da Gama, has won a recall, as did full back Luisinho. Brazil defeated Chile 3-2 in Rio last month.

PARTY: Leao, João Marcos, Betao, Marinho, Mercio, Luisinho, Junior, Pedri-Nho, Leandro, Socrates, Alemao, Batista, Paulo Isidoro, Zico, Carlos Alberto Borges, João Paulo, Eder, Roberto, Careca.



Smith (No 10), the Scot who all but won the match for Brighton, leading his partners in a foursome reel after Stevens (right) had equalized

United should turn Wembley tide

By Stuart Jones, Football Correspondent

Manchester U ...(0) 2 Brighton ...(1) 2
Stapleton, Wilkins — Smith, Stevens
100,000 — £886,000
(After extra time)

The red ribbons of Manchester United hung from the FA Cup by the most slender of threads. There was Smith, the ball at his feet and the ambitions of Brighton in his hands, with only Bailey to beat. Over 119 minutes of a memorably exciting final had passed by and the close was about to be appropriately dramatic.

But Smith, the holder of one record as the first player to appear in the domestic finals of two different countries (he collected a loser's medal with Rangers in the Scottish League Cup) in the same season, could not claim another for his club. Brighton, the biggest outsiders since the war, must return on Thursday evening to try again to win the competition for the first time.

Smith claimed that, by the time Robinson had evaded McQueen and passed to him, "the goalkeeper was out to me", smothering his effort first with his legs and then with his arms. It was only the second save that Bailey was to make throughout a joyful afternoon. If the build-up was jocular, the tie itself was as refreshingly friendly as some beach party.

Several Brighton players, before dressing up for the festivities, used Wembley's goalposts as a convenient frame to take snapshots of each other. They might have been colleagues capturing a private moment in a day by the seaside, not a public outing that was to be witnessed by an estimated audience of 400 million in 50 countries.

Inevitably there were those who chose to kick sand in other people's faces. Case, by far the most experienced member in Brighton's side, threw out early provocative challenges to Robson, Wilkins and Davies. Whiteside, too, refused to shy away from showing his strength and it was his robust tackle that put an early end to Ramsey's display.

The smiles, happily evident among the contestants themselves, broadened even further at the end when the two teams joined each other to receive deserved and generous applause during their lap of honour. The referee, lenient rather than officious, assisted in keeping the atmosphere buoyant. It was within his power, for instance, to have booked or even sent off Whiteside.

Twice United's young forward, finding himself lacking a frustrating couple of inches in height, used his hands deliberately to control the ball and "score". On both occasions Alf Grey employed commonsense and merely commiserated with rather than admonished Whiteside by patting him on the head.

In conditions as heavy as wet sand, the match ebbed and flowed with all the regularity of the tide. United's Red Sea, which was to lap more often on Brighton beach, threatened in the opening quarter of an hour to swamp the hopes of their opponents. Then their own caste was suddenly knocked over by an unexpected blue wave.

Moran, whose notable lack of pace led to a suspicion that he was not fully fit, failed to reach Howlett's deep cross and Smith rose behind him to nod home. The flock of Seagulls, reticent and fidgety at the start, could now settle and wait to see if any more welcome crumbs might be offered.

That one should fall, from a corner with only three minutes of normal time remaining, to Stevens was entirely apt. In the absence of the suspended Foster, the England Under-21 defender proved such a solid and polished rock that some feel he should immediately be promoted to the senior international side. Ironically, after serving his apprenticeship at Ipswich Town, he was released by Bobby Robson, now the national manager.

One of United's absentees, Coppell, was more sorely missed on the right flank. Ron Atkinson, their manager, claimed that Davies was "one of our best players", but after a promising opening in which he almost headed them into the lead he was largely ignored. Stapleton and Whiteside ended up running wide and sending over crosses that they would ususally expect to receive themselves.

Not so in the fifty-third minute. After Moseley had pushed Stapleton's header round a post and caught Robson's stinging volley, and Ramsey had cleared McQueen's header off the line, United equalized from a right-wing move. Duxbury, aided by a fortuitous rebound, centred too low and hard for Whiteside but not for Stapleton.

If Ramsey's injury hindered Brighton at that crucial moment nothing could have helped them 20 minutes later. Muhren's 40-yard pass was spectacular, Wilkins's curling shot even more so. For one who scores so seldom it was one of the most stunning goals ever to have graced Wembley, equal to that of Villa which won the Cup for Tottenham Hotspur two years ago.

But the party is not over yet. Foster will come back in from the cold and, although there is no reprieve for Moses, Cunningham may be available for United. The hope is that the replay will, as in 1981, provide another entertaining spectacle but the feeling grows that it will also be the end of the Brighton line.

MANCHESTER UNITED: G Bailey; M Duxbury, A Albiston, R Wilkins, K Moran, G McQueen, B Robson, A Muhren, F Stapleton, N Whiteside, A Davies.

BRIGHTON: G Moseley; C Ramsey (sub, G Ryan), G Pearce, A Grealish, G Stevens, S Gatting, J Case, G Howlett, M Robinson, G Smith, N Smillie.

Referee: A Grey (Great Yarmouth).

● The replay on Thursday looks like being a sell-out. Wembley had 20,000 tickets on sale yesterday and reported that "only a few seats remain". These go on sale at the stadium this morning. The clubs look set to account for their 30,000 allocation as supporters take advantage of the cut-price rates. The best seats cost £13, compared to Saturday's £20, with standing £1 cheaper at £4.

Ferguson furious

By Hugh Taylor

Aberdeen ... 1
Rangers ... 0
After xtra time

The smiles of the Aberdeen players as they lined up for the presentation of the Scottish Cup at Hampden Park on Saturday were more sheepish than triumphant. No one realized more fully than the team who had only a short time before scaled the heights in Europe that they had been favourites of fortune to beat gallant opponents. Rangers were beaten by a goal from Black near the end of extra time of a final whose overture of excitement faded into a fugue of disenchantment.

Aberdeen's display was a bitter disappointment to the thousands of neutrals in the crowd of 63,000, who had hoped for a re-enactment of the fascinating football which had won for them the European Cup winners' Cup, against Real Madrid. It brought criticism from their temperamental manager, Alex Ferguson.

Raging at what he called a disgaceful performance, Ferguson said: "We did not deserve to win the cup. We looked a tired side, we had no spark and two players won the cup for us, our defenders Miller and McLeish."

Aberdeen showed that the pressures of their headily successful season had taken their toll, but they should have had the game won in a brilliant opening and would have scored three goals if it had not been for the excellent saves of McCloy, the veteran Rangers goalkeeper.

To say that Rangers faded into what, for a side of their distinction, was considered by their manager to be "near mediocrity" is a denigration of a side who produced some of their best football of the season, regained all their renowned fighting spirit which had apparently disappeared and certainly did not deserve to lose. Nevertheless the question the manager, John Greig, must still be asking today is: Did we deserve to win?

Therein lies the Rangers' problem. Despite the designed build-ups, in which the artistry of Russell and Bett outshone the pedestrian efforts of Simpson and Cooper and remarkably made even the attempts of Strachan to open up play undistinguished, their attackers were inept as soon as they came in sight of the penalty box.

Rangers lacked the bite of a spearhead and so failed to outwit the commanding McLeish and Miller. Thus they have ended the season without a major honour, although they have the consolation of knowing they will take part in next season's Cup Winners Cup as runners-up, since Aberdeen as holders are already in the competition.

The goal in a final which was never classic came in the 116th minute when Russell's misdirected pass was intercepted, allowed Aberdeen to mount an accurate raid and ended with Black heading into the net after the ball had been deflected into the air.

ABERDEEN: J Leighton; D Rougvie (sub A Watson), J McMaster, N Cooper, A McLeish, W Miller, G Strachan, N Simpson, N McGhee, E Black, P Weir (sub J Hewitt).

RANGERS: P McCloy; A Dawson, J McClelland, D McPherson, C Paterson, J Bett, D Cooper (sub W Davies), D MacKinnon, A Clark, B Russell, J MacDonald (sub G Dalziel).

Referee: D Syme (Rutherglen).

Recall for Bannon as Bett goes

Rangers' midfield player Jim Bett, will this week rejoin his old club, Lokeren, of Belgium, for around £150,000 this week and forfeit the chance to further his international career.

Jock Stein, the Scotland manager, has dropped him from the squad for the British championship and next month's tour of Canada, and called up Eamonn Bannon (Dundee United), who has not figured at international level since winning his only cap in the European championship defeat by Belgium in 1979. He used to play for Chelsea.

Rangers' manager, John Greig, who signed Bett three seasons ago, said: "His wife could not settle in Glasgow and that's the main reason he is returning to the Continent."

Scotland's captain, Souness, was injured playing for Liverpool in Israel last week and will not be considered for tomorrow's game against Northern Ireland at Hampden Park. Weir (Aberdeen) is also doubtful. Northern Ireland will be without Whiteside (Manchester United) because of the FA Cup final replay.

Derby County have signed Robertson, the Scottish international winger, from Nottingham Forest. The fee will have to be fixed by an independent tribunal.

Robertson has been with Forest, his only club, for 13 years. He played in two European Cup winning sides and won 26 caps

Derby are thought to have offered £60,000 for Robertson, whose Forest contract ran out at the end of the season.

French class of '83

By Peter Ball

France ... 1
Czechoslovakia ... 0

England ... 1
Italy ... 1

England won 4–2 on penalties.

The 1983 European Youth Championship, which was won by France yesterday at White Hart Lane, did not provide many memorable moments. On the evidence of the top four teams, there is little sign that a vintage crop of young players is being nurtured ready to burst upon the senior game.

The football, however, was probably better than the organization of the tournament, which apparently was taken a little more seriously by the organizers than by the English public. They treated with indifference an event which in its final stages draws big crowds on the Continent.

Saturday's decision, taken without consulting Tottenham Hotspur the host club, to move the third place match to Watford was even less publicised than the rest of the tournament, if that is possible. In fact the pitch at Tottenham was not only in better shape than either Watford or Highbury, the venue of Friday's semi-final, but also looked much better than Wembley had the previous day. That was little consolation to the 100 or so fans who turned up at Tottenham at 1 pm expecting to see two games.

France, when the final did start, began promisingly and took and early lead. When Reuzeau picked the ball up on the halfway line, he showed the willingness to go all the way which has characterized the French senior team's displays. He ran the length of the right touchline unopposed, cut in past one defender, and his hard, but by no means unstoppable shot, from an acute angle flew past Pribyl.

For a short time France were encouraged to display some Gallic wit but after Sabonnardiere had nearly been undone by Balaz's shot, which hit a divot and bounced wickedly to hit the gaolkeeper in the face, Czechoslovakia began to take control.

Balaz and Horvath confirmed the impression they had made against England on Friday, their trickery taking them past French defenders at will. With Kuklata and Soucha also showing some extavagant skills, by halftime the Czechs were well on top and the second half was almost a procession.

Over-elaboration and poor shooting, both of faults which are not unknown in Czech senior football however prevented them achieving even one goal when their approach work and amount of possession was worth four or five, and France held on to take the trophy.

In the third place match at Watford, England with the advantage of a goal in 20 seconds by Clarke, did well to hold an Italian team believed by the England manager Graham Taylor to be the best in the tournament.

ENGLAND: I Andrews (Leicester), B Venison (Sunderland, Capt), A Spearing (Norwich), F Humphries (Doncaster), L Sinnott (Walsall), D Norton (Aston Villa), D Kerslake (QPR), P Rideout (Swindon), S Mills (Sheffield Wed) Sub B Little (Charlton), I Painter (Stoke) Sub A Simmons (Sheffield Wed), D Clarke (Notts County).

ITALY: A Gregori (Roma), G Galbagini (Cremonese), A Carannant (Napoli), S Lucci (Roma), L Mezzza (Inter Milan), M Bortolazzi (Fiorentina), G Giannini (Roma), I Bonetti (Bresera), A Gazzaneo (Bologna), P Baldieri (Roma) Sub R Simonetta (Genoa), R Mancini (Sampdoria).

CYCLING: A MILK RACE MARVEL

Breezy Elliott is not at his brightest

By John Wilcockson

Malcolm Elliott has the athletic talents of his Sheffield neighbour, Sebastian Coe, and the temperament of the former Milk Race winner, Les West, who was at his most dangerous when he said: "I feel awful." Yesterday morning, in a bright and blustery Bournemouth, Elliott felt "awful" but rode brilliantly to win, predictably, the 2.2 miles prologue time-trial of the twenty-sixth Milk Race.

Even after winning, only one second ahead of the professional, Tony Doyle, Elliott echoed the lack of confidence he had shown before. "I should have gone four to five seconds faster," he said. "My legs were going round, but there was no strength there. They felt hollow. I almost collapsed on the podium. I couldn't get any air."

By rights, Elliott, a Commonwealth Games gold medal winner, should not have been on the podium. It should have been Sean Yates, the French-based professional from Sussex, who lost a good three seconds when he went the long way around the second roundabout on the intricate town centre circuit.

The timekeeper's verdict was 4min 30.4sec for third-placed Yates, against the winning 4min 28.2sec of Elliot. But of more relevance to what might have been are the rider's split times. In the first mile, which included Yates's mistake at the foot of the circuit's steepest hill, Elliot was five seconds to the good. The positions were reversed on the wind-assisted homeward leg, mainly along the promenade, which Yates completed in 1min 48.2sec, against the 1min 50.8sec of Elliot.

Doyle was even faster over the final mile, exactly one second faster than Yates, his team colleague. The professionals also had Steve Jones in fifth place, and their other three men in the top 20, headed by Sid Barras, competing in the Milk Race for only the second time in 15 years. This makes good reading for their manager, Arthur Metcalfe, another former Milk Race winner, who has predicted they will take the team prize.

In contrast, Elliot excepted, the Great Britain amateurs were disappointing, with the next best men being Neil Martin, in twenty-second place, and Bob Downs, in an unaccustomed thirty-seventh position.

There was also confirmation of the winning potential of the American duo, Hampsten and Grewal, who were sixth and seventh, both within seven seconds of the winning time. The best of the Continentals was Garnier from Provence, who encouraged by 160 seconds of "Allez, Jean-Luc" from the French coach.

Yesterday's prologue also revealed the immense class of the youngest rider in the race, the 18-year-old Swede, Stefan Brykt. Long, lean and eager, he flew up the 1 in 8 Priory Road climb. His style reminded one of his countryman, Tommy Prim, who first revealed his talents at the age of 19 in the 1976 Milk Race, and who is today battling for the lead in the professional Tour of Italy.

In this potentially-thrilling Tour of Britain, Elliott begins today's longest stage of 120 miles to Bristol wearing the yellow jersey. But he is not making any rash predictions of keeping it. His amateur colleagues are prepared to back his bid to become the first British winner in seven Milk Races, but all he would say about his chances was: "I hope to go for another stage win." As uncertain of himself as ever.

PROLOGUE TIME TRIAL (2.2 MILES): 1, M Elliott (GB amateurs), 4min 28.2sec; 2, A Doyle (GB professionals), 4:29.1; 3, S Yates (GB pro), 4:30.4; 4, J-L Garnier (Fr), 4:31.9; 5, S Jones (GB pro), 4:33.9; 6, A Hampsten (US), 4:34.8; 7, A Grewal (US), 4:35.2; 8, M Klass (Ca), 4:35.9; 9, S Brykt (Swe), 4:36.1; 10, V Scharling (Den), 4:36.4; 11, Z Szczepkowski (Pol), 4:36.7; 12, P Becker (WG), 4:37.6; 13, P Lööf (Swe), 4:37.7; 14, D Pellizzari (Fr), 4:37.8; 15, S Barras (GB pro), 4:38.9. Other British placings: 16, K Lambert (GB pro), 4:39.00; 18, P Bayton (GB pro), 4:39.2; 22, N Martin (GB ama), 4:40.8; 37, B Downs (GB ama), 4:44.4; 42, J Williams (GB ama), 4:45.7; 47, M Ball (GB ama), 4:47.5; 85, P Bateman (GB ama), 5:0.4.



Elliott: double talent

IN BRIEF

Two pull out of French Open

Paris (AFP)–Balasz Taroczy, of Hugary, who is ranked 39th in the world, and Eddie Dibbs, of the United States, have both pulled out of the French open tennis tournament, which starts here today, through injury.

MOTOR-RACING: Teo Fabi, of Italy, a newcomer to the Indianapolis 500-mile race, broke the track record during qualifying yesterday, in which he won pole position for the race on May 29. He recorded 208.049 miles per hour on the second of four laps. Derek Daly, of Ireland, also qualified.

OLYMPIC GAMES: Cambodia yesterday announced it had set up a national olympic committee to enable its athletes to compete internationally. The official news agency said the Cambodians would compete in volleyball, soccer, basketball, boxing, cycling, swimming, table tennis, track and field, wrestling and gymnastics.

MOTOR RACING

Prost unchallenged as he recovers championship lead

From John Blunsden, Spa-Francorchamps

Alain Prost returned to the top of the world championship table after a comfortable victory yesterday in the Belgian Grand Prix here. The Renault driver took the lead after the mid-race refuelling stop, increased it steadily to nearly half a minute, and crossed the finishing line, easing up, 23 seconds ahead of the Ferrari of Patrick Tambay.

Eddie Cheever was third in the second Renault, ahead of Nelson Piquet, who had led briefly in mid-race, then the Brazilian seemed destined to finish second until his Brabham-BMW lost its fifth gear in the closing stages of the race was reduced from 42 laps to 40 after a false start had caused it to be stopped and restarted.

Once again the Saudia Williams team led the battle against the turbocharged cars. Keke Rosberg, the world champion, survived a stone which flew against his visor on the opening lap to mount a characteristically charging challenge and despite his considerable power deficit, he took fifth place.

Rosberg was followed home by his team partner, Jacques Laffite, whose car suffered a severe vibration during much of the race.

For once the Toleman team had something to smile about. Both their cars finished, Derek Warwick's in seventh place and Bruno Giacomelli's in eighth, despite spinning on the last lap. Warwick, suffering from excessive understeer, had to make two pit stops when the fuel valve failed to open during scheduled refuelling.

The surprise of the race Andrea De Cesris, who launced his Alfa Romeo into the lead from third place on the grid during both starts. He led handsomely until refuelling cost him 25 seconds (about 10 seconds longer than is normal), and dropped him to third place, shortly after half distance he dropped out with engine trouble.

Engine problems also halted Riccardo Patrese's Brabham-BMW on the first lap, Rene Arnoux's Ferrari after 22 laps and Niki Lauda's Marlboro McLaren after 33 laps. John Watson retired the other McLaren with damaged suspension after a collision with Jean-Pierre Jarier's Ligier at the hairpin, both cars having to be abandoned on the spot.

Manfred Winkelhock had a lucky escape when his ATS lost its right rear wheel as he negotiated a fast double left handed curve, his car ending up in the catch fences; earlier he had stopped with fuel injection trouble.

The race proved hard on transmissions. Apart from Piquet's trouble towards the end, Marc Surer lost first gear at the original start and had to take the re-start from the pit road in the team's spare car.

Nigel Mansell's JPS Lotus broke a starter shaft which also drives his car's gearbox oilpump and he abandoned the race

The weather turned kind for race day and the excellent conditions gave the turbocharged cars an added advantage on a circuit with a 120mph average speed. The battle may well be closer, however, for the next round of the world championship, which will take place on the streets of Detroit on June 5

RESULTS: 1, A Prost (Fr), Renault, 1hr 27min 11.502sec (119.135 mph); 2, P Tambay (Fr), Ferrari, 1:27:34.684; 3, E Cheever (US), Renault, 1:27:51.371; 4, N Piquet (Br), Brabham-BMW, 1:27:53.797; 5, K Rosberg (Fin), Saudia Williams-Ford, 1:28:1.982; 6, J Laffite (Fr), Saudia Williams-Ford, 1:28:44.609; 7, D Warwick (GB), Candy Toleman-Hart, 1:29:10.041; 8, B Giacomelli (It), Candy Toleman-Hart, 1:29:49.775; 9, E De Angelis (It), JPS Lotus-Renault, 39 laps; 10, J Cecotto (Ven), Theodore-Ford, 39; 11, M Surer (Switz), Arrows-Ford, 39; 12, D Sullivan (US), Benetton Tyrrell-Ford, 39; 13, R Boesel (Br), Ligier Gitanes-Ford, 39; 14, M Alboreto (It), Benetton Tyrrell-Ford, 38.

WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP: Drivers: 1, Prost, 28 pts; 2, Piquet, 24; 3, Tambay, 23; 4, Rosberg, 16; 5, J Watson (GB), 11; 6, N Lauda (Austria), 10; 7, R Arnoux (Fr), Cheever, Laffite, 8; 10, Surer, 4; 11, Sullivan, 2; 12, Cecotto, Baldi (It), 1. Manufacturers: 1, Renault, 36 pts; 2, Ferrari, 31; 3, Brabham-BMW, Williams-Ford, 24; 5, McLaren-Ford, 21; 6, Arrows-Ford, 4; 7, Tyrrell-Ford, 2; 8, Theodore-Ford, Alfa Romeo, 1.

MOTOR CYCLING

Spencer's top marks

Madrid (Reuter) – The American Freddie Spencer beat his compatriot and nearest rival Kenny Roberts in a close finish to the Spanish 500cc Grand Prix yesterday to increase his lead in the world championship.

After Britain's Ron Haslam had taken an early lead Spencer went to the front. Roberts then took over and raced to a 50-metre lead but was in turn overhauled on the 33rd of the 37 laps.

Spencer said afterwards: "The race was too long and I think it was the most difficult I have ridden this season". The victory was the fourth this season for 22-year-old Spencer, who leads the rankings with 68 points ahead of Roberts with 47, and another American, Randy Mamola, on 29.

The 60,000 spectators at the circuit at Jarama near here saw the Frenchman, Hervé Guilleux, carry off his first win in 10 years of racing in the 250cc race. West Germany's Martin Wimmer led for 24 laps of the 31-lap event, ahead of the Belgian Didier de Radigues and Christian Sarron of France.

MADRID: Spanish Grand Prix 50CC (19 laps, 62.9km): 1, E Lazarini (It), Garelli, 34min 51.30sec (108.327kph). Overall: 1, Lazarini, 54pts. 125CC (28 laps, 92.7km): 1, A Nieto (Sp), Garelli, 46:42.95 (119.108kph). Overall: 1, Nieto, 45pts. 250CC (31 laps, 102.6km): 1, H Guilleux (Fr), Yamaha, 48:58.97 (125.766kph); 2, C Sarron (Fr), Yamaha, 49:03.99; 3, M Wimmer (WG), Yamaha, 49:04.56. Overall: 1, C Lavado (Vene), 38pts; 2, D de Radigues (Bel), 32; 3, Guilleux, 30. 500CC (37 laps, 122.5km) 1, F Spencer (US), Honda, 56:17.46 (130.620kph). 2, K Roberts (US), Yamaha, 56:18.01; 3, T Katayama (Japan), Honda, 56:49.81; 4, R Mamola (US), Suzuki, 57:22.66; 5, F Uncini (It), Suzuki, 57:33.08. British placing: 10, K Huewen, 56:37.11 (course not completed). Overall: 1, Spencer, 68pts; 2, Roberts, 47; 3, Mamola, 29; 4, Katayama, 28; 5, M Fontan (Fr), 26.

MOTOR RACING

F I A EUROPEAN HISTORIC CAR CHAMPIONSHIP: 1, A Obrist 12min 11.0sec (79.43 mph); Robin Hamilton Inter Marque: 1, D Ellis 8:44.7 (82.58 mph); Sia Classic Sports Car: 1, M Hales 8:52.1 (81.43 mph). Medway Hydraulics Race: 1, M Salmon 9:23.2 (76.26 mph); A M O C Thoroughbred: 1, M Salmon 9:28.9 (76.43 mph); Mortane Trophy: 1, S Bamford 10:45.9 (67.08 mph); Pace Aston Martin All-comers: 1, P Millward 8:43.9 (82.71 mph); H S C C Post-Historic: 1, J Atkins 9:52.3 (73.15 mph).

TENNIS

Arias the adventurer finds reward in Italy

From a Special Correspondent, Rome

The United States teenager, Jimmy Arias, won his second grand prix championship in a week when he beat Jose Higueras, of Spain, 6-2, 6-7, 6-1, 6-4, in an exciting men's singles at the Italian Open Championships here yesterday. It was the second successive disappointment for Higueras, the top seed, who lost in the final at Hamburg.

Arias won the first set in 40 minutes of uncompromising aggression. With a bravura display of adventurous strokes, including three cheeky drop shots in the first game alone, several delicate stop volleys and a series of huge forehands, the small American broke service in the first and fifth games.

Remarkably, he did it all with a cocky composure in marked contrast to the brooding deliberate Higueras. The Spaniard wound up his elongated ground strokes like some bearded El Cid cracking a bullwhip on the arid plains of his native Granada whereas Arias was a quicksilver Yankee Doodle Dandy.

He did begin to miss his big bold forehands early in the second set as Higueras wisely concentrated on the backhand side. Both players were full of confidence. Higueras having won the State Express Classic in Bournemouth last month and Arias the Florence title last week.

An exchange of service breaks left Higueras leading 4-2 as his strategy began to be seen as a purely wearing down process. The old pro had gone down in the first set to a sudden blow but he was on his feet again and softening up his younger rival with body blows. At 2-5, however, Arias spurted suddenly to five-all, Higeuras having missed two set points in the tenth game. When Higueras began acting up following a few disputed calls the crowds angry reaction recalled painful memories of 1978 when he walked off court during his semi-final with Adriano Panatta after the British umpire, Bertie Bowron, had also left the court in protest at the prejudice being shown.

Arias, who won the French mixed doubles with Andrea Jaeger in 1981 and last year was the youngest man to play in the United States Open, is emerging as a strong singles contender.

Like the Australian Open, however, these Italian championships have fallen on hard times because, as an official explained, no guarantees are offered unlike some other places where, he alleged, they are paid unofficially. Also there are no local idols of Panatta's standing and the date immediately precedes the French Open. The position should improve next year when there will be a gap of two weeks between the Italian and French tournaments.

Horvath in command

From A Special Correspondent Berlin

Kathleen Horvath, aged 17, yesterday achieved the biggest victory of her two-year professional career and provided the West German crowd with a new herione when she surprisingly defeated Andrea Jaeger, the No 2 seed, 1-6, 7-6, (7-4), 7-5, in the West German women's tennis championships.

With their top three players Bettina Bunge, whom Miss Horvath defeated, Sylvia Hanika and Claudia Kohde falling in the quarter finals on Saturday, the crowd were obviously keen to find someone new for their enthusiasm, and Miss Horvath had all the credentials.

She was the underdog, she speaks German and has a German mother. And Miss Jaeger helped as well by complaining several times at line calls she felt were unjust.

Their match captivated the capacity crowd of 3,500 for two minutes short of three hours, and either player could have won.

Miss Jaeger, also 17, certainly looked favourite as she raced through the furst set in just 33 minutes, playing steadily from the base line, but then she struggled

RESULTS: Women's Singles Quarter-Finals: A Jaeger (US) bt C Kohde (WG) 6-2, 7-5; C Lloyd (US) bt P Casale (US) 6-2, 6-4; K Horvath (US) bt B Bunge (WG) 6-4, 7-6; H Sukova (Czech) bt S Hanika (WG) 6-4, 6-4.

Women's Doubles Semi-Finals: C Kohde and E Pfaff (WG) bt T Austin (US) and M Jausovec (Yugo) 6-4, 6-3; J Durie and A Hobbs (GB) bt B Bunge (WG) and C Lloyd (US) 7-5, 7-5.

Net profit for Barker

By a Special Correspondent

Sue Barker comfortably achieved her first target in her attempt to climb back into the world's elite of tennis when she won the LTA Paddington International tournament in West London yesterday.

The 27-year-old British Wightman Cup Player, who risked a £1,300 fine for not playing in Berlin by competing at Paddington, where her first prize was £120, defeated the 16-year-old Rene Mentz, the South African junior and senior champion, 6-3, 6-2 in the final. In the morning she had overcome the South African number eight Lina Jacobs 6-4, 6-4.

"The prize money is not important. It is a matter of winning again to boost my confidence," Miss Barker said.

Robin Drysdale, the old Etonian and former British international took the mens' singles title with a 6-3, 6-2 success over the Australian Ken Barton.

RESULTS: (GB unless stated): Men's singles: Quarter-finals: K Barton (Aus) bt H Becker 6-7, 7-6, 6-4; L Alfred bt P Hope 6-0, 6-0, 6-0; D Felgate bt M Masencamp (SA) 6-4, 6-3; R Drysdale bt P Reekie 6-1, 6-3. Semi-finals: Barton bt Alfred 7-5, 6-7, 6-4; Drysdale bt Felgate 7-5, 7-5. Final: Drysdale bt Barton 6-3, 6-2. Women's singles: Quarter-finals: R Mentz (SA) bt E May 6-2, 6-3; L Jacobs (SA) bt C Bhaguandas 6-4, 6-1; S Barker bt J Langstaff 6-1, 6-0; N Lusty bt L Fitzgerald (Aus) 6-2, 6-4. Semi-finals: Mentz bt Lusty 5-1, 6-3; Barker bt Jacobs 6-4, 6-4. Final: Barker bt Mentz 6-3, 6-2.

GOLF

Faldo breaks one record and is aiming for another

By John Hennessy, Golf Correspondent

Nick Faldo won his third tournament in successive weeks at Sand Moor, Leeds, yesterday. With a final round of 69, blemished a little by shots dropped at the 16th and the 18th, he finished on 272, eight under par, in the Car Care Plan event to beat Brian Waites (67 yesterday) and Howard Clark (70) by one stroke. Faldo's £10,000 first prize brings his winnings already to £31,954.

A wealth of statistics came tumbling out of various books of reference as Faldo strode to a convincing victory, whatever the small margin might suggest. He is the first British player to win three tournaments in successive weeks. Peter Alliss won three in a row in 1958, but had a week's interval. No player has won four in a row, so Faldo, in his own words, will be "going for a real history next week," when he competes in the PGA championship at Royal St George's, which ought to be his favourite tournament.

He has won it three times, the second in 1980, when it was held at the same Sandwich course. His record for the three tournaments he has played since returning from the United States is:

French (par 72)	Martini (par 70)	Car Care (par 70)
69	67	67
67	69	68
72	66	68
69	66	69
277	268	272

Alf Padgham won four successive tournaments but winter intervened between the first, in 1935, and the second in 1936, nor were the three in 1936 over successive weeks. Faldo now requires two more victories to equal Bernard Hunt's record of five in a season (1963).

The record books cannot confirm whether his nine successive rounds under 70 is a new landmark, but on two counts Faldo has some way to go before challenging Byron Nelson's performance in 1945 when the legendary American won 11 tournaments in a row and played 19 successive rounds under 70.

Faldo began the day in joint second place with Roger Chapman and Clark, and one stroke behind David Frost. Within two holes Faldo was ahead, making light of the drenching rain with a chip to one foot at the second. Frost took five there. Chapman four, and Clark, playing in the group ahead, had opened with a five.

For 15 holes, Faldo played flawless golf in miserable conditions. The seventh (383 yards) fell to a drive and eight iron to three feet, and the ninth (364 yards) to a one iron and wedge to four feet.



Faldo: flawless golf in miserable conditions

He was now four shots ahead, and there he stayed for much of the afternoon, as he reeled off immaculate par figures with that handsome swing of his, now a little flatter and more solid, while his challengers played duck and drake, picking up a shot here and dropping one there.

Frost fell out of the running with four fives from the 11th, and Chapman, who could not manage a birdie until the 13th, immediately surrendered with a five at the next.

Six at the 16th, where Faldo pulled his drive and had to hack back to the fairway, may have given Waites and Clark a glimmer of hope, but a safe par three at the next allowed Faldo three putts on the last green.

He missed the second, from four feet, which mattered not at all, except that it denied him the heroic finish his golf deserved and his self-esteem demanded in front of a huge gallery.

FINAL SCORES (British unless stated): 272: N Faldo, 67, 68, 68, 69. 273: B Waites, 67, 68, 71, 67; H Clark, 66, 68, 70, 70. 274: S Lyle, 70, 66, 69, 69. 275: M Pinero (Sp), 69, 68, 72, 66; R Chapman, 69, 69, 65, 72. 276: B Gallacher, 70, 66, 71, 69. 277: R Rafferty, 70, 69, 71, 67; C O'Connor Jnr, 67, 70, 72, 68; D Frost (SA), 66, 69, 67, 75; S Torrance, 70, 68, 70, 69. 278: I Palmer (SA), 73, 67, 72, 66; M James, 71, 69, 71, 67; J Hay, 70, 68, 71, 69; J O'Leary, 68, 67, 74, 69; K Brown, 71, 68, 69, 70; I Woosnam, 68, 69, 70, 71; J Bland (SA), 75, 68, 64, 71. 279: V Fernandez (Arg), 73, 67, 71, 68; S Ballesteros (Sp), 70, 67, 73, 69; J Morgan, 69, 67, 72, 71; T Horton, 70, 70, 69, 60; W Humphreys, 71, 69, 69, 70. 280: P Tarvainan (US), 71, 71, 71, 67; B Dassu (It), 72, 70, 70, 68; D Durnian, 71, 68, 70, 71; I Mosey, 66, 71, 69, 74. 281: C Mason, 70, 71, 71, 69; E Darcy, 69, 72, 70, 70; R Drummond, 69, 72, 70, 70. 282: S Martin, 72, 71, 72, 67; M Ballesteros (Sp), 69, 70, 72, 71; G Brand jun, 72, 68, 72, 70; M Johnson, 69, 72, 71, 70; M Calero (Sp), 68, 75, 67, 72; P Carrigill, 69, 67, 73, 73; T Jacklin, 65, 69, 74, 74; T Johnstone (Zim), 71, 64, 73, 74; M McLean, 67, 71, 72, 72. 283: T Classens (SA), 69, 69, 73, 72; J Anglada (Spa), 65, 71, 74, 73; D Vaughan, 70, 71, 67, 75. 284: D Cooper, 74, 69, 73, 68; C Moody, 71, 67, 74, 72; P Barber, 67, 75, 74, 68. 285: C Tucker, 72, 71, 73, 70; H Baiocchi (SA), 71, 71, 75, 68; M Ingham, 72, 70, 74, 70; B Marchbank, 72, 69, 72, 73; J Hall, 72, 67, 71, 76; G Brand, 72, 69, 72, 72.

HOCKEY

English hopes ended by Dynamo

From Sydney Friskin, The Hague

Southgate 0
Dynamo Alma Ata 1

Southgate's hopes of winning the European club championship disappeared here yesterday when they were beaten in their last group match by the holders, Dynamo Alma Ata, of the Soviet Union. All Southgate can expect now is the bronze medal when they play off today against Real Club de Polo, of Barcelona. Dynamo will meet the Dutch champions, Klein Zwitserland, in the final.

After their fine 2–1 win on Saturday over Heidelberg, with goals by Kerly in the first half and Batchelor in the second, Southgate needed only a draw yesterday to qualify for the final. When they had held Dynamo to a blank first period they were halfway to their objective, but it was not near enough. Dynamo seized a snap chance in the fifth minute of the second half and Southgate were in deep water.

With their tightly controlled defence, in which Duthie was outstanding, Southgate gave little away up to the interval. Neither did the Soviet champions, generally with nine men at the back. But when the chance to attack arose, Dynamo made considerable headway with their speed, fitness and control.

If Southgate had sought an early goal as diligently as they did the equalizer, matters might have been different, but in attempting to contain their rivals they did no more than play into their hands. Westcott, who had come on as a substitute, began the second half ominously by shooting wide in front of goal. Retribution came almost immediately when Nechipurenko raced through on the left and crossed the ball for Apelganets, lurking in the centre, to score a well-taken goal.

With Ryzkhov suspended for dangerous play, Dynamo were reduced to 10 men, but Southgate had by then become too desperate to take advantage. Five minutes before the end they came close to a score from a short corner, the Dynamo goalkeeper saving first from Shaw and then from Thomas.

Leverkusen, of West Germany, reached the women's final after the result of their match against Skif Moscow was altered in their favour by the technical delegate from 2-2 to 2-1. After consultation with the umpire concerned, the second goal which the Moscow team scored from a penalty stroke was nullified on a point of law, the German team having protested.

SOUTHGATE: D J Owen; J L Duthie, R Dodds, D Craig, A K McGinn, J Shaw, M Spray, S Batchelor, P Moulton (sub D Westcott), D Thomas, S Kerly.
DYNAMO ALMA ATA: M Azizov; M Zheksenbekov, S Ajrapetian, V Latipov (sub M Bukatin), F Zigangirov, A Miasnikov, I Ryzkhov, S Kolombiev, A Goncharov, I Apelganets, M Nechipurenko.
Umpires: A Stalter (West Germany) and J Schmid (Switzerland).
FRIDAY: Men: Group A: Southgate 5, Amiens 0; Dynamo Alma Ata (USSR) 1, Heidelberg 1. Group B: Klein Zwitserland (Netherlands) 7, Rock Gunners (Gibraltar) 0; Uccle Sport (Belgium) 2, Real Club de Polo (Barcelona) 2. Women: Group A: HGC (Netherlands) 3, Glasgow Western 1; Amsterdam 5, Muckross (Ireland) 0. Group B: Moscow 6, Uccle Sport 3; Leverkusen 2, Slavia Prague (Czechoslovakia).
SATURDAY: Men: Group A: Dynamo Alma Ata 3, Amiens 1; Southgate 2, Heidelberg 1; Group B: Klein Zwitserland 2, Real Club de Polo 0; Uccle Sport 5, Rock Gunners 0. Women: Group A: HGC 2, Amsterdam 0; Muckross 2, Glasgow Western 0. Group B: Skif Moscow 5, Slavia Prague 0; Leverkusen 0, Uccle Sport 0.
YESTERDAY: Men: Group A: Heidelberg 0, Amiens 0; Southgate 0, Dynamo Alma Ata 1; Group B: Uccle Sport 1, Klein Zwitserland 3; Rock Gunners 0, Real Club de Polo 6. Women: Group A: Glasgow Western 0, Amsterdam 3; Muckross 0, HGC 2. Group B: Slavia Prague 0, Uccle Sport 1; Skif Moscow 1, Leverkusen 2. HGC and Leverkusen qualify for final.

CRICKET

Somerset anger at Oval decision

By John Woodcock, Cricket Correspondent

There were a lot of very angry people at the Oval yesterday, and it was not surprising. In bright sunshine and with would-be spectators coming into the ground as fast as two turnstiles would allow – perhaps 1,000 had already paid for admission (£2.50 for adults, £1.00 for children) – it was announced that the John Player League match between Surrey and Somerset had been abandoned.

Play was due to start at two o'clock. Early arrivals were informed only that the umpires had inspected the pitch at 12 o'clock and would do so again at 1.30. The first indication anyone had that the game might be called off was when a girl was given the unenviable task of announcing that it had been. The time was 1.40.

Those who had bought tickets were not satisfied with being told that these would be valid at any future Sunday league match at the Oval this season. Visitors from Somerset, with no cause to return to the Oval, protested. They stormed the secretary's office to get their money back, feeling, not without justification, that they had been conned.

While accepting that the purchase of a ticket is not of itself a guarantee of play, they felt that some warning should have been given them concerning the state of the ground – which, of course, it should. Even at 1.55 anyone telephoning the Oval for prospects of paly were being told, by a message recorded at 12.15, that there would be a 1.30 inspection.

Although they were not needed, extra police were sent for. By way of a compromise, Surrey said that those from Somerset with tickets should leave their names and addresses at the club office, and that if the Surrey committee were agreeable they would have their money refunded. Tony Brown, the new Somerset secretary, was more decisive. "If you don't get your money from Surrey", he said, "you'll get it from us." At that, things simmered down. It was an occasion Surrey will want to forget, but will need to remember.

The decision to call the match off was not, in fact, theirs. It was taken by the captains (Knight and Rose) and umpires (Plews and Whitehead), with no one dissenting, at the 1.30 inspection. That it should have been, in the critical situation in which the game now finds itself, was, I thought, pathetic.

The pitch being perfectly fit and the square dry enough, the ground staff were happy for cricket to be played. At the Vauxhall end the ground was certainly wet, yet for much of the afternoon children played their own games on it, while others promenaded, without leaving a mark. As a public relations exercise it was enough to cause untold disenchantment.

The gate, by the way, was to have gone towards Geoff Howarth's benefit fund. Had the game gone ahead, it might have amounted to some £7,000. Mercifully, he had insured against the weather.

Minor Counties

JESMOND: Cumberland 187 for 9; Northumberland 191 for 3 (K Pearson 62, Wasim Raja 61 not out). Northumberland won by 7 wickets.

Illingworth makes his mark

By Richard Streeton

Hull: Yorkshire (4pts) beat Middlesex on faster scoring rate.

Yorkshire maintained the good start they have made in the John Player League by squeezing a close victory from this rain disrupted game. Middlesex scored 127 before Yorkshire's target finally became 80 from 25 overs, something they achieved with four wickets in hand. On a soft, turning pitch Illingworth and Emburey both made their mark on the game with impressive spells of spin bowling.

After being put in Middlesex made a poor start and there was a time when it seemed unlikely that their total would reach three figures. Slack and Downton put on 52 for the seventh wicket in 15 overs, however, but it was a perilous partnership with several unintended strokes bringing runs.

Jarvis made the initial breakthrough when he dismissed Gatting and Butcher with successive balls. Gatting dragged the ball into his stumps as he played forward; Butcher was yorked. Barlow only just managed to dig out a similar ball and deprive Jarvis of a hat-trick.

After this Illingworth moved to centre stage and utterly baffled the batsmen with sharply turning balls and changes of flight and pace. He took a wicket in each of his first three overs and his figures were four for four after five overs. Illingworth, who on Friday had a manipulative operation on his back, was warmly applauded by the crowd when he completed his eight overs.

Illingworth's first vicim was Barlow, who gave the impression of changing his mind several times as he was lured forward, went back and was bowled; Radley moved out and hit across a flatter ball; Emburey tried to sweep and was caught at backward square leg; Edmonds played back and was leg-before to a ball that kept low.

In steady drizzle Yorkshire lost Boycott, trying to pull Emburey's second ball, before heavy rain brought a 55-minute stoppage. Yorkshire were 29 for one from 8 overs and their target had shrunk to a further 51 from 17 overs when play restarted. Edmonds, who wrenched a back muscle batting, was an absentee and the quicker Middlesex bowlers had a miserable time on the soaked grass and with a wet ball.

For a long time, though, Yorkshire had trouble keeping up



Illingworth: impressive spell

with the required run rate. Stevenson, their main hitter, gave mid-on a catch and Sharp, trying to cut, was bowled by Emburey, who was matching Illingworth for guile. Hartley perished at long-off, Love was leg-before and Yorkshire needed 18 from the last five overs. When Athey was caught at cover the game tilted to Middlesex, and Bairstow kept their heads and Yorkshire won with one over to spare.

MIDDLESEX:

*M W Gatting b Jarvis	13
C T Radley b Illingworth	14
R O Butcher b Jarvis	0
G D Barlow b Illingworth	11
W N Slack c Stevenson b Boycott	30
J E Emburey c Boycott b Illingworth	3
P H Edmonds l b w B Illingworth	3
†P R Downton c Hartley b Boycott	31
N F Williams c Jarvis b Boycott	7
N G Cowans not out	2
W W Daniels b Stevenson 4	4
Extras (b 2, l-b 5, w 2, nb 1)	10
Total (39 overs)	127

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–25, 2–25, 3–40, 4–41, 5–53, 6–53, 7–105, 8–119, 9–119, 10–127.
BOWLING: Stevenson 8-0-28-1; Jarvis 8-0-37-2; Carrick 8-0-18-0; Illingworth 8-3-6-4; Sidebottom 3-0-13-0; Boycott 4-0-15-3.

YORKSHIRE

G Boycott l-b-w b Emburey	6
K Sharp B Emburey	26
G B Stevenson c Slack b Daniel	3
C W J Athey c Barlow b Gatting	15
S N Hartley c Emburey b Gatting	4
J D Love l-b-w b Emburey	0
†D L Bairstow not out	7
P Carrick not out	14
Extras (b 3, l-b 1, w 1)	5
Total (6 wkts, 24 overs)	80

A Sidebottom, *R Illingworth and P W Jarvis did not bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1–24, 2–35, 3–43, 4–52, 5–58, 6–62.
BOWLING: Daniel 8-0-17-1; Cowans 4-0-18-0; Emburey 8-2-19-3; Gatting 4-0-21-2.
Umpires: H D Bird and B J Meyer.

Tropical intruders

By Alan Ross

EDGBASTON: Match abandoned. Warwickshire 2pts, Lancashire 2.

For most of yesterday morning it had looked promising enough: high cloud, occasional showers and some sunshine. On Saturday the ground had been waterlogged but only 45 minutes late Clive Lloyd, having won the toss for Lancashire and put Warwickshire in, was able to lead his team onto the field.

Allott bowled a maiden over to Smith, after which the left-handed Folley produced a no-ball and a wide to Amiss, giving Fowler, the acting wicketkeeper, a useful stretch. Amiss in the same over produced a fine cover drive of classical perfection.

It was the last stroke of interest that he was to play. The faint bruises of cloud suddenly deepened into a swollen mauve and within moments a storm of such tropical dimensions had blown up that the ground was turned into a virtual paddy field. Warwickshire last year finished bottom of the John Player League with only 16 points. If all their matches are abandoned this year, they will do considerably better.

WARWICKSHIRE

K D Smith not out	2
D L Amiss not out	6
Extras (w 1, n-b 1)	2
Total (no wkt, 3 over)	10

A I Kallicharran, †G W Humpage, Asif Din, A M Ferreira, C M Old, C Lethbridge, N Gifford, *R G D Willis and W Hogg did not bat.
BOWLING: Allott 2-1-3-0; Folley 1-0-5-0.
LANCASHIRE: †G Fowler, J Abrahams, S O'Shaughnessy, *C H Lloyd, D P Hughes, F C Hayes, I Cockbain, J Simmons, I Folley, M Watkinson, P J W Allott.
Umpires: J W Holder and D O Oslear.

Turner leads way

BOURNEMOUTH: Hants (4 pts) beat Northamptonshire by seven wickets.

Hampshire are jointly top to the John Player League table after a conclusive victory with two overs to spare over Northants in warm sunshine yesterday. It was Northants third reverse in a row, but Hampshire did well to overhaul their 173 victory target.

Left-hander David Turner was Hampshire's top scorer with 56 not out, hitting four boundaries in his best inings of the season so far. Gordon Greenidge made 34 and Chris Smith 44. Both openers hit a six and two fours. Trevor Jesty hammered a lively 17 and Mark Nicholas struck the winning boundary.

Northants began well, reaching 51 in 12 overs, but then fell away and only 21 came in the next ten overs. Peter Willey scored with 67, including a square pull for six, and Wayne Larkins supported him with 30, which included a six and two fours, in an opening stand worth 51.

Geoff Cook also hit a six in a brisk 40, but four late wickets tumbled for only 18 runs when



Turner: four boundaries

Northants were chasing quick runs. Nicholas and Tim Tremlett were the best of the Hampshire bowlers, both returning figures of two for 31.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

W Larkins c Cowley b Malone	30
P Willey c Turner b Nicholas	67
A J Lamb c Parks b Cowley	11
Kapil Dev c Greenidge b Jesty	1
*G Cook lbw b Nicholas	40
R G Williams c Parks b Tremlett	0
D J Capel b Tremlett	4
†G Sharp not out	7
T M Lamb not out	4
Extras (lb 2, w 6)	8
Total (7 wkts, 40 overs)	172

N A Mallender and B J Griffiths, did not bat.
FALL OF WICKETS: 1–51, 2–64, 3–68, 4–145, 5–148, 6–156, 7–163.
BOWLING: Marshall 8-0-17-0; Malone 8-0-38-1; Tremlett 8-0-31-2; Cowley 8-1-30-1; Jesty 4-1-19-1; Nicholas 4-0-31-2.

HAMPSHIRE

C G Greenidge, b T M Lamb	34
C L Smith, b Williams	44
D R Turner, not out	56
T E Jesty, c Sharp, b Griffiths	17
M C J Nicholas, not out	10
Extras (lb 9, w 1, nb 2)	12
Total (3 wkts, 38 overs)	173

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–46, 2–112, 3–147.
*N E J Pocock, M D Marshall, N G Cowley, †R J Parks, T M Tremlett and S J Malone did not bat.
BOWLING: Kapil Dev, 4–0–11–0; Griffiths, 7–1–38–1; Willey, 8–0–24–0; T M Lamb, 8–0–40–1; Mallender, 4–0–15–0; Williams, 7–1–33–1.
Umpires: C Cook and P B Wright.

English Industrial Estates Knock-out competition
STONE: Staffordshire 35 for no wkt v Bedfordshire. Match abandoned Bedfordshire won on toss of coin.
MONKS RISBOROUGH: Buckinghamshire v Cornwall. Match abandoned. Buckinghamshire won on toss of coin.

No joy for Somerset

The storms rage on unabated. No play was possible in four of yesterday's John Player Special League fixtures. There was, though, joy for the cricket statisticians: Somerset had two limited-over games abandoned on one afternoon, which is a new record of sorts.

Soon after their match at The Oval was called off, Somerset's Benson and Hedges Cup game against Minor Counties at Slough, put back to today, was abandoned owing to the ground being waterlogged. Neither side could have qualified for the quarter-finals. In addition, Somerset lost their John Player outright lead to Hampshire.

John Player League

	P	W	L	NR	Pts
Hampshire (4)	3	2	0	1	10
Somerset (9)	3	2	0	1	10
Yorkshire (16)	3	2	0	1	10
Derbyshire (12)	3	1	0	2	8
Kent (4)	3	1	0	2	8
Lancashire (10)	3	0	0	3	6
Leicestershire (3)	3	0	0	3	6
Essex (4)	3	0	1	2	4
Glamorgan (10)	2	0	0	2	4
Gloucestershire (14)	2	0	0	2	4
Middlesex (2)	3	0	1	2	4
Nottinghamshire (4)	2	1	1	0	4
Surrey (12)	3	0	1	2	4
Warwickshire (17)	3	0	1	2	4
Worcestershire (15)	2	0	0	2	4
Sussex (1)	2	0	1	1	2
Northamptonshire (8)	0	3	0	3	0

Matches abandoned

CHELMSFORD: Essex (2 pts) v Derbyshire (2).
LEICESTER: Leicestershire (2 pts) v Kent (2).
THE OVAL: Surrey (2 pts) v Somerset (2).
WORCESTER: Worcestershire (2 pts) v Gloucestershire (2).
OFFICIAL CORRECTION: Warwickshire v Derbyshire, May 18: Derbyshire innings: Ferreira 10-1-42-1. Lethbridge did not bowl in Derbyshire innings. Moir c Willis b Ferreira 3, not as previously published.

Miss Stewart stays an amateur

By Lewine Mair

After her 3 and 1 win over Fiona Anderson in the final of the Scottish *women's championship at North* Berwick on Saturday, Gillian Stewart was asked if she had had any further thoughts about turning professional. Miss Stewart, whose golf throughout the chamionship was close to faultless, replied that such thoughts were always in the back of her mind but that she felt there was as yet nothing to beat the rewards on offer at the top of amatuer golf. "*For as long as I keep* playing this well I will stay where I am," she said.

She has been nominated for the Scottish team for the European championship in Belgium and for the international event attached to the British championship at Silloth next month. Her chances of making the five-strong British team for the Commonwealth tournament in *Canada this August must now* be excellent.

Even if she is not playing for pay, Miss Stewart is at least as professional as any of the girls on our WPGA tour. She makes the most of the fact that she is free to play on a full-time basis and there was a story going the rounds at North Berwick on Saturday of how, just before the championship, she *spent four hours working in a single* bunker.

She started the week without anything in the way of a swing problem and was still hitting the ball right out of the middle of the club at the end, with nothing more impressive than the five wood she struck to the back of the seventeenth

Miss Anderson, who gives the impression that she would perhaps *benefit from giving the ball a more* masculine thump, made a memorable eagle at the eighth to go one ahead. However, the fact that her game was not as tight as Miss Stewart's showed on an inward half in which, as the pressure mounted, her good shots were interspersed with some real trouble-makers.

Miss Anderson, too, was given a place in the Scottish sides for the *European team championship and* for Silloth. Indeed, some idea of the strength of Scottish men's golf at present can be gleaned from the fact that the reserves for Silloth are Jane Connachen and Pamela Wright.

FINAL: G Stewart (Inverness) bt F Anderson (Blairgowrie), 3 and 1.

Bayman's ten-year gap

Linda Bayman, who was passed over for Curtis Cup international honours when she was one of Britain's leading players in the early 1970s, may achieve that ambition next year. The Berkshire housewife, aged 34, who returned to championship play last season, became a *strong candidate for the match* against United States at Muirfield in 1984 by winning the English women's title at Hayling Island on Saturday. She gave a convincing performance to beat Christine Mackintosh, of Winchester, 4 and 3 in the final. Mrs Bayman will bridge a gap of 10 years, during which she has been bringing up young children, with her recall to the England team for the European Championship at Royal Waterloo, Belgium, from June 22 to 26.

She is also one of England's nominated players in the British Championship at Silloth from June 7 to 11, and British representative honours in the Commonwealth tournament and the Vagliano Trophy may well come her way this season.

Mrs Bayman, who has won the Kent title four times, had an impressive record for three successive years. Yet the nearest she came to a Curtis Cup place was in 1972 when she was selected as a reserve.

She has therefore achieved her most important title success when only a part-time player, something she was unable to do when she was more committed to the game. Her victory over Miss Mackintosh, who at 30, is another weekend golfer, was never really in doubt. She won two of the first three holes, was two up at the turn, and took the next two as well. It was only the inspired short game of her rival which prevented a *bigger victory margin.*

RESULTS: Quarter-finals: C Mackintosh bt C Nelson, 2 holes; J Thornhill bt G Price, 1 hole; J Soulsby bt A Brown, at 20th; L Bayman bt C Bailey, 5 and 4. Semi-finals: Mackintosh bt Thornhill, 1 hole; Bayman bt Soulsby, 1 hole. Final: Bayman bt Mackintosh, 4 and 3

Mrs Hassett's final surprise

Claire Hourihane, the Curtis Cup reserve, was crowned the Irish Women's champion in Cork on Saturday when she scored a resounding 6 and 4 victory over Valerie Hassett from Ennis.

Miss Hourihane was in devastating form once she recovered from losing the first hole with three putts, and she won seven of the next 13 holes for an emphatic triumph It *made up for the disappointment of* her defeat in 1980 when she lost to Clair Robinson in Lahinch. Mary McKenna, the defending champion and title favourite, was beaten 2 and 1 in the semi-finals by Mrs Hassett.

RESULTS: Semi-finals: V Hassett (Ennis) bt M Mckenna (Donabake), 2 and 1; C Hourihane (Woodbrook) bt M Madill (Port Stewart), 2 and 1 Final: Hourihane bt Hassett, 6 and 4.

Last-green triumph

Vicky Thomas, aged 28, the Curtis Cup international from Pennard, Swansea, retained the Welsh womem's title at sun-drenched Llandudno on Saturday. She scored an exciting last-green victory in the 18-hole championship final against her fellow international, Tegwen Thomas, of Wenvoe Castle, Cardiff.

In the semi-finals both players went to the last hole, Vicky Thomas against the four-times champion, Audrey Briggs, from Royal Liverpool, and Tegwen Thomas at the expense of an 18-year-old local left-hander, Sharon Roberts.

The final was a battle royal, with the lead changing hands several times

SEMI-FINALS: V Thomas (Pennard) bt A Briggs (Royal Liverpool), 1 hole, T Thomas (Wenvoe Castle) bt S Roberts (Maesdu), 2 holes.
FINAL: V Thomas bt T Thomas, 1 hole.

● Sharon Roberts wins her first Welsh women's cap in the European championships in Belgium from June 22-26.

● Cathy Panton won the Smirnoff Irish Women's professional championship yesterday after a play-off.
LEADING SCORES: 224, C Panton (77, 77, 70); B Lewis (72, 74, 78); M Thomson (73, 75, 76); S Moon (75, 74, 75). Miss Panton won at first play-off hole. 225, B Huke (74, 78, 73); 228 V Marin (73, 79, 76); K Monahan (79, 77, 72); 229, J Lee-Smith (73, 77, 79); M Burton (75, 74, 80).

BOXING

McGuigan US debut put back

By George Ace

Barry McGuigan's intended New York debut next month at Madison Square Garden has been put back until July. His manager B. J. Eastwood said after his sixth round stoppage of Samuel Meck from the Cameroons in Navan yesterday that McGuigan would not be fit to box in New York on the Duran-Moore world light-middleweight championship bill because of an eye injury sustained in the fourth round folowing a clash of heads.

McGuigan sustained a cut about one-inch long under the left eyebrow and although it did not inconvenience him for the remainder of the bout Eastwood has decided against him taking part in the June contest.

Meck proved a durable opponent but McGuigan's onslaught was too much for him. McGuigan's jabbing with the left hand and his ability to hook off the jab posed problems for Meck from early in the bout and before the first three minutes were over blood was flowing freely from Meck's nose.

The only dangerous moment for McGuigan came in the fourth round when Meck opened a gash on the McGuigan's left eyebrow following the collision of heads. But the injury proved nothing serious and during the break McGuigan's seconds stemmed the blood and he carried on in the fifth round as he had been doing throughout the contest – left jabbing and hooking

Check-up day for Conteh

John Conteh will have a medical examination today by the boxing board's Chief Medical Officer, Dr Adrian Whiteson, in the latest move to regain his boxing licence. Conteh, the former World Light Heavyweight Champion, has been out of the ring for three years and at the age of 32 has been reputedly working very hard in training.

"The examination will be routine. We shall take into account reports from his own consultant but the mere fact that he is being examined is not an indication that we are about to give him his licence back," Dr Whiteson said. "Several things have to be considered including his age, his present health and his likely future in sport."

More boxing page 23

And still falls the summer rain at a striking rate

It is an odd job watching rain cascading down on a "brumbrella". In the knowledge that not even Warwickshire's innovation was going to allow play on Saturday, and that yet another story of bad weather would be insufferable to all, it was time for a fresh approach. Cricketers are often men of clairvoyancy: so when, one asked them, would the sun come? The looks were as black as the skies.

Cricket reporting is also becoming harder for those who struggled with maths O-level. We have to work out points and who qualifies for the Benson and Hedges Cup quarter-finals on striking rates – a horrific task. Of seven matches scheduled for Saturday, not one was completed. Four did not even start. It is to be hoped that the issues can be resolved today on results rather than rates. Only the Sussex v Hampshire match can be held over until Tuesday. Owing to Brighton's involvement in the FA Cup Final on Saturday, it begins at Hove today.

OLD TRAFFORD: Nottinghamshire 13 for 1 (9 overs) v Lancashire
THE OVAL: Combined Universities 155 for 8 (S T Clarke 5 for 25) Surrey 30 for no wkt (9.1 overs)
SWANSEA: Kent 30 for 1 (11 overs) v Glamorgan

No play
BRISTOL: Gloucestershire v Worcestershire
EDGBASTON: Warwickshire v Yorkshire
NORTHAMPTON: Northamptonshire v Scotland
SLOUGH: Minor Counties v Somerset

RUGBY UNION

Scottish Cup proposed

By Iain Mackenzie

Scottish rugby officials were coming to terms yesterday with the fact that the contents of a confidential document proposing radical changes in the structure of the game in Scotland were leaked over the weekend.

The Future of Scottish Rugby, was produced by a special SRU sub-committee after complaints about the absence of a national cup competition and the wide gap between the top and bottom clubs in the first division.

It was circulated to the 98 league clubs a few days ago, so that they and the district unions could study it before the annual general meeting in Edinburgh on June 17, but it was not intended for public consumption until June 18. Officials saw little point in publicizing proposals which the clubs might reject.

A Scottish Cup with preliminary rounds for lower placed league teams, and eight qualifiers being joined by the leading 24 clubs; the final to be played at Murrayfield each April.
Those 24 to form three new divisions of a national league of eight clubs each, but with home and away fixtures, one more than at present; and five other divisions each of 14 clubs, playing nationally rather than regionally, but meeting only once each season. There would still be promotion and relegation, and the opportunity for non-league sides to be admitted to the eigth division.
Reorganization of the inter-district championship, so that all matches are played within a few weeks in the early part of the year.

"The intention is to start next year and have the league programme completed by Christmas, and the district championship games over before the internationals begin," Mr Brown said.

More rugby, page 23

FOR THE RECORD

BASEBALL
AMERICAN LEAGUE: Friday Oakland Athletics 8, New York Yankees 4; Minnesota Twins 10, Boston Red Sox 4; Texas Rangers 4, Detroit Tigers 0; Toronto Blue Jays 7, Baltimore Orioles 5; Chicago White Sox 9, Kansas City Royals 6; California Angels 5, Cleveland Indians 4; Milwaukee Brewers 4, Seattle Mariners 3. Saturday: Toronto Blue Jays 6, Baltimore Orioles 0; Boston Red Sox 11, Minnesota Twins 4; Detroit Tigers 5, Texas Rangers 3; Kansas City Royals 8, Chicago White Sox 4; New York Yankees 1, Oakland Athletics 0; Cleveland Indians 6, California Angels 3; Seattle Mariners 5, Milwaukee Brewers 4;
NATIONAL LEAGUE: Friday: New York Mets 4, Los Angeles Dodgers 0; San Diego Padres 5, Philadelphia Phillies 0; Montreal Expos 7, San Francisco Giants 1; Cincinnati Reds 9, Chicago Cubs 5; Pittsburgh Pirates 4, Houston Astros 3; Atlanta Braves 2, St Louis Cardinals 1. Saturday: San Francisco Giants 5, Montreal Expos 2; Chicago Cubs 8, Cincinnati Reds 4; Houston Astros 6, Pittsburgh Pirates 4; Atlanta Braves 4, St Louis Cardinals 1.

BASKETBALL
NATIONAL ASSOCIATION: Western Conference championship (best-of-seven series): Los Angeles Lakers 101, San Antonio Spurs 100 (Los Angeles win 4-2).

BOXING
TOKYO: Amateur world challenge match series: Light flyweight: R Sainz (Cuba) bt T Nakamura (Jap), pts; Fly: S McCrory (US) bt M Segawa (Jap), pts; Bantam: F Favors (US) bt K Takami (Jap), pts; Welter: M Breland (US) bt Chun Yong Bum (S Korea), pts; Middle: B Comas (Cuba) bt Shin Joon-Sup (S Korea) pts; Light heavy: R Ammero (Cuba) bt R Womack (US), pts.

TENNIS
MUNICH: Quarter-finals: T Smid (Cz) bt C Lewis, 6-2, 6-4; H Simonsson (Swe) bt F Luna (Sp), 6-3, 3-6, 6-3; P Elter (WG) bt P Slozil (Cz), 4-6, 6-0, 6-2; J Nyström (Swe) bt M Westphal (WG), 7-6, 6-7, 6-2. Semi-finals: Nyström bt Elter (WG), 6-3, 3-6, 6-1; Smid bt Simonsson, 6-3 6-2. Final: Smid bt Nyström, 6-0, 6-3, 4-6, 2-6, 6-4.

FENCING
ENGLISH FOIL CHAMPIONSHIP: Women's championship: Quarter-finals: L Martin bt A Brannon, 8-6; K Cecil bt S Hoad, 8-6; S Wrigglesworth bt P Johnson, 8-3; L Thurley bt K Arup, 8-4. Semi-finals: Martin bt Cecil, 8-6; Thurley bt Wrigglesworth, 8-5. Final: Thurley bt Wrigglesworth, 8-4. Men's championship: Quarter-finals: R Bruniges bt C Ward, 10-8; D McKenzie bt J Pitman, 12-10; G Paul bt J Davis, 11-9; P Harper bt B Paul, 10-6. Semi-finals: Bruniges bt McKenzie, 10-7; Harper bt Paul, 10-6. Final: Harper bt Bruniges, 0-8. Third place: Paul bt McKenzie, 10-7.

EQUESTRIANISM
BARCELONA: Queen's Cup: 1, G Dominici (It), Falstaff, 4 faults, 38.17sec; 2, M Mandli (Switz), Lionel, 4, 39.99; 3, F Tyteca (Bel), Ransome, 8, 35.69. Individual Event: 1, P Richardson (GB), Rye Hill, 0 faults, 42.25sec; 2, M Mandli (Switz), Lough Neagh, 4, 38.24; 3, M Whitaker (GB), Red Fight, 4; 73.78. Individual Event: 1, M Whitaker (GB), Court Way, 0 faults, 66.70sec; 2, P Darragh (Ire), Sprout, 0, 69.65; 3, G Forte (It), Eole, 11, 69.66.

GOLF
CLIFTON: LPGA tournament, second round: 141: D White, 68, 73; A Alcott, 70, 71; S Farwig, 72, 69. 144: L Hutchold, 70, 74. 145: D Austin, 78, 67; L Adams, 72, 73; B Pearson, 74, 71.

CYCLING
PRAGUE: Peace Race: Eleventh stage(103 miles): 1, M Romascanu (Rom), 4hr 14min 48sec; 2, O Alvarez (Cuba), 4.14.05; 3, R Snijders (Neth), 4.15.05. British placings: 12, C Wreghitt 4.18.18; 57, S Wakefield, 4.18.18; 75, H Ashworth, 4.42.48.
Final Stage(78 miles): 1, A Petermann (EG), 3hr 3min 32sec; 2, D Wreghitt (GB), 3.14 behind; 3, F Fernandes (Port), 3.17 behind. OVERALL: 1, F Boden (EG), 46hr 2min 57sec; 2, O Tchoujda (USSR), 32 sec behind; 3, O Ludwig (EG), 42 sec behind: British placings: 58, C Wreghitt 48.40.58; 74, S Wakefield 47.48.40; 81, H Ashworth 48.39.49. OVERALL TEAM: 1, East Germany 137hr 59min 24sec; 2, Poland, 138.12.49; 3, Czechoslovakia 138.13.58. 15, Great Britain, 141.53.32.
OSAKA: International road race: Men (84.8 miles): 1, E Minello (It), 2hr 26min 1.18sec. Women (16.2 miles): 1, B Habetz (WG), 41min 54.26sec. British placing: 4, M Swinnerton, 41:54.59.
TOUR OF ITALY: Eighth stage (132.5 miles): 1, G Bontempi (It), 5hr 42min 11sec; 2, F Hoste (Bel); 3, U Freuler (Switz), both same time.
Ninth stage: 1, R Magrini (It) 5hr 50min 57sec; 2, M Lejarreta (Sp), 5:51:00; 3, M Argentin (It), 5:51:06. British placing: 9, G Jones, 5:51:11.
Tenth Stage: 1, P Masciarelli (It), 6:00:53; 2, S Hekimi (Switz), 6:00:53; 3, P Bonnet (Fra), 1:28 behind; 4, T Bertacco (It), 1:33 behind; 5, G Saronni (It) 4:44; 6, S Maccali (It), same time.
Overall: 1, G Saroni, 49:00:19; 2, S Contini, 8sec behind; 3, M Panizza, 45sec behind; 4, Lejarreta, 47sec behind; 5, D Thurau (WG), 48sec behind; 6, G Battaglin, 59sec behind.

RUGBY LEAGUE
NOTTINGHAM: Hull Kingston Rovers 28, Cardiff City 13.

SHOOTING
BISLEY: Target Rifle Team Matches: 900m: 1, City RC A, 4680; 2, City RC B, 4585; 3, CT Famenne, Belgium, 4427. Individual: 1, M D Cooper, 1182; 2, M Habershon, 1173; equal 3, J Bellringer, M J Sullivan, 1167. Teams of Eight (Empire Match Conditions): 1, Army TRC, 1422; 2, Territorial-Army, 1419; 3, Royal Smallarms Factory, 1362. Teams of Thirty (605 yards) 1, Surrey, 2419; 2, RAF, 2384.

ATHLETICS
LESSILIDZE, USSR: Women's discus: 1, G Savinkova (USSR), 73.26m (world rcord).

GOLF
ATLANTA: Men's classic tournament, second round (US unless stated): 136: J Colbert; D Pooley. 137: T Simpson. 138: R Eastwood; C Beck. 139: M Soli. 140: G Powers; D Edwards; S Simpson; M Sullivan. 141: N Price (SA); L Wadkins; L Nelson; T Watson; J C Snead.
BALLYBUNION: Aer Lingus schools tournament, international final: 463: Wales. 472: England. 475: Sweden. 476: Denmark. 483: Ireland. 484: Scotland.

EQUESTRIANISM
PUNCHESTOWN: Three Day International: 1, Village Gossip, L Green (GB), 72.0 pens; 2, Santex, Y Monahan (Ire), 84.2; 3, Claughton, N Harland (GB), 101.2.

MOTOR CYCLING
SILVERSTONE: Six Hours Endurance Race: 1, H Moineau (Fr) and R Hubin (Bel), Suzuki, 219 laps, 6hr 1min 44.80sec; 2, P Samin and D Pernet (Fr), Suzuki, 219 laps, 6:1:12.60; 3, J Lafond and P Igoa (Fr), Kawasaki, 214 laps, 6:1:17.70. Championship position: 1, Lafond/Igoa, 22pts; 2, J Cornu (Sw)/Coudray (Fr), 20; 3, Moineau/Hubin, 15.

TRAMPOLINING
GILLINGHAM: London and Southeast championships: Ladies': 1, A Holmes (Dunstable) 94.2 points; 2, M Phelps (OLGA) 88.4; 3, M Pirrie (OLGA) 86.0. Team: 1, OLGA (Poole) 68.5 points. Men's: 1, C Furrer (Harlow) 104.0; 2, G Marsh (Poole) 85.5; 3, A Tallent (OLGA) 82.9.

ROLLER HOCKEY
FOSTERS SUPERLEAGUE: Herne United 6, Manchester 8; Maidstone 3, Southsea 6.

TODAY'S FIXTURES

CRICKET
Benson and Hedges Cup (11.0 to 7.30).
SWANSEA: Glamorgan v Kent.
BRISTOL: Gloucestershire v Worcestershire.
OLD TRAFFORD: Lancashire v Nottinghamshire.
NORTHAMPTON: Northamptonshire v Scotland.
THE OVAL: Surrey v Combined Universities.
HOVE: Sussex v Hampshire.
EDGBASTON: Warwickshire v Yorkshire.
SLOUGH: Minor Counties v Somerset.
Under 25 Competition
Bournemouth: Hampshire v Kent; Leicester: Leicestershire v Essex.

FOOTBALL
CENTRAL LEAGUE: Second division: Burnley v Oldham (7.0).
FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Brighton v Swansea (7.15).
TESTIMONIAL MATCH (Colin Powell): Charlton XI v Tottenham Hotspur (7.30).

ATHLETICS

Jones full of praise for Shahanga

By Pat Butcher

Hugh Jones got a surprise on Saturday when, as part of his build-up to the Stocholm Marathon, he ran in the Berne Grand Prix 10 miles. Jones was only 10sec slower than the time he ran for third place in last year's inaugural event, but 48min 41sec this year was only good for ninth position.

The race was won by the Commonwealth 10,000 metres champion, Gidemas Shahanga, of Tanzania, in 46min 37sec, with last year's local winner, Markus Ryffel, second in 46min 45sec. Jones said he was disappointed at his placing, but was full of praise for Shahanga and Ryffel. "It was the classiest 10 miles field I have ever run in. That was a tremendous performance to do 46½ minutes, because it is not an easy course. Even on form, I'm sure I would find it difficult to run under 47½ minutes."

Ryffel took up the challenge from the start, and Shahanga was the only one to go with him. The lead changed several times on the undulating course before Shahanga made the break in the last kilometre. On form like this Shanga will be earmarked as one of the favourites for the 10,000 metres in the first world championships in Helsinki in August.

Jones felt sufficiently good on arrival in London yesterday to confirm that he would race the Stockholm marathon on June 4 in order to get the qualifying time of 2hr 17min for Helsinki and secure the place being held open for him in the British team.

The other British runner, Julian Goater, finished thirteenth, after leading Jones for much of the way. But Goater had to stop four times with stomach cramp and his performance was all the more creditable for the little training he has done recently. Injuries have restricted him to between 30 and 40 miles a week for the past few weeks

SOFIA: International meeting: Men's triple jump: 1, H Markov (Bul), 16.88m (European junior record).
COPENHAGEN: Marathon: 1, H Joergensen (Den), 2hr 16min 40sec; 2, H Aalale (Fin), 2:18:2; 3, W Gallagher (Ire), 2:20:11.

RUGBY UNION

Lions power play is marred by too much passion

From Don Cameron, Rotorua

Bay of Plenty....................16
British Lions.....................34

The many and perplexing aspects of this British Lions team were all on display during a tempestuous win over Bay of Plenty at Rotorua on Saturday.

Within 23 minutes of being offered first use of a brisk breeze blowing down a firm and fast field, the Lions had surged away to a 22-0 lead, thanks to three quickly-taken tries and 10 points from kicks by Dusty Hare. Yet, during this opening surge, for 30 seconds or so the Lions became involved in a sprawling series of fights which even, after their handsome and deserved win, were to linger in the mind.

The fracas started when Bruce Cameron, a Bay of Plenty prop, punched Jeff Squire, the Lions captain of the day, for jumping feet first into a ruck. The matter should have ended because the referee, Colin Gregan, saw the incident but delayed the award of a penalty to the Lions as they seemed on the point of taking advantage. Squire and two colleagues chose to pursue Cameron and took reprisal. This led to two other isolated bursts of fighting.

Afterwards, Graeme Crossman, the Bay of Plenty coach, remarked that he expected such an outburst from the Lions. He said that a team with its backs to the wall after the defeat by Auckland might choose such a ploy to ginger up its forwards.

Willie John McBride, the Lions manager, observed that such outbursts were unknown in recent European rugby. The Lions did not choose to play rugby that way, "but we will not be intimidated if that was the intention".

It was an ugly scene, and none the prettier as the Lions chose to escalate a minor incident into a full-pitched battle. In the event, the Lions were already winning the war since they were 7-0 up. They organized two more tries for Trevor Ringland and Ian Stephens which Hare's kicking built to the 22-0 lead.

From then on the Lions lost their way and in the eighth and eleventh minutes of the second half, Bay of Plenty finally came to life and scored two clinking tries – both converted – which cut the Lions lead to 10.

Fortunately for the Lions, Bay of Plenty lacked cool, calculating leadership which might have maintained the pressure on an increasingly jittery Lions defence. Rather than try a long penalty kick for goal, Bay of Plenty again chose to tap-kick and charge into the Lions pack. Those crafty hands, Squire, Maurice Colclough and Iain Milne, absorbed the thrust.

Milne and Squire broke, John Rutherford freed his backs with a superbly quick pass and 50 metres later Clive Woodward cleverly set up the try for Carleton. With Hare converting, the Lions were again clear 28-12 and the Bay of Plenty spirit soon faded away.

So, in one game watched by a record crowd of 35,000, the Lions seemed to run through a whole gamut of ability. Carleton played as well on one wing as Ringland played sketchily on the other. Woodward glided forward in attack, but was erratic in defence.

Ackerman also missed some tackles, but Rutherford was adroit. He kicked for position cleverly and performed well in defence by clearing the ball from in front of the rampaging Bay forwards. Hage was in lordly command, and kicked 14 points – six successes out of eight. These, added to his 21 in Wanganui, gives him 35 for the tour from 20 kicks at goal.

The most heartening news for the Lions was the authority which Colclough brought to the tight forward play. He kept up a remarkable work-rate in the scrums and mauls, and with any luck, will be ready when the first international arrives. The Lions forwards slumbered a little in the middle of the game, but in the first 20 minutes and the last 15, were steadily in control.

On the other hand, Colin Deans, the hooker and accurate line-out thrower, played with gusto and the Lions may have to ponder hard over the next week or so whether Ciaran Fitzgerald should remain the favourite to lead them in the internationals.

Carleton (2), Ringland, Ian Stephens and Iain Paxton scored the Lions tries and Hare converted four and kicked two penalty goals. J Cameron (2) and Ron Preston scored tries for Bay of Plenty, and Preston converted two.

LIONS: J Carleton, C R Woodward, R Ackerman, T M Ringland; A Y Rutherford, R J Laidlaw; I T Stephens, C T Deans, I G Milne, J Squire (captain), M J Colclough, S J Bainbridge, J H Calder, I A M Paxton.

BAY OF PLENTY: [illegible]

Bristol win

Bulawayo (AP) – Bristol beat Zimbabwe 16-12 here on Saturday. Pomphrey, Baker and Polledri scored tries for the John Player Cup winners and Sorrell kicked two conversions. Eric Barrett, Bruce Barrett and Neil Scored tries for Zimbabwe, who missed seven attempts at goal. Bristol led 16-4 at half-time.

RACING: JOCKEYING FOR DERBY MOUNTS

Teenoso secures the Piggott vote

By Dick Hinder

Lester Piggott will ride Teenoso in next week's Derby. The booking was confirmed yesterday morning by his Newmarket trainer, Geoffrey Wragg. It will be the first time that the champion jockey has ridden a horse for Wragg, who has made such a fine start in his first season as a trainer since taking over from his father, Harry.

Piggott, who has eight Derby victories to his credit, decided to partner Teenoso in the premier classic after the Luca Cumani-trained Tolomeo disappointed him in a work-out at Newmarket yesterday morning. He rode the 2,000 Guineas runner-up in a mile gallop with Old Country and two other stable companions, working the reverse side of the Newmarket racecourse. But Tolomeo made heavy weather of the testing conditions and Piggott dashed off to book himself for Teenoso.

Cumani said: "It was very disappointing. Tolomeo went all right, but the conditions were atrocious and my fellow cannot stride out in this going like the soft-ground specialists. You cannot blame Lester for choosing a horse who can handle these conditions".

The Ialian trainer, praying for better ground at Epsom, confirmed that Gian-Franco Dettori would now take the mount on Tolomeo. Michael Stoute also galloped Cock Robin, with Shearwalk and Karadar, in a similiar work-out and it was clear that Cock Robin, will also need faster going to figure in the Derby finish. Cock Robin's intended jockey, Walter Swinburn, resumes riding at Folkestone today, after a wrist injury.

Robert Sangster confirmed that the veteran American jockey, Bill Shoemaker, has accepted the ride on Shearwalk. Shoemaker wore the Sangster colours when second on Hawaiian Sound in the 1978 Derby, won by Shirley Heights.

It now looks highly probable that Salmon Leap will carry the Vincent O'Brien hopes. His stable jockey, Pat Eddery, is unconvinced that Lamond will get a mile and a half in heavy ground. Two other Derby possibles, Caerléon and Solford, are likely to be tested at Phoenix Park next Saturday with a view to a tilt at the French Derby.

Guy Harwood, the Pulborough trainer, will finalize his Derby plans on Wednesday. But it is strongly rumoured that his stable jockey, Greville Starkey, will choose Zoffany and that the American rider, Cash Asmussen, will ride Gordian, who won the Guardian Classic trial.

Asmussen has a contract with Gordian's owner, Stavros Niarchos, and is in his second season riding in France, where his stylish riding has won many admirers, Asmussen was successful in this season's French 2,000 Guneas – The Poule d'Essai des Poulains – on L'Emigrant, trained by Francois Boutin.

Ladbrokes' reaction to the Derby reshuffle is to make Teeoso their new 6-1 favourite. Other prices: 7-1 Gorytus, 8-1 Salmon Leap, 10-1 Tolomeo Wassl.

Asmussen's appearance would mean three riders from the United States competing in the Derby. Steve Cauthen is due to ride The Noble Player for his retainer, Barry Hills. But first The Noble Player, who was fourth recently in the Mecca-Dante Stakes at York, will have to put his best foot forward against Diesis in Kempton's Heron Stakes this evening.

The Noble Player put up some good staying performances as a juvenile, and may find tonight's seven-furlong trip on the sharp side. However, the heavy conditions will help to redress the balance against Diesis, who is using this race as a stepping stone to taking on his stable companion, Dunbeath, in the St James's Palace Stakes at Royal Ascot.



Teenoso outstaying Shearwalk in the Lingfield Derby trial.

Diesis was a creditable eighth in the 2,000 Guineas, considering his interrupted preparation. He ran despite an infection from a cut leg, found on the morning of the race, and Piggott was not hard on him once his chance had gone. The Sharpen Up colt has pleased his trainer, Henry Cecil, in recent home gallops and he should have the edge over The Noble Player.

The Wragg-trained Faoridge, third in the 1,000 Guineas, appears to have an easy passage in the International Fillies' Stakes on her way to the Coronation Stakes; Mick Lambert's unbeaten two-year-old Our Dynasty has Maajid to overcome in the Manor Stakes. Another attractive bet is Peter Walwyn's three-year-old Naar, who will be ridden by Geoff Lewis in the George Boon Trainer's Invitation race. Naar, who won his first two outings last term, still holds his Derby engagement, and he may well get his Epsom chance if scoring

L'Attrayante makes it a Guineas double

By Our Irish Racing Correspondent

The going apart, there was no semblance of an excuse for any of the losers in Saturday's Goff's Irish 1,000 Guineas at The Curragh, won in fighting fashion by Mrs Eddie Thierot's L'Attrayante. This turned out to be one of the cleanest classics for years, and every challenger of note appeared to get a clear run at the important stage.

After the outsider Joann's Joy had cut out the running for the first five furlongs, she was tackled and passed by Beat the Drum, who clung on to the lead for almost a furlong, but could not accelerate as Alain Badel brought L'Attrayante with a sweet effort to take the lead.

Looking back through the field at this point, I observed Freddie Head going for a narrow opening on Maximova, but just as it seemed that he might be cut off, the gap widened and Maximova cruised through into second place. As the [illegible] she quickened, and briefly cut into the advantage of L'Attrayante, but the gamble of switching to the so-called better ground on the rail did not come off and Maximova was comfortably held over the final 100 yards.

At the line the verdict in favour of the winner was a length and a-half, and then a further length behind came the Welsh trained Annie Edge, who was clear of the Jim Bolgar pair, Flame of Tara (fourth) and Glasson Lady (fifth).

Head maintained that Maximova would have won on good ground, but full marks to L'Attrayante for triumphing over conditions and becoming the first dual winner of the Poule d'Essai des Pouliches and the Irish 1,000 Guineas. He was the first runner in Ireland for her young French trainer, Olivier Douieb, and first ride for A. Badel.

Another filly to disappoint on Saturday was the Musidora Stakes winner, Give Thanks, who in attempting to enlarge her winning sequence to five in the Gallinule Stakes could never get on terms with the all-the-way winner, Carlingford Castle.

Lester Piggott, whose mount Observatory Hill finished a moderate fourth in the Gallinule Stakes and then exited from the derby picture, had earlier enjoyed a much more pleasant ride on another Mick O'Toole trained runner, Hegemony, who beat Malang-Lou and Master Headley in the Magirus TV Stakes.

3.50 (3.50) GOFFS IRISH 1,000 GUINEAS (Group I: 3-y-o fillies: [illegible] 1m)

L'ATTRAYANTE b f by Tyrant – Camarade (Mrs C Thierot) 9-0 ... A Badel (4-1 fav) 1
Maximova b f by Green Dancer – [illegible] 9-0 ... F Head (6-1) 2
Annie Edge [illegible] 9-0 ... [illegible] (16-1) 3

Also Ran: 5, Flame of Tara (4th), Goodbye Shelley (7th), 6, Habibi (6th), 10, Glasson Lady (5th), 12, Joanne's Joy (9th), 14, Beat The Drum (8th), 20 Top Rated (18th), 33, Anne's Dance (10th), Safe Process (13th), 50, Bay Empress (11th), Natural Sunshine (12th), Nova Express (14th), Persian Polly (17th), Seraday (16th), Stracomer Nurse (15th).

TOTE Win: 51p. Places: 19p, 42p, 69p (50p Stakes). CSF: £3.62. O Douieb in France. 1½l, 1l. 18 ran. 1m 49.2sec.

Stylish Smuggly adds to Douieb's riches

From Desmond Stoneham, French Racing Correspondent

Smuggly won the most important victory of her career with a fine display in yesterday's Prix Saint-Alary at Longchamp. Olivier Douieb's progressive filly came with a sustained late run to cut down Sharaya three hundred yards from the post and she won going away by two lengths.

Alain Badel was always confident of success as Smuggly had been beating L'Attrayante, winner of the Poule de'essai des Pouliches and the Goffs Irish 1000 Guineas in her home gallops. If the public had known that, Smuggly would have started favourite but, as it was, Sharaya and Mysterieuse Etoile were preferred in the betting.

Sharaya, having only her third race, made a brave effort to lead all the way. She was still well clear at the turn into the straight but had no answer to Smuggly's superior finishing speed. The Aga Khan's filly is sure to improve and will meet Smuggly again when the pair join battle in the Prix de Diane on June 12. Mysterieuse Etoile will also be in the Diane line-up and should do much better if the ground improves by then.

The Barry Hills trained Nibabu finished last of the eight, about 18 lengths behind Smuggly.

Larbour just got the better of Indian Prince in a thrilling finish to the Prix du Cadran.

Denel was third five lengths away. The faster than usual early pace did not suit him and it cannot have helped Hills' other runner, Top Creator, who was always struggling in fifth.

The day ended on a happier note for the English when Lester Piggott conjured victory in the Prix la Force on White Spade.

PRIX SAINT-ALARY (Group I: 3-y-o Fillies: £41,171: 1m 2f.
SMUGGLY ch f by Caro-Call Me Goddess (E Seltzer) 9-2 ... A Badel 1
Sharaya ... Y Saint-Martin 2
Escaline ... M Philipperon 3
Romans Pari Mutuel: Win: 4.70: Places: 1.60, 1.40, 1.80. Dual Forecast 7.90.
O Douieb. 2l, 4l. Soigneuse 4th. 8 ran. 2m 19.7sec.

PRIX DU CADRAN (Group I): £27,447: 2m 4f.
KARKOUR br h by Relko-Koblenza (Ecurie Manhattan) 5-9-2 ... F Head 1
Indian Prince 4-9-2 ... A Lequeux 2
Denel 4-9-2 ... J L Kessas 3
Pari Mutuel: 3.00: pl 1.80, 3.10. Straight forecast: 15.90. J Audon. Hd, 5l. Facq 4th. 6 ran. 4m 49.65s.

PRIX LA FORCE (Group 3): £14,639: 3-y-o: 1m 2f.
WHITE SPADE B c Brigadier Gerard-Matinata (S Benlloucho) 8-9 ... L Piggott 1
Margouled 8-12 ... A Lequeux 2
Ginger Brink 8-12 ... Y Saint-Martin 3
Pari Mutuel: 3.60: pl 1.40, 1.70, 1.90. Dual forecast 9.90. D Smaga Shrik, sh hd. 10 ran. 2m 18.9s.

Shock in the Preakness

Deputed Testamony, a 13-1 outsider, easily won the Preakness Stakes at Baltimore, Maryland on Saturday. Desert Wine, who ran second in the Kentucky Derby two weeks ago, was second again.

High honors was another four lengths back in third place while the heavily-backed favourite and Kentucky Derby winner Sunny's Halo, finished a well-beaten sixth.

● Mark Usher, the Lambourn trainer, saddled his first winner when Portogon won the Cup Final Day Stakes at Thirsk on Saturday.

Salisbury off

Salisbury's meeting tomorrow has been cancelled because the course is waterlogged.

There will be an inspection at 8.30am today for tomorrow's meeting at Beverley. The clerk of the course John Cleverly is "hopeful" provided there is no further rain.

STATE OF GOING: Folkestone: Heavy (inspection 7.30). Bath: Heavy. Edinburgh: Good to firm. Kempton: Soft. Tomorrow: Beverley: Heavy (inspection 8.30am).

BLINKERS FIRST TIME: Edinburgh 6.30 Pergoda, Sammy Bear, 8.0 Thats Odd, 9.0 Sable Royale. Folkestone 2.45 War War, 3.45 Shiny Copper, Val Climber. Bath 2.30 Zabeel, 3.00 Caddagat. Kempton 7.30 Manimstar, 8.0 Prisoner of Zenda.

Weekend results

Kempton Park

1.30 1, [illegible] (6-4 fav); 2, Indigo Jones (7-1); 3, [illegible]. 12 ran.
2.0 1, [illegible] (100-30); 2, Ridgefield [illegible] fav). 7 ran. Nr. Scienta.
[illegible] 2, Plencoust (5-4 fav); [illegible] 8 ran.
[illegible] fav); 2, Band (7-1); 3, [illegible]
3.30 1, College Arms (20-1); 2, Irish Williams (14-1); 3, Jack Ramsey (20-1). Serema Maria (9-4 fav). 16 ran.
4.0 1, Princess Henham (14-1); 2, Ricki Tavi (9-4 jt fav); 3, Luigi's Glory (7-2). Grocella (9-4 jt fav). 6 ran.

Thirsk

2.15 1, Josie (33-1); 2, Moninsky (13-8 fav); 3, Tudor Enterprise (20-1). 23 ran.
2.45 1, Jump Jar (7-2 fav); 2, Cruncher (12-1); 3, King Of Man (6-1). 17 ran.
3.20 1, Portogon (5-1); 2, Tin Boy (4-1); 3, Tower Of Strength (7-2 fav). 15 ran.
3.50 1, Pellinore's Point (7-2); 2, Moon Jester (5-2 fav); 3, Prince Concorde (25-1). 8 ran.
4.25 1, Farasha (11-4); 2, Lochfen (6-1); 3, Brega Boy (11-1). Oyston's Special (11-10 fav). 7 ran.
5.0 1, Kirchner (25-1); 2, Tysandi (50-1); 3, Winter Wind (9-1). Able Albert (5-4 fav). 11 ran.

Hamilton Park

6.30 1, Cameronian Lad (33-1); 2, Optimistic Dreamer (9-1); 3, St Conal (8-1). Eastform (5-4 fav). 13 ran.
6.55 1, Kynaston (9-2); 2, The Grey Buck (9-2); 3, Red North (9-4 fav). 8 ran. Nr. Naturally Oris.
7.20 1, Prince Of Fashion (11-4); 2, Park Springs (100-30); 3, Crocsox (6-1). 7 ran. She's Andrew (5-2 fav). Nr. Breeze Line.
7.50 1, Sandy Cap (7-1); 2, Fairmile Gambler (11-4); 3, Sooty's Pal (14-1). Just Irene (9-4 fav). 5 ran. Nr. Tower Flyer.
8.20 1, Tudor Gate (10-11 fav); 2, Halyard (10-1); 3, Cubic Zirconia (8-1). 6 ran.
8.50 1, Manor Farm Toots (16-1); 2, Target Path (5-4 fav); 3, Auld Lang Syne (13-2). 9 ran.

Bangor

2.15: 1, Rodeca (11-2); * Legs of Man (10-1); * My Danny Boy (14-1); 4, Wynnwith Sovereign (9-2 fav). *Dead-heated for 2nd place. 20 ran.
2.45: 1, Hillingdon Boy (3-1 fav); 2, Honourable Enoch (5-1); 3, Another Simon (8-1). 18 ran.
3.15: 1, Enaiges Kit (5-1); 2, Mossat (4-1); 3, The Irish Rhine (3-1 fav). 15 ran. NR: Royal Tycoon, Polar Ice.
3.45: 1, Some Jinks (12-1); 2, Triple Sweet (12-1); 3, Malicious Red (8-1). 15 ran. Raise the Bid (10-11 fav).
4.15: 1, Golden Knoll (3-1); 2, Monaleigh (9-4 fav); 3, Dusty Farlow (8-1). 16 ran. NR: Harpurstown.
4.45: 1, Golden Trix (9-4 fav); 2, Lorentino (5-1); 3. Clown Court 25-1); 4, Reay's Song (8-1). 16 ran. NR: Ernest, Royal Mood.

Late results (Friday)

HAMILTON PARK: 8.30 1, Benece (9-1); 2, Pykestaff (10-1); 3, Market Melody (2-1 fav). 12 ran. NR: Silly Abdul, Rossett.
STRATFORD-ON-AVON: 8.[illegible] 1, Music City (16-1); 2, Aldro (4-1); 3, Bold Agent (5-2 fav). 14 ran. NR: Broad Loom, Pedibus.
8.45: 1, Ribot Star (12-1); 2, Peak Tower, (12-1); 3, Jefferson House (9-1); 4, Faithful Don (8-1). Isom Dart (11-4 fav). 16 ran. NR: Stars and Stripes.

Point-to-point

DULVERTON WEST Hunt: Hawkridge. Ladies: Merren Dene. Open: Frevolity. Restricted (1): Dicky Blob. Restricted (2): Culm Fort. Adjacent: Restricted: Miss Spirit.
MIDDLETON: Adjacent: Artic Suprema. Restricted: Twice Nice. Ladies: Green Briar. Open: Lady Buttons. Restricted: Widdersbine Hunt: Castle Final.

BOXING

Graham lacks bite

By Srikumar Sen, Boxing Correspondent

Sheffield boxing fans may consider Herol Graham the best thing since sliced Hovis, but I sometimes wish that the talented British and Commonwealth light-middleweight champion would put more bite into his flash and candyfloss style.

All Graham's bouts have a sameness about them as he dances almost strict tempo around the ring sticking his southpaw lead into his opponent's face and building up an unassailable lead. It is the same round after round.

When I mentioned this yesterday to Alma Ingle, one of the joint promoters of tonight's European title bout at the City Hall, Sheffield, she countered with: "That's the idea of the game, not getting hit." Indeed. Since Graham is on the point of boxing for the world title in the not-too distant future, it is most unlikely that he will change his winning formula against Celemente Tsinza, of Luxembourg.

The Zaire-born contender may be 35 years old, but his manager Camille Krips says that his man has the experience to cut the ring down and beat Graham. "We have not seen Graham, but we have been told he is very fast. But we will catch him", he said.

Tsinza has boxed in 14 countries and beaten good men like Bennie Brisco, Rocky Mattioli and 11 British boxers including Billy Waith, Joey Mack and Henry Rhiney. He has drawn with the tough Steve Hopkins and been the distance with the hard-hitting Marijan Benes and Rudi Koopmans, the Dutch light-heavy.

If Tsinza is fit enough, able to throw his years out of the window and not give up chasing, he might just be able to force Graham to stand his ground and fight. That is something I would like to see in view of his No 5 world ranking.

The only British boxer to beat Tsinza is Colin Jones. Needless to say, that bout did not go the distance. But Eddie Thomas, the manager of Jones, admitted yesterday that the African has the ability to put on the pressure.

The sock is on the other foot

Las Vegas (Reuter) – Two questions were uppermost after the world heavyweight title bouts here on Friday night. Was Mike Weaver robbed of the World Boxing Association title and is the World Boxing Council champion, Larry Holmes, showing signs of age?

Weaver failed to recapture his crown after battling to an exhausting 15-round draw with the champion, Mike Dokes. But the big surprise was Holmes's unconvincing 12-round split decision over a little-known American, Tim Witherspoon.

Holmes did just enough to hold on to the title he won five years ago after a surprisingly tough challenge from 25-year-old Witherspoon, who began the bout a 6-1 underdog. One judge had 33-year-old Holmes ahead by seven points and a second judge by two points. But a third scored the contest 115-114 in Witherspoon's favour.

The closeness of the bout has prompted Holmes to consider retirement: "I'm going to take a good look at the overall picture," he said after his forty-third professional win. "Maybe I am going down a bit. A couple of years ago – a couple of fights ago – he couldn't have worn my socks. But tonight he did.

Dokes had to weather an unrelenting assault from Weaver to retain his title through a draw. Two judges thought the bout a draw and the third judge awarded it to Dokes by four points. Most ringside observers thought the 30-year-old Weaver, who lost his WBA title to 24-year-old Dokes in a one-round knockout last December 10, had won.



Dokes: booed by crowd

The decision brought jeers from the 15,000 crowd. "I don't think I won. I know I won," Weaver said. "I won 10 of the 15 rounds," he stormed. But Dokes, unbeaten in 23 contests was equally convinced he had triumphed. "I don't think he won at all. I think I pulled the last two rounds and I'm satisfied I kept the title. He never hurt me. He caught me with some good punches, but I was never staggered," he added.

Dokes had the upper hand in the early rounds as he connected often with his left jab and several sharp combinations to the head and body. But Weaver, the aggressor throughout, began to pepper Dokes with jabs and scored with hooks, crosses and uppercuts in the middle and late rounds. He staggered the champion with a right cross in the ninth and buckled his knees with a left-right combination at the bell in the tenth.

IN BRIEF

End of the trail for a great horse

Boomerang, one of the greatest horses in showjumping history, who took Irishman Eddie Macken to numerous international triumphs, has been put down after suffering from chronic arthritis. The 16-year old gelding, in retirement for the past few years, helped Macken win the British Jumping Derby and also took him to second place in the 1978 world championship.

● Recent rain has put next weekend's Windsor Horse Trials in doubt. Officials plan an inspection of the course tomorrow.

FENCING: Great Britain's probable world championship sabre team had no excuse to offer for their defeat by Spain in the final bout of a five-nation international at Huddersfield on Saturday. Both teams reached the final with victories over Morocco, Scotland and Venezuela.

The British squad seemed set for an easy victory over Spain but, as they did last year in a similar match which Spain won 10-8, they squandered their chances.

RESULTS: 1, Spain, four wins; 2, Great Britain, 3; 3, Venezuela, 2; 4, Morocco, 1; 5, Scotland, 0.

Kempton Park

Tote double 7.0, 8.0. Treble 6.30, 7.30, 8.30
Draw advantage: high numbers best

6.0 MANOR STAKES (2-y-o: £2,914: 6f) (6 runners)

2	31	MAAJID (H Al-Maktoum) Thomson Jones 9-2	P Cook	5
3	111	OUR DYNASTY (B Hobson) M Lambert 9-2	Pat Eddery	2
5		FOCHE (Newgate Co Est) P Cole 8-11	L Piggott	3
6		KINGS ISLAND (D Scarle) C Brittain 8-11	W Carson	1
11		NORTHERN HALO (P Wetzel) B Swift 8-11	G Ramshaw	4
13		SEA SALT (Racegoers Club Owners Group) M Jarvis 8-11	B Raymond	6

4-7 Our Dynasty, 2 Maajid, 10 Foche, Northern Halo, 14 others.

6.30 HERON STAKES (3-y-o: £3,837: 7f) (5)

1	0111-0	DIESIS (D) (Lord H De Walden) H Cecil 9-7	L Piggott	3
4	23213-4	THE NOBLE PLAYER (R Sangster) B Hills 9-4	S Cauthen	5
5	1323-42	AYMAN (H Al-Maktoum) Thomson Jones 8-11	P Cook	4
7		PREGO (R Sangster) B Hills 8-11	Pat Eddery	2
8	120-	SEA FRET (D Harris) G Hunter 8-8	B Raymond	1

2-5 Diesis, 9-4 The Noble Player, 10 Ayman, 14 others.

7.0 INTERNATIONAL STAKES (3-y-o fillies: £6,178: 1m) (4)

2	1212-13	FAVORIDGE (E Moller) G Wragg 8-11	Pat Eddery	2
8	0	NIKARA (A Richards) C Austin 8-5	R Fox	4
9	00	PAGE BLANCHE (D Wildenstein) P Kelleway 8-5	L Piggott	1
11	00-1	SPANISH BOLD (CD) (F Ramadan) M Ryan 8-5	P Robinson	3

2-9 Favoridge, 5 Page Blanche, 12 Spanish Bold, 16 Nikara.

7.30 DOVECOTE HANDICAP (3-y-o: £2,620: 6f) (8)

1	1302-00	SIDAB (O Zawawi) W Musson 9-7	T Ives	5
2	44131-0	RANA PRATAP (Essl Commodities) G Lewis 9-3	P Waldron	1
3	0301-34	MATOU (Mrs T Pick) G Pritchard-Gordon 9-2	G Duffield	3
5	000-13	LADY CARA (Mrs P Smyth) J Berry 8-6	W Carson	7
6	004-22	MANIMSTAR (B) (M Jarvis) M Jarvis 8-4	B Raymond	6
7	000340-	ADMIRAL STEVE (Mrs K Seal) R Hannon 8-1	P Cook	4
10	004-230	TIMSAH (H Al-Maktoum) C Benstead 7-8	A McGlone 5	2
11	030-0	PRINCE AMADEO (Mrs W Solley) R Houghton 7-7	R Fox	8

5-2 Matou, 100-30 Rana Pratap, 5 Lady Cara, 11-2 Manimstar, 7 Sidab, 8 Timsah, 10 Admiral Steve, 12 Prince Amadeo.

8.0 GEORGE BOON TRAINERS INVITATION RACE (1m) (19)

2	000-	BULANDSHAR (A Brown) D Jermy 4-11-12	D Jermy	16
3	60404-0	CALISOLON (G Mitchell) Pat Mitchell 8-11-12	Pat Mitchell	13
4	0400/0-	CITY LINK EXPRESS (City Link Transport) D A Wilson 6-11-12	D Wilson	2
5	0-	COLONEL MONCK (Hillfields Farming) E Witts 5-11-12	E Witts	15
6	033-000	CUMULUS (Mrs D Atkins) R Atkins 5-11-12	R Atkins	14
7	020000-	LEIOTRICHOUS (G Dedman) T M Jones 4-11-12	–	4
8	/0-4300	MAJOR SETBACK (G Greenwood) M Naughton 4-11-12	M Naughton	7
11	4-0	OKLAHOMA CITY (R Chierella) R Simpson 4-11-12	–	8
12	004000-	ON THE SPOT (Mrs G Maloney) C Brittain 4-11-12	C Brittain	9
14	00/044-	PENSCYNOR (M Julian) M Lambert 7-11-12	M Lambert	5
15	40410-2	PRINCE GUARD (D,B) (S Matthews) S Matthews 4-11-12	C Williams	1
16		PRISONER OF ZENDA (B) (Mrs M Sutherland) F Sutherland 11-11-12	–	10
18	0000-04	ROMAN QUEST (Racegoers Club Owners Group) P Rohan 4-11-12	P Rohan	11
20	300-130	TARLETON (D) (P Rohan) P Rohan 6-11-12	Marion Bollock	3
21	/00000-	THE CLIFTONIAN (Mrs N Parish) P Butler 5-11-12	P Butler	8
24	40-2011	GALE BOY (D) (J Berry) J Berry 3-11-0	J Berry	17
25	00	FONDU (V Kilkenny) C Nelson 3-10-11	C Nelson	12
28	110-	NAAR (Yazid & Ahmed Ltd) P Walwyn 3-10-11	G Lewis	6
30	204-	SONIC METEOR (Sheikh Mohammed) J Ciechanowski 3-10-11	–	19

10-11 Naar, 4 Gale Boy, 6 Roman Guest, 7 Sonic Meteor, 9 Major Setback, 10 Prince Guard, 16 others.

8.30 H.S. PERSSE HANDICAP (£3,941: 2m) (8)

1	0000-	WHITEHALL BRIDGE (C Moorsom) J Edwards 5-8-10	L Piggott	4
3	2110-00	PRINCE OF PRINCES (D) (L Smith) J Dunlop 4-9-2	W Carson	3
4	/01300-	FITZWARREN (Hitchcock Enterprises) G Balding 4-9-0	P Waldron	7
5	400204-	SUNLEY BUILDS (B Sunley & Sons Ltd) G Hunter 5-8-13	Pat Eddery	5
6	22240-1	ALPHA OMEGA (CD) (R Swift) R J Williams 4-8-13	R Sidebottom 3	8
7	300/411	SUPPER'S READY (R Cyzer) H Candy 5-8-11 (3 ex)	W Newnes	6
9	100-321	RIGHT REGENT (D) (S Hindle) M Pipe 5-8-7 (3 ex)	S Cauthen	1
10	1020-00	LIGHT AND SHADE (D Travers-Clark) K Brassey 4-7-10	R Street	3

5-2 Supper's Ready, 3 Right Regent, 100-30 Alphan Omega, 6 Prince Of Princes, 7 Sunley Builds, 9 Fitzwarren, 14 others.

9.0 SPELTHORPE HANDICAP (£2,632: 1m 2f) (7)

3	4200-31	TULSA FLYER (D) (Tulsa Holdings Ltd) J Bethell 4-9-12 (5 ex)	L Piggott	1
9	3100-02	APERITIVO (D) (Miss J Drury) R Atkins 5-9-5	J Williams	5
10	0421-	CAP OF FREEDOM (Lavinia Duchess of Norfolk) J Dunlop 4-9-5	W Carson	4
11	20-4141	WE'LL MEET AGAIN (D) (R Gibbons) C Benstead 5-9-5 (5 ex)	B Rouse	3
14	4110-00	KAUKAS (D) (Hitchcock Enterprises) G Balding 4-8-7	W Newnes	6
15	02-3211	BOSSANOVA BOY (CD) (R Henley) P Makin 4-8-7 (5 ex)	–	2
16	00-0000	PROFIT WARRANT (D) (Dr P Wu) Pat Mitchell 4-7-13	M Thomas	7

11-4 We'll Meet Again, 4 Tulsa Flyer, Bossanova Boy, 5 Cap Of Freedom, 7 Aperitivo, 8 Kaukas, 16 Profit Warrant.

Kempton Park

By Dick Hinder
6.0 Our Dynasty. 6.30 Diesis. 7.0 Favoridge. 7.30 Matou. 8.0 Naar. 8.30 Alpha Omega. 9.0 We'll Meet Again.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
6.0 Maajid. 6.30 Diesis. 7.0 Favoridge. 7.30 Matou. 8.0 On The Spot. 8.30 Alpha Omega.

Bath

Draw advantage: Low numbers best.

2.0 DOWNS STAKES (2-Y-O: £2,156: 5f 167yd) (8 runners)

1	01	CAPTAIN SINGLETON (A Ward) G Harwood 9-4	G Starkey	8
4	0	DEVON MINSTREL (R Hayes) M McCourt 8-11	J Reid	4
6		HOLT ROW (G Cooke) M McCormack 8-11	W Newnes	7
13	022	NATIVE RING (Maj A Everett) I Balding 8-11	Pat Eddery	5
16	0	SURFING ERA (J Oakden) Mrs C Reavey 8-11	T Rodgers	2
17	0	TOM'S WHATSISNAME (T Staddon) W R Williams 8-11	R Street	1
18	00	VICEROY LAD (F Broom) R Hannon 8-11	A McGlone 5	3
20	4	YOUNG PRETENDER (A Richards) D Hanley 8-11	B Taylor	6

4-5 Native Ring, 11-8 Captain Singleton, 16 Viceroy Lad, 20 Young Pretender, 25 others.

2.30 MILBOURNE STAKES (3-Y-O maidens: £1,421: 5f) (15)

3		GAMEGUARD (W Best) M McCormack 9-0	R Street	2
5		LITTLE HUNGARIAN (Concorde Bloodstock Agency) R Simpson 9-0	W Newnes	8
6	00000-0	MAXIMAIN (B) (Maximain Ltd) P Burgoyne 9-0	D Dinley	1
8	23004-	OFF THE CUFF (J Burke) I Walker 9-0	S Cauthen	9
10	02202-	SON OF RAJA (Miss I Peters) J Bethell 9-0	W Carson	5
11		STEREOS (H Candy) H Candy 9-0	–	15
12		TOMMY TROUBLE (A Stroud) A Jones 9-0	–	11
13	334-0	ZABEEL (B) (Sheikh Mohammed) R Houghton 9-0	–	13
14	000-030	CORBALLY (Mrs L Ingham) A Ingham 8-11	G Starkey	12
17	0-4	IRISH CLIPPER (P Pagg) P Cole 8-11	J Mercer	7
18	2333-34	IT'S A PLEASURE (Mrs M Hunt) W Wightman 8-11	B Taylor	4
21	0000-00	KUMU (P Wall) J Bradley 8-11	–	3
25	00-0a30	PORTO IRENE (Mrs P Tucker) D Tucker 8-11	A Dicks 7	10
26	0	PRINCESS MARTARA (M Holland) J Douglas-Home) 8-11	I Johnson	6
28	0	TOKAIDO (N Charrington) J Toller 8-11	R Fox	14

13-8 Son Of Raja, 100-30 Zabeel, 9-2 Irish Clipper, 8 It's A Pleasure, Corbally, 10 Steros.

3.0 MONKTON FARLEIGH HANDICAP (3-Y-O: £1,777: 1m 5f 12yd) (6)

4	00-001	PRINCE HENRY (W/Cmdr M Eastwood) M Tompkins 9-10 (6 ex)	A McKay 3	5
5	00000-1	JOWOODY (K Parris) R Sturdy 9-7	T Quinn 5	6
7	210-231	TRIPLE JUMP (Mrs A Lang) R Hannon 9-7 (6 ex)	A McGlone 5	2
8	0020-1	EVERSEAL (J Maxwell) G Hunter 9-2 (6 ex)	Pat Eddery	1
9	304420	CADDAGAT (B) (Miss P Lovell-Smith) D Sasse 8-11	D McKay	4
10	0010-00	PIERROT AUGUST (J Scanlon) R Simpson 8-4	R Fox	3

2 Jowoody, 3 Triple Jump, 7-2 Everseal, 5 Prince Henry, 16 Caddagat.

3.30 PULTNEY STAKES (2-Y-O maidens: £1,353: 5f 167yd)) (8)

8		GAUHAR (HE Sheikh Hazza Bin Zahed Al Nahayan) M Blanshard 9-0	A McGlone 5	3
17	0	MR CHROMACOPY (J Vickers) G Harwood 9-0	G Starkey	5
21	0	SIGNALMAN (A Chapman) H Candy 9-0	W Newnes	7
23		STOCK HILL LAD (Mrs M Fairbairn) M Blanshard 9-0	R Cochrane	2
26		DARING FRANK (Ld McAlpine) G Balding 9-0	W Higgins	1
27		HOLYWELL CAGRRY (Miss L Ennis) Mrs N Kennedy 8-11	D Dinley	4
30	4	SINGLE PORTION (Mrs C Orme) Mrs C Reavey 8-11	T Rogers	6
31	0	TOM'S NAP HAND (T Staddon) W R Williams 8-11	R Street	8

10-11 Mr Chromacopy, 7-4 Signalman, 8 Single Portion, 14 Daring Frank, Gauhar, 20 others.

4.0 MALMESBURY HANDICAP (£2,135: 5f 167yd) (14)

2	1010-00	FERRYMAN (W Plummer) D Elsworth 7-9-7	W Newnes	8
4	400300-	STEEL PASS (CD) (Mrs V Fick) M Usher 5-8-6	A McGlone 5	1
8	0240-00	BERNARD SUNLEY (Bernard Sunley & Sons) G Hunter 4-8-12	Pat Eddery	–
10	00132-4	LITTLE STARCHY (J Fletcher) J O'Donoghue 5-8-11	R Fox	6
11	0010-00	CHERI BERRY (CD) (Mrs J Thomson) W Wightman 4-8-9	B Taylor	13
12	0101-30	WILL GEORGE (D Williams) G Harwood 4-8-8	–	10
14	0200-21	LOCHTILLUM (C) (J Douglas-Home) J Douglas-Home 4-8-7 (7 ex)	I Johnson	7
15	40001-0	GENERAL WADE (D Ahler) P Makin 8-8-6	–	12
25	00/0-0	RUSTLE OF SPRING (A Pitt) R Griffiths 4-7-7	–	9
26	420100-	YANGTSE-KIANG (E Hayward) J Bradley 3-7-7	–	14
27	004000-	ASCOT BLUE (M Wixey) J Bradley 10-7-7	–	2
29	000000-	WAROOKA (R Hutchinson) J O'Donoghue 5-7-7	–	5
31	0000-0	CURZON HOUSE (Mrs J Robinson) J Perrett 8-7-7	R Street	3
32	000000-	WAROOKA (R Hutchinson) J O'Donoghue 6-7-7	R Lines 5	11

9-4 Lochtillum, 7-2 Little Starchy, 9-2 Ferryman, 5 Will George, 6 General Wade, 8 Bernard Sunley, 12 others.

4.30 BRISTOL STAKES (3-Y-O maidens: 1m 3f 150yd) (18)

3	0-30	CLINKER (A King) J Bosley 9-0	J Johnson	3
5	00-000	DENVER ROYAL (Mrs B Taylor) M McCourt 9-0	R Cochrane	18
6	00-0	EARLY PROMOTION (H Hardy) G Hunter 9-0	T Rogers	15
9	0	KESSLIN (I Jewell) N Vigors 9-0	T Ives	12
12		NESTOR MAN (Mrs J Marks) Miss P O'Connor 9-0	W Higgins	17
14	00340-0	PELOPONNESE (A House) G Kindersley 9-0	–	9
17	00-00	SARATINO (Mrs J McDougald) I Balding 9-0	G Starkey	7
18		SPANISH CAVALIER (The Queen) W Hern 9-0	W Carson	13
23	3	WILTSHIRE YEOMAN (P Hayward) D Elsworth 9-0	R Fox	14
25	0	CIDER WITH KITTY (Mrs H Collins) C Wildman 8-11	D Dinley	10
26	0-3d	CIVILITY (A Lillingston) J Tree 8-11	Pat Eddery	11
27	000-0	FLYING EASY (D Hodges) R Hannon 8-11	R Wernham	2
28	0	GUNNER'S BELLE (H Spearing) M Blanchard 8-11	A McGlone 5	1
32	00-23	KILLIFRETH (Mrs S Williams) H Candy 8-11	W Newnes	5
35		RHEIN COURT (A Davies) D H Jones 8-11	–	4
37	00-0	SWEET JUDICIARY (Mrs A Normand) W Wightman 8-11	B Taylor	8
38	00-	TROPINGAY (J Thomas) D Elsworth 8-11	R Street	16
39	4044-0	TUDOR ROOT (D Robinson) D Laing 8-11	B Procter	6

11-10 Civility, 4 Killifreth, 6 Spanish Cavalier, 8 Saratino, 10 Tudor Root.

Bath selections

By Our Racing Staff
2.0 Captain Singleton. 2.30 Zabeel. 3.0 Everseal. 3.30 Signalman. 4.0 Will George. 4.30 Civility.

Folkestone

Draw advantage: low numbers best

1.45 FOLKESTONE STAKES (£1,105: 6f) (14 runners)

2	0-000	BOY PIPER (B) M Haynes 4-9-0	J Jenkinson	11
3		PETT VELERO J O'Donoghue 4-9-0	G Duffield	8
4	30/0-0	RIVERHILL BOY C Wildman 5-9-0	–	1
5		SPARK CHIEF F Durr 4-9-0	B Clements	3
7	000-3	VEE BEE D Leslie 4-9-0	W Wharton	13
8	0000	BARNLOUGH J Jenkins 5-8-11	P Cook	9
9		CHARMING LIFE M Stoute 4-8-11	W R Swinburn	7
10	000-0	LATIN LIGHT C Wildman 4-8-11	R Curant	6
11	00-	PINK MEX R Thompson 4-8-11	–	2
12	42-01	SHINING OUT (D) G Harwood 3-8-11	A Clark 3	12
14	00	AL AHEAD C Benstead 3-8-4	B Rouse	10
16	00-00	BAY FELLA J O'Donoghue 3-8-4	P O'Leary	14
17	02-0	BOLD ROWLEY G Lewis 3-8-4	P Waldron	5
28	00-00	THE WARRIOR G Lewis 3-8-4	G Sexton	4

6-4 Shining Out, 11-4 Charming Life, 4 Bold Rowley, 8 Spark Chief, 10 The Warrior, 12 others.

2.15 HAWKINGE STAKES (selling: £813: 1m 2f) (12)

1	10-20	KNIGHTSBRIDEG GAME (D) D A Wilson 4-9-2	B Rouse	12
2	400-0	KRISTEN R Hoad 4-8-13	R Curant	6
3	00-0	CHEUNG SING Pat Mitchell 4-8-11	S Keightley 7	9
5	40-00	HABOOB (B) J Douglas-Home 4-8-11	P Cook	8
6	0-	FOXY QUEEN G Blum 4-8-8	S Edwards 7	3
13	00-02	FULL BRIGADE R Hannon 3-8-1	L Jones 7	11
15	00-00	SAM'S TICKLE H Beasley 3-8-1	G Sexton	7
16	0030-	SHADES OF RED (B) D Morley 3-8-1	–	1
17	40-00	YASU NAFTI D Sasse 3-8-1	D McKay	10
19	0000-	ELLAN VRETYN D Jermy 3-7-12	J Jenkinson	4
20	0-0	FAIRBEAN D Jermy 3-7-12	S Whitworth 7	2
21	000-0	PEKING DANCER Pat Mitchell 3-7-12	W Woods 7	5

2 Full Brigade, 3 Knightsbridge Game, 9-2 Haboob, 11-2 Kristen, 7 Yasu Nafti, 10 Shades Of Red, 14 others.

2.45 BARHAM STAKES (3-y-o maidens: £1,140: 1m 4f) (12)

2	0003	AYAD G Huffer 9-0	M Miller	10
3		SHARAT J Sutcliffe 9-0	G Sexton	8
4	0	BOLD BUCCANEER A Pitt 9-0	P Cooney 7	4
5	3	COLONEL GODFREY M Stoute 9-0	W R Swinburn	7
8	43-22	KHYBER G Pritchard-Gordon 9-0	G Duffield	1
9	0-30	LUCKY KNIGHT B Swift 9-0	M Thomas	11
10	00-	NICE FELLA M Jarvis 9-0	B Raymond	12
15	0-404	WAR WAR (B) A Ingham 9-0	G Ramshaw	5
17	00	WINTER SPORT M Usher 9-0	D McKay	7
28	3300-	OPINEBO D Morley 8-11	P D'Arcy	2
28	0	RIDGEWAY PATH J Dunlop 8-11	B Rouse	3
29		ROBERTS GIRL K Cunningham-Brown 8-11	A Clark 3	9

13-8 Colonel Godfrey, 11-4 Khyber, 9-2 Ridgeway Path, 6 Ayad, 8 Lucky Knight, 10 others.

3.15 METROPOLE CHALLENGE CUP (2-y-o: £2,296: 5f) (3)

1	133	MY LOUIE (D) A Ingham 8-12	G Ramshaw	1
2		DOCTOR'S ORDERS Thomson Jones 8-11	P Cook	2
3		RIX WOODCOCK P Kelleway 8-11	P Waldron	3

Evens Rix Woodcock, 7-4 My Louie, 3 Doctor's Orders.

3.45 DOVER HANDICAP (£1,046: 1m 7f 100yd) (13)

2	400-0	LUCKY IVOR J Dunlop 4-9-9	G Duffield	12
5	4/420	SHINY COPPER (B) Mrs N Smith 5-9-1	B Rouse	5
7	00-45	AL NASR C Benstead 5-8-13	W R Swinburn	7
10	0-24	POOL PLAYER K Brassey 3-8-10	P Waldron	13
12	01-00	VAL CLIMBER (B) D Oughton 5-8-9	M Thomas	8
15	0340-	NORTH WEST (CD) M Masson 8-8-6	A Bond	3
20	0-001	PRIORS CUTIE A Madwar 3-8-6 (4 ex)	P D'Arcy	10
21	0340/	COLWAY BOY (CD) O Jorgensen 9-8-5	D McKeown 3	11
26	0000/	FLAMTEX LAD R Hoad 8-7-13	R Curant	2
27	30-04	LOGAN M Masson 5-7-12	Paul Eddery 3	1
29	240-0	SOLARIUM W Musson 5-7-11	Lesley Mellrush 7	6
30	000-0	CARIBLUE A Davidson 8-7-11	M Kettle	9
31	000-0	SKYBRIGHT G Blum 5-7-11	–	4

5-2 Priors Cutie, 7-2 Pool Player, 11-2 Shiny Copper, 8 Logan, 10 Val Climber, 12 Lucky Ivor, North West, 14 Solarium, 16 others.

4.15 LEVY BOARD (apprentices: 3-y-o: £874: 6f) (11)

2	003-4	LOVING DOLL A Hide 8-7	S McCrystal	9
6	00-00	RED ZEPHYR R Hannon 8-6	L Jones	6
7	00-00	CUTE FACE D Leslie 8-6	T Bryan	5
8	001-3	TARIFA (D) J Sutcliffe 8-7	D Ramage 5	2
9	00-00	I'M COMINGYOURWAY N Callaghan 8-5	–	10
10	00-04	BIRTHRIGHT C Benstead 8-6	R Hodgson	4
11	00-02	FREEBIE M Haynes 8-1	K Warner 5	7
13	0000-	PAT ON THE BACK G Blum 7-12	S Edwards 5	8
14	300-0	WILL BE WANTON Pat Mitchell 7-10	W Woods	3
15	1030	SUPER WARRIOR K Ivory 7-7	M Fozzard	10
16	40-03	ANOTHER HIT G Blum 7-7	G Carter 5	11

2 Freebie, 11-4 Tarifa, 9-2 Loving Doll, 6 Super Warrior, 8 Birthright, 12 I'm Comingyourway, 14 others.

4.45 WALMER HANDICAP (3-y-o: £1,463: 1m 2f) (10)

2	00-0	PARIS NORTH J Sutcliffe 9-7	G Sexton	4
7	0-004	NASHAAB C Benstead 8-10	B Rouse	1
11	000-	GREENWOOD BELLE G Hunter 8-7	G Duffield	7
12	1-041	CAPTAIN WEBSTER (D) S Woodman 8-7	Paul Eddery 3	6
13	40-04	DRUM MAKER N Vigors 8-7	P Waldron	9
14	040-0	ONESSILOS J Dunlop 8-6	N Dawe	5
19	00-03	MISS BLACK GLAMA N Callaghan 8-2	–	2
20	00-00	THAT'S INCREDIBLE Pat Mitchell 8-1	P Bradwell 5	10
21	00-00	NORTH STOKE BOY K Cunningham-Brown 7-13	A Clark 3	3
24	000-0	PROUDEST DIANA I Walker 7-7	D McKay	8

7-4 Captain Webster, 3 Onessilos, 9-2 Miss Black Glama, 13-2 Nashaab, 8 Drum Maker, 12 Paris North, 14 others.

Edinburgh

Draw advantage: High numbers best.

6.30 SOCCERAMA-CALEDONIAN HANDICAP (Apprentices: £703: 5f) (8 runners)

1	20-34	FRIENDLY BOBBY (D) T Fairhurst 3-9-10	C Coates	8
2	0-413	PERGODA (B) (D) I Vickers 5-9-9	M Hindley	7
3	0-020	SAMMY BEAR (B) (D) W Bentley 5-9-3	J Carroll	5
4	234-3	HARLEYFORD MAID Denys Smith 3-9-2	D Leadbitter	4
6	40-00	BRACKEN GILL (CD) Mrs A Bell 5-8-10	C Williams 5	2
8	40-00	TRADESMAN J Haldane 3-8-7	S Wardrope	1
10	020-0	SCOTTISH AGENT (B) M Ryan 7-8-6	D Bardsley	3
12	000-0	RELATIVE EASE (D) D Chapman 12-8-3	S Horsfall	6

15-8 Harleyford Maid, 5-2 Friendly Bobby, 9-2 Sammy Bear, 11-2 Pergoda, 10 Scottish Agent, 14 Relative Ease, 25 others.

7.0 CALEDONIAN RACING STAKES (2-Y-O maidens: £709: 5f) (6)

1	20	FLEET BUILDER J Berry 9-0	A Mercer	2
3		KALI GANDAKI C Bell 9-0	N Carlisle 3	5
4	224	KUNG FU MASTER C Williams 9-0	E Hide	6
5	3	KUWAIT SKY G Huffer 9-0	J Bleasdale	1
6	4	NORTHERN HILLS G Richards 9-0	O Gray	4
11	0	RETURN-TO-JALNA J Townson 8-11	K Darley	3

10-11 Kuwait Sky, 7-2 Fleet Builder, 9-2 Kung Fu Master, 14 Kali Gandaki, 16 Northern Hills, 25 Return-To-Jalna.

7.30 CALEDONIAN RACING HANDICAP (£1,696: 7f) (7)

2	000-1	SHOW OF HANDS (CD) J W Watts 7-9-6	N Connorton 3	3
5	0430	SOUTHERN DANCER J Parkes 4-8-10	L Charnock	5
6	4000-0	BATTALION (C) D Chapman 5-8-9	D Nicholls	7
7	00-04	COLEY (C) DENYS smith 4-8-3	M Birch	6
8	2020-	WESTWOOD DANCER (B) T Fairhurst 4-8-3	S Webster	2
9	4031	MISTER ACCORD C Bell 3-8-3 (8 ex)	N Carlisle 3	1
11	300-0	ANGELA EDELSON W Guest 4-8-1	–	4

11-8 Show Of Hands, 11-4 Mister Accord, 11-2 Westwood Dancer, 10 Coley, 14 Battalion, 16 Southern Dancer, 20 Angela Edelson.

8.0 'CERT' STAKES (Selling: £543: 1m) (9)

1	0-001	NO DEFECT (CD) J S Wilson 4-9-9	J Seagrave	7
2	0040-	SIMMIES LOVE (D) W Barrett 4-9-5	S Keightley 7	1
4	/000-	SUNDHOPE LYNN C Bell 4-9-2	N Carlisle 3	3
5	30-00	WOLFIE R Woodhouse 4-9-2	K Darley	5
6	000-0	LUCKY WEDDING A Young 4-8-13	C Dwyer	2
8	0000-	BARBRANCER G Richards 3-8-2	O Gray	8
9	00-40	THATS ODD (B) J Berry 3-8-2	S Horsfall 7	9
10		JUST TAMARA J FitzGerald 3-7-13	M Wood	4
11	000-0	TEA BISCUIT J Townson 3-7-13	S Griffiths 7	6

4-5 Defect, 3 That's Odd, 5 Simmies Love, 7 Lucky Wedding, 12 Just Tamara, 18 Sundhope Lynn, 20 others.

8.30 ROYAL SCOTS HANDICAP (£844: 1m 4f) (10)

1	10-20	CLAUDIUS CROZET (B) (D) G Huffer 4-10-0	P Bloomfield 7	1
2	40/03	FRASASS (D) D Chapman 6-9-11	D Nicholls	8
4	20-44	OAKAPPLE J W Watts 4-9-3	E Hide	6
6	4-222	TARGET PATH (CD) C Nelson 5-8-9	R Weaver	3
7	00-00	JACINTO TIMES Mrs M Nesbitt 4-8-6	A Crook	9
10	63/13	MAWAL (B) W Guest 6-8-7	–	5
11	000-0	TROCADERO C Thornton 4-8-6	J Bleasdale	4
12	04-31	GOOD MAN FRIDAY (CD) D Thom 4-8-4	N Connorton 3	7
14	0000-	ROSE CHARTER (D) W Bentley 6-7-7	N Carlisle	10
15	000-3	PRINCE OF LIGHT (CD) Denys Smith 11-7-7	M Fry 5	2

5-2 Claudius Crozet, 7-2 Good Man Friday, 9-2 Target Path, 5 Oakapple, 7 Mawal, 10 Frasass, 16 Prince Of Light, 25 others.

9.0 'GETTING OUT' STAKES (3-Y-O maidens: £785: 1m) (10)

1	000-0	ALAN STUART W Barrett 9-0	S Keightley 7	6
2	00-32	ALBERTAT Denys Smith 9-0	M Birch	8
5	0	LUCIEN LASAGE D Ringer 9-0	M Wigham	2
6	0-	MASKELL GOLD C Nelson 9-0	R Weaver	1
8		ROUGH TIME BOY F Watson 9-0	D Nicholls	3
12	0040-	GEM-MAY T Fairhurst 8-11	S Webster	10
14	440	HEAVENLY PRINCESS A Bailey 8-11	P Bloomfield 7	5
15	00-	KITTY FRISK J W Watts 8-11	E Hide	7
16	000-0	LADY DONARO J Berry 8-11	K Darley	9
18	40-3n	SABLE ROYALE (B) N Callaghan 8-11	J Seagrave	4

3 Albertat, 7-2 Sable Royale, 9-2 Maskell Gold, 11-2 Lucien Lasage, 6 Kitty Frisk, 7 Heavenly Princess, 10 Gem-May, 25 others.

Edinburgh selections

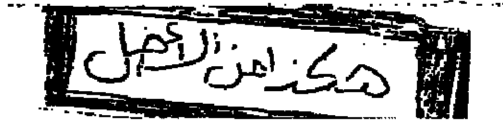
By Our Racing Staff
6.30 Harleyford Maid. 7.0 Kuwait Sky. 7.30 Show Of Hands. 8.0 Thats Odd. 8.30 Target Path. 9.0 Maskell Gold.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
6.30 Scottish Agent. 7.0 Kuwait Sky. 7.30 Angela Adelson. 8.30 Claudius Crozet. 9.0 Sable Royale.

Folkestone selections

By Our Racing Staff
1.45 Shining Out. 2.15 Full Brigade. 2.45 Colonel Godfrey. 3.15 My Louie. 3.45 Pool Player. 4.15 Tarifa. 4.45 Miss Black Glama.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
1.45 Charming Life. 2.45 Khyber. 3.15 Rix Woodcock. 4.15 Loving Doll. 4.45 Miss Black Glama.



Law Report May 23 1983

Surgeon is under no duty of full disclosure

Hills v Potter and Another

Before Mr Justice Hirst

[Judgment delivered May 18]

A surgeon advising a patient on the risks of undergoing a major operation was under a duty to inform the patient according to the practice adopted by a substantial body of medical practitioners competent in the particular field, but not under an absolute duty of full disclosure.

Mr Justice Hirst so held in the Queen's Bench Division in giving judgment for the first defendant, Mr John H Potter, a consultant neurosurgeon and his employer, the second defendant, Oxfordshire Area Health Authority, in an action brought by the plaintiff, Mrs Sylvia Doreen Hills, for battery in an operation performed upon her by the first defendant.

Mr Evan Stone, QC and Mr Michael S[illegible] for the plaintiff; Mr Ian Kenn[illegible], QC and Mr Adrian Whitfield, QC for Mr Potter and the health authority.

MR JUSTICE HIRST said that the plaintiff had undergone an operation in 1974 to relieve a condition known as torticollis which had left her paralysed from the neck down.

She had been suffering from the illness intermittently since 1966. It was an extremely painful illness and was characterized by involuntary contractions in and sideways torsion of the neck. Drugs treatment and physiotherapy provided only temporary relief.

The plaintiff saw several specialists and in 1972 inquired about the possibility of an operation. In September 1973 she was referred to Mr Potter, the first defendant, and she attended two consultations with him.

She was told that the muscles on the right side of her neck would have to be cut, but not that the operation would be performed close to the spinal cord.

Mr Potter said that it was the only operation he knew of which might afford her some relief, and that he would advise his wife to undergo the operation if she were in a similar position. He said that a surgical collar might be necessary for some time after the operation.

He did not mention that there might be anaesthetic complications or that there was any risk of death or paralysis, or that anything might go seriously wrong. She was told that it was a serious operation, and that a decision should not be rushed.

After the consultations the plaintiff wrote a letter to Mr Potter asking him if she would be able to hold her head straight after the operation, and do her own housework. He replied in a letter that those things could be expected if the operation were successful, but that a satisfactory outcome could not be guaranteed, although there was a very reasonable prospect of a successful result.

She decided to have the operation, which was performed in January 1974, the plaintiff then being aged 48. There were no complications during the operation itself but in the recovery room she collapsed and went into a coma for four weeks, after which it became apparent that she was severely paralysed.

She now asserted that her consent to the operation was not operative as it was not fully informed.

The English courts had taken the view that in diagnosis and treatment a surgeon had to exercise such care as accorded with the standards of reasonably competent medical men at the time: see *Bolam v Friern Hospital Management Committee* ([1957] 1 WLR 582): that case dealt also with the standard in giving advice, and had been implicitly accepted by the House of Lords in *Maynard v West Midlands Area Health Authority (The Times* May 9 1983).

There was no clear distinction between the standard of care in giving advice and that in diagnosis and treatment. The standard was not that of absolute and frank disclosure as a fiduciary as in *Nocton v Lord Ashburton* ([1914] AC 932). Mr Potter had therefore completely fulfilled his duty in giving the advice he did.

Canadian and United States authorities which had been cited to the court indicated that the courts there in some instances required a higher standard of disclosure, but those decisions had caused much concern in those countries.

That principle could only be incorporated into the English law by an appellate court or by Parliament.

The framing of the action in battery was to be deplored. The appropriate cause of action in cases such as this was negligence.

The action failed and judgment would be given for the defendants.

Solicitors: Frimonds for R. P. Huggins & Co, Reading; Hempsons.

Housing group lease is a 'long tenancy'

Eton College v Bard and Another

A lease granted by a housing association for 94 years or until the lease ceased (otherwise than by death or bankruptcy) to be vested in a member of the housing association (whichever was the earlier) was held by the Court of Appeal on May 17 to be a "long tenancy" within the meaning of section 3 (1) of the Leasehold Reform Act 1967, where effectively the only circumstances in which the term could come to an end prematurely were explusion of the lessee from the housing association and, possibly, purported assignment to a non member.

LORD JUSTICE SLADE, with whom Lord Justice Oliver concurred, said that the correct meaning of the words qualifying the phrase "term of years certain exceeding 21 years" in section 3 (1) was to attribute to the word "terminable" a both transitive and intransitive sense and to the word "*otherwise*" a sense wide enough to include the happening of an event upon which the lease was limited to determine before the expiration of the maximum stated duration of its term.

Bosporus collision case can be heard in England

Las Mercedes (Owners) v Abidin Daver (Owners)

Before Sir John Donaldson, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Dunn and Lord Justice Purchas

[Judgment delivered May 17]

Cuban shipowners were entitled to bring an action against Turkish shipowners in the English Admiralty Court in respect of a collision between their respective ships in the Bosporus notwithstanding that the Turkish shipowners had claimed damages against the Cuban ship owners in a Turkish court.

The Court of Appeal gave leave to appeal and allowed an appeal by the plaintiffs, Cuban owners of the Las Mercedes, against the judgment of Mr Justice Sheen on May 4, 1983, ordering that their Admiralty action *in rem* against the Turkish owners of the Abidin Daver be stayed.

Mrs Elizabeth Blackburn for the plaintiffs, Mr Nigel Teare for the defendants.

The MASTER OF THE ROLLS said that on March 23, 1982, there were high winds and strong tidal streams in the Bosporus. There was a collision between the Cuban Las Mercedes and the Turkish Abidin Daver.

If the evidence on each side was correct it was a case of a collision between two anchored ships at least one mile apart. If not, on one side it was said that the Cuban ship had dragged her anchor; on the other that the Turkish ship had weighed anchor.

The Cuban vessel was arrested *with a view to proceedings in a* Turkish court. One of the Turkish owners' ships was arrested in England with a view to a claim by the Cubans.

The Turks applied for a stay of the English action. Mr Jusice Sheen had granted a stay. The court had dealt with the matter as one of urgency because it was said that *further* steps were being taken in Turkey.

In granting a stay the judge had begun by saying that it was contented that there was another forum, the Sariyer District Court at Buyukdere, Turkey, in which justice could be done between the parties at "substantially less inconvenience and expense" and that a stay would not deprive the *plaintiffs* of a "legitimate personal or juridical advantage available to them".

That was the second part of the test formulated by Lord Diplock in *MacShannon v Rockware Glass Ltd* ([1978] AC 795, 812).

The first part of the test was set out at page 810 and taken from the judgment of Lord Scott in the *St. Pierre* case ([1936] 1 KB 382, 398): a mere balance of convenience was not a sufficient ground for depriving a plaintiff of the advantages of prosecuting his action in an English court if it was otherwise properly brought.

The argument had shown a lacuna in the test. It did not say what account had to be taken of other proceedings which had been taken elsewhere.

Various factors had to be balanced, including: that the accident was in Turkish territorial waters, although the Bosporus was an international waterway and the Cuban ship was sheltering; the Turkish crew would have fewer language problems in a Turkish court, although English was the lingua franca of the sea; the cost of litigation; the local knowledge of the local court.

The English Admiralty Court had a vast amount of maritime experience going back over the centuries.

His Lordship doubted whether the Turkish courts had that experience which was a matter of history and geography.

There was the risk of the Turkish and English courts coming to inconsistent results.

To what extent did the court have to take into account the fact that there were other proceedings?

The question had been considered by Mr Justice Brandon in *The Tillie Lykes* ([1977] 1 Lloyd's Rep 124, 126 – 127) where he said "... the mere existence of other proceedings abroad, the mere existence of a multiplicity of proceedings, is not to be taken into account at all as a disadvantage to the defendant ...".

It was said that following the *Rockware Glass* case, *The Tillie Lykes* no longer reflected the law. The judge shared that view in which he erred in principle.

Save in respect of the reference to "not to be taken into account at all", his Lordship saw no reason for disagreeing with Mr Justice Brandon.

Other proceedings were a factor of which account should be taken but were not alone sufficient to displace the right of a plaintiff to choose his own forum.

The fact that Turkish proceedings were in existence did not tilt the balance. The Cuban shipowners were entitled to bring proceedings here.

The appeal should be allowed.

LORD JUSTICE DUNN, agreeing, said that the judge had asked *whether the Turkish court or the* English court was more appropriate for the trial and had held that the Turkish court was the more convenient. That was the wrong question.

The English Admiralty Court whose juridiction had been invoked was *prima facie* a proper court in which to bring an action of this kind.

The fact that there was a claim by the defendants in Turkey was not a bar to acclaim by the plaintiffs in this country: see the *Tillie Lykes* which was still good law.

In both *The Atlantic Star* ([1974] AC436) and *The Wellamo* ([1980] 2 Lloyd's Rep 229), the only two collision cases in which stays had been granted in respect of Admiralty proceedings, the collisions had occurred in territorial waters, but that fact did seem to have been decisive in the decisions.

The Bosporus was an international waterway and was being used pursuant to an international convention.

The defendants did not get over the first condition of the *Rockware Glass* test. Moreover the plaintiffs would lose the juridical advantage of controlling the action here and not having to counterclaim in Turkey.

Lord Justice Purchas agreed.

Solicitors: Richards, Butler & Co; Holman, Fenwick & Willan.

Merchants occupied woodland for tax

Russell (Inspector of Taxes) v Hird

Russell (Inspector of Taxes) v Hird and Another

Before Mr Justice Warner

[Judgment delivered May 20]

Profits accruing to timber merchants from dealing with the timber from some 37 acres of woodland did not have to be taxed as their trading profits under Case I of Schedule D. It was open to general commissioners to hold that those timber merchants were in occupation of the woodlands during the material time so as to entitle them to be taxed under Schedule B – tax charged in respect of the occupation of commercial woodlands.

Mr Justice Warner so held in the Chancery Division in dismissing an appeal by the Crown from the determination of the Leath General Commissioners who discharged estimated assessments made on the taxpayers, Mr John Hird and Mr Fred Mercer, under Case I of Schedule D in respect of their profits from the timber.

Section 91 of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1970 provides that tax be charged under Schedule B "in respect of the occupation of woodlands in the United Kingdom managed on a commercial basis".

Section 92 provides for the amount assessable to be equal to one-third of the woodland's annual value.

Section 92(3) provides that "every person having the use of lands shall be deemed to be the occupier therof".

In 1976 the taxpayers purchased the timber in the woodland from the owner under conditions that they should go on to the land to fell and take away the timber and clear the land for replanting.

Over a two-year period they carried out that work: they constructed roads through the woodland, provided machinery, employed fellers, maintained the fences, gate and ditches, made good any damage done and cleared the land for the next planting. The commissioners concluded that they were the "occupiers" of the land during the relevant periods and should therefore be assessed to tax under Schedule B.

Mr Robert Carnwath for the Crown; Mr R. K. Mathew for the taxpayers.

MR JUSTICE WARNER delivering a reserved judgment, said that the Crown's main submission was that a person could not be said to have "the use" of woodlands for the purpose of section 92(3) unless he had the exclusive, or at all events the paramount, use of them.

The taxpayers, it was said, had no more than the right to take a particular crop and that the acts of user found by the commissioners were no more than ordinary incidents of the exercise of that right having regard to the nature of the crop. Neither the existence of the right nor the acts of user excluded the use of the land by its owner.

But the authorities showed not only that the question who was the occupier of land at any particular time was one of fact but that it was a question that could not be answered by looking only at the legal rights of the persons concerned. One had to look at what was done by each of them.

Clearly the owner of the land was entitled to exercise all the rights of a landowner, provided that in doing so he did not interfere with the exercise by the taxpayers of those rights that he had, by contract, granted to them. Obviously he could *walk over, or shoot over, the land* with his family and guests and dogs – provided always that in doing so they did not obstruct the taxpayers.

However it had still been open to the commissioners to find that in relation to occupation, the taxpayers' position was paramount and the owner's subordinate. Accordingly it would not be right to reverse the commissioners.

An alternative argument by the Crown that the case be remitted to the commissioners to find further facts was also rejected. To do that would be to allow the Crown a second bite at the cherry. Nor was it likely that the outcome of the case would be different even if it was remitted.

Solicitors: Solicitor of Inland Revenue; Speechly Bircham.

No inquiry power without belief

Regina v Commission for Racial Equality, Ex parte Prestige Group plc

Before Mr Justice Forbes

[Judgment delivered May 10]

The Commission for Racial Equality did not have power to conduct a formal investigation into the activities of a named person under sections 48 and 49 of the Race Relations Act 1976 unless it had formed a belief that the person named might have committed an act, made unlawful by the 1976 Act, which it proposed to investigate.

Mr Justice Forbes, sitting in the Queen's Bench Division so held, granting an application by Prestige Group plc for judicial review by way of certiorari to quash a non-discrimination notice made against it by the commission.

In July 1978, the commission had informed the applicant company that it intended to conduct a formal investigation into its activities pursuant to sections 48 and 49, and two months later had given it notice of the terms of reference of the investigation which it had decided to conduct.

The commission indicated at the time that it had not formed a belief that the company might have committed acts made unlawful by the Act, and accordingly did not comply with the requirements of section 49(4).

As a result of the investigation, a non-discrimination notice was made under section 58 of the 1976 Act on November 23, 1981.

The applicant sought judicial review on the ground that the notice was *ultra vires* and void as the commission had not had power to make the investigation in the absence of a belief at the outset that the applicant might have committed acts made unlawful by the Act.

Section 49(4) of the Race Relations Act 1976 provides: "Where the terms of reference of the investigation confine it to the activities of persons named in them and the commission in the course of it propose to investigate any act made unlawful by this Act which they believe that a person so named may have done, the commission shall – (a) inform that person of their belief and of their proposal to investigate the act in question; and (b) offer him an opportunity of making oral or written representation with regard to it . . . and a person so named who avails himself of an opportunity . . . of making oral representations may be represented . . . by counsel or a solicitor or . . . some other person of his choice . . ."

Mr Thomas Morison, QC and Mr Bruce Coles for the company; Mr Eldred Tabachnik, QC and Mr Desmond Browne for the commission.

MR JUSTICE FORBES said that counsel for the commission had argued that section 49(4) of the 1976 Act, when construed in relation to sections 50 and 60, did not preclude the making of named person investigations when the commission did *not* have the belief referred to: it merely imposed additional requirements regarding the conduct of investigations where such a belief was held.

In his Lordship's judgment such a construction could not have been the intention of Parliament as it would make the provisions wholly unfair: where the commission did believe that a person might have acted unlawfully, that person would be entitled to the safeguards provided by section 49(4), but where the person was believed to be innocent of any such acts, he would not be so entitled.

Section 49(4) was not very happily worded, but in view of the dicta in the Court of Appeal in *R v Commission for Racial Equality, Ex parte Hillingdon London Borough Council* ([1982] AC 779, 783-6; [1982] QB 286, 296), his Lordship was bound to hold that the commission had no power to embark upon an investigation into the activities of a named person unless it believed that he might have commited acts made unlawful by the 1976 Act.

The investigation had therefore been *ultra vires* and the non-discrimination notice accordingly void. Although there had been considerable delay in bringing the application., that was excusable in view of the fact that the House of Lords' decision in the Hillingdon case was not given until July 1982.

Certiorari would issue to quash the notice.

Solicitors: Mr A. R. W. Carrington; Bindman & Partners.

Defence perhaps prejudiced by late amendment

Regina v Thomas (John Joseph)

Before Lord Justice Lawton, Mr Justice Croom-Johnson and Mr Justice Stocker

[Judgment delivered May 17]

The amendment of an indictment at the close of the prosecution case under section 5 of the Indictments Act 1915 was made so late in the course of the trial that it might have hampered the defence and might have caused injustice to the defendant.

Accordingly, the Court of Appeal (Criminal Division) allowed an appeal by John Joseph Thomas and quashed his conviction before Judge Wickham and a jury at Liverpool Crown Court on November 11, 1982, on a count of receiving stolen property which had been added to an indictment containing a count of theft at the close of the prosecution case.

Mr Anthony Carus, assigned by the Registrar of Criminal Appeals, for the defendant; Mr Alexander Kennedy for the prosecutor.

MR JUSTICE CROOM-JOHNSON, giving the judgment of the court, said that the indictment should originally have contained alternative counts of theft and handling, since the facts disclosed recent possession of stolen property.

The end of the prosecution case was probably as late a moment in a trial that so radical an amendment could conceivably have been made.

Having regard to the very lateness of the amendment, it was not possible to say that the conduct of the defence up to the close of the prosecution case could not have been hampered in some way by the fact that the indictment did not include the second count.

In the circumstances the court could not be satisfied that the amendment caused no injustice to the defendant. Accordingly, the amendment should not have been made and the conviction would be quashed.

Solicitors: Mr B. H. Crebbin, Liverpool.

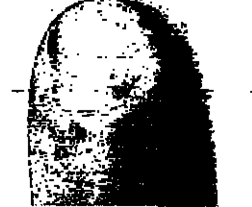
Sharp scissors danger

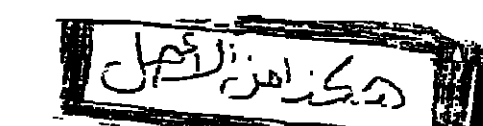
Black v Kent County Council

The Court of Appeal, Sir John Donaldson, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Dunn and Lord Justice Purchas, dismissed an appeal on May 16 by defendants, Kent County Council, from the judgment of Mr Leonard Caplan, QC, sitting as a deputy judge of the Queen's Bench Division, in December 7, 1981, who awarded the infant plaintiff, James Stewart Black (suing by his father and next friend David Albert Black of Heather Walk, Tonbridge, Kent) £13,505 damages including £3,477 interest in respect of an accident in an art class at the plaintiff's primary school, run by the defendants, when his chair was jogged and the sharp point of a pair of scissors he was using jabbed his right eye. He was aged seven at the time of the accident.

The MASTER OF THE ROLLS, with whom Lord Justice Dunn and Lord Justice Purchas agreed, said that he agreed with the judge who was satisfied that it was reasonably foreseeable that the use of sharp-pointed scissors, as compared with blunt-ended scissors in such a class, involved greater risks.

If there was an appreciable increased risk in using sharp pointed scissors, the staff ought to avoid such risk unless there was a valid countervailing reason for using them.





University Appointments

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON
Department of Extra-Mural Studies
Continuing Education Division

SENIOR LECTURESHIP IN TRANSPORT STUDIES

Applications are invited for the post of Senior Lecturer in Transport Studies to be appointed from 1 October 1983. This post is funded by a grant from the London Transport Executive to mark the fiftieth anniversary of London Transport. It is expected that applicants will have a wide range of experience in research, teaching and the Transport industry.

Duties include consultancy and research in the area of urban transport as part of the development of the recently formed Unit for Transport Studies. Some teaching for the Department's Certificates and Diploma in Transport Studies and Transport Management will be involved.

The post will be tenable for five years. Salary will be on the Senior Lecturer Scale (12,920 – £16,180, under review) in addition to the London Allowance of £1,158.

Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from the Personnel Office, University of London, Senate House, Malet Street, London, WC1E 7HU. Tel: 01-636 8000 ext 3248.

The closing date for receipt of applications is 22 June 1983.

University College of Swansea

Lectureships

Applications are invited for two vacancies of Lecturer in the Department of Geology, one of which is a fixed term appointment for five years. Applicants for both posts should have Ph.d., publications and interests in structural geology, clastic sedimentology and stratigraphy. The successful candidates will be expected to teach these subjects at all levels in the undergraduate courses and play an active part in the organization of field work and in promoting further research activities in the department.

The Appointments, which will date from 1 October, 1983, will be made in the lower half of the Lecturer's scale £6,375 - £13,505 per annum, together with USS/USDPS benefits.

Research Demonstrator

Applications are invited for the vacancy of Research Demonstrator in the Department of Geology. Applicants should either be in possession of, or close to obtaining, a Ph.D degree. Specialization in some field of palaeontology and/or stratigraphy would be preferred.

The appointment, which will be for one year, will date from 1 October, 1983 and the salary will be on a scale up to £7,225 per annum together with USS/USDPS benefits.

Further particulars and application forms (2 copies) for the above posts, may be obtained from the Personnel Office, University College of Swansea, Singleton Park, Swansea, SA2 8PP, to which office they should be returned by Friday, 17 June, 1983.

Southampton THE UNIVERSITY

DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in Electrical Machines in the Department of Electrical Engineering, beginning 1st October 1983 or as soon as possible thereafter. Candidates should have a good degree with supporting industrial or other professional experience.

Salary scale: £6,375 – £13,505 per annum (award pending). The initial salry will depend on qualifications and experience. Further particulars may be obtained from Mr. D. A. S. Copland, The University, Southampton, SO9 5NH to whom applications (7 copies from United Kingdom applicants) should be sent not later than Friday 10th June 1983 quoting reference No 2008/A.

THE LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICAL SCIENCE
(University of London)

LECTURESHIP IN SOCIAL WORK

Applications are invited for appointment from 1 October 1983 to a lectureship in Social Work in the Department of Social Science and Administration.

The Department offers two Masters courses in Social Work leading to the award of the CQSW. The one year course is open to students with good honours degrees in relevant social science subjects and at least one year's paid social work experience. The two year course is open to students with good honours degrees in non-social science subjects with or without previous social work experience.

Candidates should possess good academic and relevant professional qualifications and at least two years' experience in some field of social work practice. The successful candidate will be required to teach social work theory and practice, to supervise fieldwork teaching, to offer specialist option teaching in one of the following fields: probation, child care, group work or residential work. The successful candidate will also be expected to undertake and publish research.

Appointment will be on the salary scale for lecturers of £6,375 to £13,505 a year (under review) plus £1,186 a year London Allowance. In assessing the starting salary, consideration will be given to qualifications, age and experience.

Application forms and further particulars are available, on receipt of a stamped, addressed envelope, from the Assistant Secretary (Academic), H.610, The London School of Economics, Houghton Street, Londdon WC2A 2AE.

Closing date for applications: 27 June 1983.

UNIVERSITY OF NOTTINGHAM
Department of Psychology

JUNIOR DEMONSTRATORS

The Department is seeking to appoint three junior demonstrators by 1st October 1983. Salary at £4,758 assist with the teaching of statistics and practical classes, and to contribute to the general programme of seminars and tutorials (up to a total of 8 hours per week during the 30 week teaching year). Opportunities to lecture may be negotiated. Facilities will be provided for further study and for the demonstrators own research work.

Apart from experience and interests appropriate to the teaching of statistics and practical classes, the Department is not seeking specialists in any branch of psychology, although experience of computing methods will be considered an advantage. Most will feel comfortable in and stimulated by the intellectual climate of the Department. The successful applicant may register for a higher degree for which fees are waived.

Application forms and further particulars, returnable not later than 20 may 1983 can be obtained from the Staff Appointments Officer, University of Nottingham, University Park, Nottingham, NG7 2RD Ref No 869.

THE UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD

DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACOLOGY AND THERAPEUTICS

WELLCOME LECTURESHIP

Applications are invited for the post of Wellcome Lecturer in this Department, tenable for 6 years. It is intended to appoint a non-medical graduate with a particular interest in the fields of drug metabolism and toxicology who will take part in the teaching and research of the Department. Candidates, who should be not normally more than 38 years old and not hold a tenured post, must submit a 500 word summary of their proposed scheme of research together with their application. Salary scale £6,375-£13,505 a year (under review). Informal enquiries to Professor H. F. Woods, Department of Therapeutics, Royal Hallamshire Hospital (Tel. 0742 26484, ext. 2475). Particulars from the Registrar and Secretary (Staffing), The University, Sheffield S10 2TN to whom applications (8 copies), including the names and addresses of three referees should be sent by 13 June 1983. Quote ref: R835/A.

The Queen's University of Belfast

TEMPORARY LECTURESHIP IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE

Applications are invited for a temporary lectureship in English Language for the academic year 1983-84. The successful candidate must have special qualifications in Old and Middle English and the history of the English language.

Commencing salary is in the range £6,375 - £7,227 per annum. Closing date: 24th June, 1983.

Further details may be obtained from the Personnel Officer, at the address below.

TWO RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS IN MICROELECTRONICS

Department of Electrical and Electronic Engineering

The successful candidates will form part of a team working on increasing packing density and speed of VLSI circuits. The research effort will concentrate on developing a self-aligned contact technique and on improving the conductivity of the polysilicon interconnects.

Applicants should preferably possess a Ph.D. or four years postgraduate experience in electronics, physics, materials science, chemistry or related discipline. The appointments are for three years with starting salary in the range £6,376 -000 £7,656 per annum with USS, initial placing according to age and experience. Closing date: 17 June, 1983.

Applications giving a brief curriculum vitae and the names and addresses of two referees should be sent to the Personnel Officer, The Queen's University of Belfast, BT7 1NN, Northern Ireland.

University of Warwick

TWO RESEARCH ASSOCIATES

Applications are invited for two SSRC funded posts in the Development Economics Research Centre, Department of Economics, associated with a project on "The Analysis of Tax Systems in Developing Countries: Pakistan and Mexico", under the direction of Professor N. H. Stern, Mr. S. E. Ahmad and Dr. J. Seade. One of the Research Associates would be expected to work primarily on the Pakistan part of the project and would be appointed on the Research Scale 1A (£6,375 to £11,105 per annum) Previous research experience (for example a Ph.D.) would be desirable. The other Research Associate (Research 1B Scale, £5,560 to £8,085 per annum) would assist with both the Pakistan and Mexico studies. Both appointments would be tenable for two years from October 1, 1983.

Applications should include a full C.V. and the names of 3 referees to the Secretary, Development Economics Research Centre, Department of Economics, Coventry CV4 7AL.

Closing date for receipt of applications 10th June, 1983.

THE UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS

THE IMPACT OF NEW TELECOMMUNICATION SERVICES

RESEARCH OFFICER

Applications are invited for the above post for a fixed term of one year of monitor the impact of services such as teleshopping, home banking and electronic mail. The successful applicant will be required to work in close liaison with the service providers. Applicants should be graduates with appropriate research experience, particularly in questionnaire survey design and data analysis. A knowledge of retailing, view data and microcomputers would be advantageous. The work forms part of and expanding programme of research at The Institute for Transport Studies into the impacts of new information technology.

Salary will be on the range £6,375-£11,105 (under review), according to age, qualifications and experience.

Application should be made immediately, or at the latest by 3rd June, 1983, to The Registrar, The University, Leeds LS2 9JT, (from whom further particulars may be obtained), quoting reference number 74/36A and should include a curriculum vitae and the names of three referees. Informal enquiries may be made to Peter Bonsall (telephone 0532 431751, ext 396).

School of Oriental and African Studies
University of London, W.C.1

LIBRARIAN OF THE SCHOOL

Applications are invited for the post of Librarian which will become vacant in the early part of the academic year 1983-84 on a date to be agreed. The vacancy arises from the appointment of the present holder of the post as Director of Central Library Services and Goldsmiths' Librarian in the University of London. The School is a constituent college of the federal University of London with about 165 academic staff and over 900 'full-time equivalent' students. The Library contains more than 600,000 items and has a staff of about 40. Annual library expenditure, including staff salaries, amounts to nearly £600,000. Applicants should hold a good honours degree from a British university, or an equivalent qualification, together with qualifications in Librarianship and considerable high level library experience. Orientalist or Africanist qualifications are not essential. Initial salary in accordance with age, qualifications and experience on the national Grade IV level, compulsory membership of the Universities Superannuation Scheme. Application forms and further particulars may be obtained from The Secretary, School of Oriental and African Studies, Malet Street, London WC1E 7HP, to whom applications should be submitted not later than 20 June 1983.

UNIVERSITY OF NOTTINGHAM

DEPARTMENT OF APPLIED BIOCHEMISTRY AND FOOD SCIENCE

Demonstrator in Microbiology

Applications are invited for the post of Demonstrator in Microbiology on the Sutton Bonington campus of the University of Nottingham.

The appointment will be for three years in the first instance, and the successful applicant may be permitted to register for a higher degree.

Applicants should have a good Honours degree in Microbiology or a related discipline and preferably some experience of their application to foods.

The salary offered is £4,758 per annum.

Applications, in writing, together with a curriculum vitae and the names of two academic referees, should be sent to the Staff Appointments Officer, University Park, Nottingham, NG7 2RD not later than 13th June 1983. Ref No 869.

UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER

LECTURESHIP IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in the Department of English tenable from 1 October 1983. Preference may be given to candidates with a special interest in the nineteenth or twentieth century.

Initial salary will depend on qualifications and experience on the Lecturers' Scale £6,375 to £13,505 (under review).

Further particulars from:

The Registrar,
University of Leicester,
University Road,
Leicester, LE1 7RH,
to whom applications should be sent on the form provided by 17 June 1983.

University of Newcastle Upon Tyne
Department Of Geology

TWO LECTURERS IN GEOLOGY

Applications are invited for two posts of Lecturer on Geology tenable from 1st October 1983. One appointment will be made in the field of micropalaeontology. The other appointment will be made in the field of the geology, petrology or geochemistry of igneous or metamorphic rocks.

Salary will be at an appropriate point on the Lecturers' scale: £6,375-£13,505 p.a. (under review), according to age, qualifications and experience.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Deputy Registrar (F.P.), The University, 6 Kensington Terrace, Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 7RU, with whom applications (3 copies), together with the names and addresses of three referees, should be lodged not later than 15th June 1983.

Please quote reference T.

UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM

LECTURESHIP IN SPANISH

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in Spanish to be filled from 1 October 1983. Candidates should be qualified to teach Spanish language and literature. Preference will be given to candidates with special interests in the modern period.

The initial salary will be at an appropriate point on the Lecturers' scale (£6,357-£13,305 per annum) together with normal pension arrangements.

Applications (three copies), together with the names of three referees, should be sent not later than Friday, 17 June 1983 to

The Registrar and Secretary,
University of Durham
Old Shire Hall
Durham DH1 3HP,
from whom further particulars may be obtained.

THE UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS

Department of Italian Language and Literature

LECTURER

Applications are invited for a post of LECTURER in the above Department for a fixed period of one year commencing 1 October 1983. It is expected that the successful candidate will have at least a good Honours Degree in Italian or in Italian and another subject. A special interest in the Modern period would be an advantage.

Salary on the scale for Lecturers (£6,375 – £13,505, under review), according to age, qualifications and experience.

Informal enquiries may be made to Professor D. M. White, telephone (0532) 431751, ext 6448 (afternoons only).

Application forms and further particulars may be obtained from the Registrar, The University, Leeds LS2 9JT, quoting reference number 9/3, to whom applications should be addressed. Closing date for applications: 17 June 1983.

UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER

Assistant Librarian

Applications are invited from men and women graduates for a post of Assistant Librarian in the University Library. Applicants should hold a good honours degree and professional qualifications. Experience with computer-based systems would be an additional recommendation.

Initial salary according to qualifications and experience on the Grade IIA scale for Senior Library Staff, £6,378 to £13,505 (under review). The post is tenable from 1 August 1983 or as soon as possible thereafter.

Further particulars from the Registrar, University of Leicester, University Road, Leicester, LE1 7RH, to whom applications should be sent on the form provided by 24 June, 1983.

University of St. Andrews
Department of Applied Mathematics

POSTDOCTORAL RESEARCH ASSISTANT

Applications are invited for the above post tenable for 3 years from October 1983. The post is funded by an SERC Research Grant for a Theoretical study of heat conduction in laser-produced plasmas. Candidates should have or expect to obtain soon a PhD or equivalent qualifications. Previous knowledge of plasma physics and of the use of computer codes would be an advantage but is not essential.

Starting salary within the range £6,375 – £7,225 per annum (under review) according to age and experience plus USS.

Applications (2 copies preferably in typescript) with the names of 2 referees should be lodged by 17th June 1983 with the Establishments Officer, The University, College Gate, St. Andrews, Fife KY16 9AJ from whom further particulars may be obtained.

CENTRE FOR MARINE LAW AND POLICY

RESEARCH ASSOCIATE

with postgraduate qualifications in Maritime Law for a two year research project on Mariners' Rights.

Salary, £6,375-£11,105 per annum.

Requests (quoting Ref. A39) for details and application form to Staffing Office, UWIST, P.O. Box 68, Cardiff CF1 3XA.

Closing date: 3 June 1983

Re-advertisement.

The Times guide to career choice

Taking a year off to work

Beryl Dixon on job opportunities for students between courses

It is at about this time of year that sixth formers often begin to think about taking "a year off" before going on to higher education. Reasons are varied but usually include the desire for a break from academic work after A levels, the chance to see something of the world, and a wish to earn money before going to college.

Arguments rage for and against the idea. There is a good deal to be said for getting off the academic conveyor belt, but much depends on the reason for it.

Before becoming a full-time student it can be helpful to taste something of working life, since many employers are now looking closely at previous work experience as well as at qualifications. Parents, however, often worry that in a year off, the desire to continue with higher education can disappear, and in some cases this undoubtedly happens. Sixth formers are often concerned that their proposed college or university will not approve of a year away from study.

All surveys conducted among students who did take a year off and then proceeded to higher education show that some admitted to initial difficulties in settling down, but none performed less well academically than originally expected. In universities, polytechnics and colleges therefore, the idea of spending a year away from the system is usually regarded as at least acceptable if not positively beneficial, but there are exceptions. Most mathematics departments are against it, while many admissions tutors for other courses agree in principle, but insist that the time should be spent "constructively". As definitions of this vary somewhat, the only thing to do is contact the department concerned and ask for an opinion.

No one would regard as constructive a year spent on social security because a hoped for job did not materialize. It is important to start planning early, and if firm arrangements or at least the promise of a job have not been made by September, do not defer entry to higher education.

Many people would like to spend some time abroad, and provided that money is not the overriding factor, temporary jobs overseas can be easier to come by than those at home. On the whole, foreign students are usually willing to settle for lower paid work in return for the chance to travel and possibly learn a language, and are therefore not in direct competition with nationals in the search for a job.

However, most countries are suffering from unemployment, just as we are, and the number of unskilled jobs available has declined. A summer holiday job in a hotel or similar establishment can be a good way to start. Most hotels recruit extra seasonal staff and a more permanent job may then materialize. Several British travel companies employ young people who can speak a foreign language as couriers in their continental camp-sites, and for non-linguists there may be domestic work available. Some of these firms are particularly interested in "year off" students. Au pair work is often easy to find, and other ideas include grape picking, agricultural work, teaching English and office and shop work. Work on an Israeli kibbutz is another possibility.

For anyone who is interested in voluntary work (expenses and pocket money only) many organizations arrange long or short term periods of work mainly in Europe, but worldwide in some cases.

Two useful publications which are normally vailable in libraries are *Summer Jobs Abroad* which gives addresses in most contries for details of both paid and voluntary work and also valuable advice on health and work permit requirements, and *A Year Off*, which contains information on voluntary work, but also gives some ideas on finding paid employment.

In the current employment situation well paid, unskilled temporary work in this country is becoming harder to find. Traditionally, students have worked in shops, offices, factories, hospitals, hotels and catering establishments. Although the employment situation is tightening up, these areas are definitely still worth trying. Shops and offices often need extra staff to cover the summer and Christmas holiday periods. Building sites may be in need of temporary labourers and the easiest way to find out is to approach the foreman of a construction site. British hotels and holiday camps can be a good source of seasonal employment, and throughout the year bars and restaurants often have difficulty in finding staff for evening and weekend work. Hospitals may still have openings for people prepared to work unsocial hours, and if you are willing to stay for a year it is worth inquiring about a post as a nursing auxiliary. Jobs involving children are still fairly easy to come by and there are specialist agencies which can arrange positions as nannies, mother's helps or as teachers or matrons in preparatory schools.

If you have a specialist skill or hobby this can often be put to good use. Secretarial agencies may have temporary positions on offer, several companies which run adventure holidays for children recruit staff to act as sports instructors, anyone with science A levels could work as a laboratory assistant.

On the whole you will have to put in a lot of hard work in order to find a job. Do not expect to see many advertised. Register with employment agencies, look through local papers, use any contacts you have and write direct to personnel officers. It is worth mentioning that some schools are members of organizations such as G.A.P. which arranges a year's work for sixth formers between school and higher education, while in some areas large companies like I.B.M. offer a year's planned placement to young people who have a higher education place provisionally arranged. Your school will be able to tell you more.

Lastly, if money is not an absolute priority and you would like the opportunity to do something worthwhile, there are several organizations which arrange periods of community service lasting from six months to one year. One of the best known is Community Service Volunteers.

Helpful new books

The last month has seen the publication of a selection of useful books of interest and relevance to graduates and school leavers considering a choice of career. These include *A Year Off*: Formerly published as *Time Between*, this completely revised handbook aims to guide people to the right organizations and places during the time they spend between school and higher education. Copies are available from CRAC, Hobsons Press, Bateman Street, Cambridge CB2 1LZ, price £1.85 plus p & p.

Kogan Page has just released four new titles in their well-established "Careers" series. These are *Careers Working with Horses* by Monty Mortimer; *Careers in Oil Gas* by Philip Algar; *Careers in Catering and Hotel Management* by John S Kinross; and *Careers in Computers* (2nd edition) by Dennis Carlisle. Each is illustrated. Copies from Kogan Page, 120 Pentonville Road, London N1, price £6.95 (hardback) and £2.50 (paperback).

Jobs in advertising, electrical and electronic engineering, retail management, marketing and the media are the latest to be covered by the Manpower Services Commission's *Working in . . .* series. They are available form the Sales Department (CW), COIC, Manpower Serices Commision, Moorfoot, Sheffield S1 4PQ, price 95p.

In Edward Fennell's piece "The credit side of banking" last Monday, a sentence should have read: "The Barclays graduate scheme is aimed at attracting the men and women who, ultimately, will fill the top 404 management jobs in the bank."

UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL PHILOSOPHY

Postdoctoral Research assistant in Theoretical Plasma Physics

Applications are invited for the above post, which will be funded by UKAEA Culham Laboratory for a period of two years from 1st October 1983. The successful candidate will participate in a programme of theoretical and computational research in Ion Cyclotron Resonance Heating in collaboration with Culham Laboratory.

Applicants are expected to have a Ph.D. degree in a relevant field of plasma physics.

Salary will be within £6,375 - £7,228 (under review) on Range 1A of the scales for Research and Anologous Staff, plus superannuation.

Applicatons, including curriculum vitae, and the names of two referees, should be sent as soon as possible to Professor E. W. Laing, Department of Natural Philosophy, University of Glasgow, Glasgow G12 8QQ, to whom further enquiries should be addressed.

In reply, please quote Ref. No. 4990E.

THE UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS

DEPARTMENT OF APPLIED MATHEMATICAL STUDIES

LECTURER

Applications are invited for a post of Lecturer in the above Department allocated under the UGC's 'New Blood' Scheme and available from 1 October 1983. Qualifications and special interests in modern non-linear wave theory or dynamic systems theory are required.

Salary on the scale for Lecturers (£6,375-£13,505) (under review), according to age, qualifications and experience.

The age limit for these posts is normally 35 and although the successful candidate will be expected to contribute to teaching and other departmental duties, it is envisaged that that the primary duty in the early years will be research.

Informal enquiries may be made to Professor F. A. Goldsworthy, telephone (0532) 431751, ext 6382.

Applications forms and further particulars may be obtained from the Registrar, The University, Leeds LS2 9JT, quoting reference number 51/13. Closing date for applications 13 June, 1983.

UNIVERSITY OF YORK

ROVING RESEARCHER IN HEALTH ECONOMICS

Applications are invied for a post of Research Fellow in health economics, commencing as soon as possible. The post is funded by the Nuffield Provincial Hospitals Trust and is available for a period of 3½ years. The successful candidate will be expected to work under the general direction of Professor Alan Maynard (Director of the SSRC Centre in Health Economics) on a variety of short term projects in health economics. Applicants should have some experience in health economics or be general economists willing to work in this area.

Salary in the range of £6,375-£8,510 pa. with USS.

Six copies of applications, naming three referees, should be sent by Monday, 13 June 1983 to:

The Acting Registrar,
University of York,
Heslington, York YO1 5DD,
from whom further details may be obtained. Please quote reference number 1/6139.

University of London

Deputy Academic Registrar

Applications are invited for the post of Academic Registrar with the Central Offices of this federal University.

The post will include responsibility for the Academic Council Sections and for providing administrative support to the Academic Council, a Standing Committee of the Senate and to other University Committees concerned with academic matters at federal level.

A degree or equivalent professional qualification together with administrative experience in an institution of higher education is essential. Experience of academic administration and servicing of senior policy making committee is desirable.

The appointment will be made within Administrative Grade III currently £12,920 to £16,180 per annum (under review) plus £1,158 per annum London Allowance.

Further particulars available from the Personnel Officer, University of London, Senate House, Malet Street, London WC1E 7HU. Closing date: 15 June 1983.

UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER

Lectureship in the Department of Engineering

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in Engineering, with particular reference to water engineering. Applicants should be Chartered Civil Engineers, or similarly qualified, and have industrial experience. Interest and experience in surveying and in civil engineering project management would be relevant additional qualifications. The student intake to the Department is being increased, and students admitted in October 1983 may read for the B.Sc. in Engineering (Civil) as an alternative to the present B.Sc. in Engineering.

Salary on the scale £6,375 to £13,505 (under review) with superannuation benefits.

Further particulars from:

The Registrar,
University of Leicester,
University Road,
Leicester, LE1 7RH
to whom applications on the form provided should be sent by 1 July 1983.

University of Southampton

FURTHER CHAIR IN MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

Applications are invited from persons with industrial experience for a further Chair to be established in the Department of Mechanical Engineering. Further details including an indication of the field of interest proferred, may be obtained from the Secretary and Registrar, The University, Southampton, Hampshire, SO9 5NH, to whom applications (10 copies from applicants in the United Kingdom) should be sent before 15 July 1983. Please quote Ref. T.

The London School of Economics and Political Science
(University of London)

LECTURESHIP IN LAW

Applications are invited for appointment from 1 October 1983 to a Lectureship in Law. The Law Department seeks to increase its teaching strength in a number of areas, but some preference may be given to candidates offering Commercial Law subjects.

Appointment will be on the salary scale for lecturers of £6,375 to £13,505 a year (under review) plus £1,186 a year London Allowance. In assessing the starting salary, consideration will be given to qualifications, age and experience.

Application forms and further particulars are available, on receipt of a stamped, addressed envelope, from the Assistant Secretary (Academic), H610, The London School of Economics, Houghton Street, London WC2A 2AE.

Closing date for applications: 27 June 1983.

The London School of Economics and Political Science
(University of London)

LECTURESHIP IN ECONOMIC HISTORY

Applications are invited for appointment from 1 October 1983 to a Lectureship in Modern Economic and Social History.

Appointment will be on the salary scale for lecturers of £6,375 to £13,505 a year (under review) plus £1,186 a year London Allowance. In assessing the starting salary, consideration will be given to qualifications, age and experience.

Application forms and further particulars are available, on receipt of a stamped, addressed envelope, from the Assistant Secretary (Academic), H610, The London School of Economics, Houghton Street, London WC2A 2AE.

Closing date for applications: 27 June 1983.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

WELLCOME CHAIR OF CLINICAL TROPICAL MEDICINE AT THE LONDON SCHOOL OF HYGIENE AND TROPICAL MEDICINE

The Senate invite applications for the above Chair which became vacant on the retirement of Professor A. W. Woodruff on 30 September 1981.

Applications (11 copies) should be submitted to the Academic Registrar (T),

University of London,
Malet Street,
London WC1E 7HU,
from whom further particulars should first be obtained.

Closing date 29 July 1983.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

READERSHIP IN CONSERVATIVE DENTISTRY TENABLE AT THE LONDON HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE

The Senate invite applications for the above Chair. Applications (11 copies) should be submitted to the Academic Registrar (T), University of London, Malet Street, London WC1E 7HU, from whom further particulars should be obtained. Closing date 15 July 1983.

University of Birmingham

CANADIAN STUDIES

Applications are invited from persons with interests in any aspect of the academic study of Canada for a 3-year temporary Lectureship in Canadian Studies from 1 October 1983, or as soon thereafter as possible. The person appointed will mainly be required to teach in an inter-disciplinary programme in American Studies but will also be expected to contribute to the teaching of the Department which his or her interests make appropriate.

Salary in the Lecturers scale with initial placement not higher than £7225, plus superannuation. Salary scale at present under review.

Applications (6 copies), naming three referees by 18 June 1983 to Assistant Registrar (Arts), University of Birmingham, P.O. Box 363, Birmingham B15 2TT, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

University of London

CHAIR OF OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AT THE LONDON SCHOOL OF HYGIENE & TROPICAL MEDICINE

The Senate invite applications for the above Chair which became vacant on the resignation of Professor J C McDonald on 30 September 1981. Applications (11 copies) should be submitted at the Academic Registrar (T), University of London, Malet Street, London WC1E 7HU, from whom further particulars should be obtained.

Closing date 22 July 1983.

UNIVERSITY OF ST ANDREWS
Department of Chemistry

POSTDOCTORAL RESEARCH ASSISTANT

Applications are invited for a Postdoctoral Research Assistantship, tenable for two years from October 1983, to work on the preparation of novel organometallic alkoxides, in collaboration with Dr C. Glidewell and Dr D. Lloyd. A skilled experimentalist with experience in handling sensitive organometallic compounds is needed.

Starting salary within range £6,375 to £7,225 per annum according to age and experience, plus USS.

Applications, together with the names of two referees, should be sent to Mr L. R. Dunlop, Departmental Administrator, Department of Chemistry, The University, St Andrews, Fife, KY16 9ST, as soon as possible, and in any case by 30 June 1983.

THE UNIVERSITY OF SUSSEX

LECTURER IN MODERN EUROPEAN HISTORY

In the School of European Studies, from 1 October 1983. Applicants should have a special interest in the French Revolution and France in the Nineteenth Century.

Salary in the Lecturer salary scale £6,375 to £13,505 per annum plus membership of USS.

Send 9in x 6in addressed envelope for further particulars and application form, returnable by 20 June, 1983, available from:

Ms A. Atkins,
Personnel Office,
Sussex House,
University of Sussex,
Brighton, BN1 9RH
(Brighton 606755, ext. 434)
quoting reference 438/T.

UNIVERSITY OF ESSEX

LECTURESHIP IN ECONOMICS

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in any field in the Department of Economics, for appointment from 1 October 1983. The salary will be in the range of £6,375-£13,505 per annum (under review).

Applications (9 copies) including a curriculum vitae and the names and addresses of 2 referees should reach the Registrar (AO/165/T),

University of Essex,
Wivenhoe Park,
Colchester CO4 3SQ,
from whom further particulars may be obtained by 21 June 1983.

UNIVERSITY OF NOTTINGHAM

FACULTY IN EDUCATION

Chair in Education

Applications from men and women with appropriate qualifications and experience are invited for appointment to a Chair in Education, tenable in the School of Education, to be taken up on 1st September 1983 or as soon as possible thereafter. The area of specialization sought is the psychology of education, and if combined with competence and/or experience in primary education this would be of particular interest. Salary within the Professorial range.

Further particulars and application forms, returnable not later than 20 June 1983, may be obtained from:

The Staff Appointments Officer,
University of Nottingham,
University Park,
Nottingham, NG7 2RD.

Educational, Careers and Re-training



London Business School

TEMPORARY LECTURESHIP IN ACCOUNTING

Applications are invited for the post of Temporary Lecturer in Accounting at the London Business School. The post arises because of temporary secondment of permanent faculty and will be for a fixed term of two years *only*.

The successful applicant may currently be employed in an academic post, in business or in a professional accounting firm. He or she should be able to teach both financial and management accounting courses at an introductory level to groups of exceptionally capable students in both postgraduate and executive programmes. Applicants will also be expected to offer a field of special competence for advanced teaching and research. The field could be any one of Financial Accounting, Management Accounting and Control, Public Sector Accounting, Comparative Accounting.

Applicants seeking secondment from an existing post for a substantial period will be considered.

Starting salary will depend on experience and qualifications and will be in the upper band of the lecturer scale £11,400 to £14,664 inclusive of London Allowance.

Applications should be sent to: Professor W. Reid, London Business School, Sussex Place, Regent's Park, London NW1 4SA.

Cranfield

SCHOOL OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

MSc/Ph D BY RESEARCH

Opportunities exist for good honours graduates in Engineering, Mathematics of Science to undertake research in the field of Thermal Power.

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For further details please contact:–

Professor J. B. Moss (Ref 826),
School of Mechanical Engineering,
Cranfield Institute of Technology,
Cranfield, Bedford MK43 0AL.
Tel: Bedford (0234) 75011 Ext. 2306.

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required 1st September, 1983. Duties include organizing B.Mus and GRSM Courses. Music degree and administrative/teaching experience required. Salary range £10,593 to £12,816 plus London Weighting (under review). Particulars from Vice-Director, Royal College of Music, Prince Consort Road, SW7 2BS. Closing date for applications Friday, 17th June.

HIGHLAND HEALTH BOARD

POST OF PRINCIPAL MICROBIOLOGIST

Applications are invited from suitably qualified and experienced science graduates for the post of Principal Microbiologist in the Department of Microbiology at Raigmore Hospital, Inverness.

The duties will be mainly in bacteriology, and the successful applicant will be responsible to the Consultant Bacteriologist.

Salary £11,413 by annual increments to £16,010. National Health Service conditions apply.

Application forms may be obtained from the Personnel Officer, Highland Health Board, 17 Old Edinburgh, IV2 3HG. Closing date – 2 June 1983.

BURSAR
St. Paul's Girls' Preparatory School

Bursar and Clerk to the Governors required for January 1984 for Independent Day School of 235 girls, following the retirement of present Bursar. Duties include maintenance of budget and financial records, collection of fees, statistical returns, supervision of Catering and Domestic staff and other administrative duties. Salary in accordance with qualifications and experience. Application with references and details of experience, to The Chairman, St Paul's Preparatory School, Bute House, Luxemburg Gardens, London W6.

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THE COUNCIL OF LEGAL EDUCATION

Inns of Court School of Law

LECTURESHIP IN LAW

Applications are invited from Barristers holding good honours degrees in law of a UK University or Polytechnic for the post of Lecturer-Tutor on the Vocational Course leading to the Bar Examination.

Salary (including London Allowance) on the scale £8,813-£11,396 p.a., with contributory pension scheme (U.S.S.). Appointment to commence 1st October 1983.

Application forms and particulars obtainable from:

The Sub-Dean,
The Council of Legal Education,
4 Gray's Inn Place,
WC1R 5DX
(01-405 4635)
to whom they should be returned as soon as possible but not later than 3rd June 1983.

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The Head Master's Secretary,
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From whom further details of the post advertised, and of the School, may be obtained.

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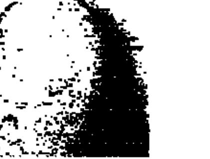
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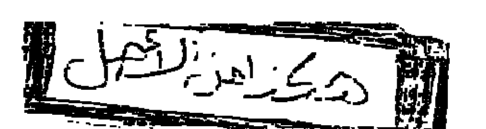
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PUBLIC NOTICES

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Charity: The Helena Club Trust
The Charity Commissioners have made a Scheme for this charity. Copies can be obtained from them at 14 Ryder Street, London SW1Y 6AH (ref: 219279-A5-L1).





PERSONAL COLUMNS

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and IN MEMORIAM £3.25 a line (minimum 3 lines)

Announcements authenticated by the name and permanent address of the sender, may be sent to:
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or telephoned (by telephone subscribers only) to: **01-837 3311** or **01-837 3333**

Announcements can be received by telephone between 9.00am and 5.30pm, Monday to Friday, on Saturday between 9.00am and 12.00noon. For publication the following day, phone by 1.30pm.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES, WEDDINGS, etc. on Court and Social Page. **£5 a line.**

Court and Social Page announcements can not be accepted by telephone.

"...According to the word that I covenanted with you ... so my spirit remaineth among you: fear ye not."—*Haggai 2 5*

BIRTHS

APPLETON — to Chris and Judy a daughter Anna Mara born 19th May at Nairobi hospital.

FAULKNER. On May 21st at BMH Munster to Deborah (nee MacAndrew) and Mark, a son.

HASLAM. — on May 17th to Nim (nee Dorrien Smith) Richard, a son, Nicholas.

MORGAN EVANS on Thursday, 19th May, to Sarah (nee Bulwer-Long) and Granger - a son.

NEWCOMEN - To Susie (nee Gammon) and Nigel on 18th May, a son Nicholas Thomas Paul.

NOTT. - On May 18th at Queen Charlotte's, to Gillian (nee Hurd) and Robin - a daughter.

PARSONS - on 18th May to Anne and John a son.

WATKINS on May 16th to Rosemary (nee Marland) and Stephen, a son, James Harry Romeny.

MARRIAGES

KENDRICK - GEORGE On May 21st 1983 Wargrave, Berkshire. Tim, elder son of Mr & Mrs A L Kendrick, of Crazies Hill, Berkshire and Carolyn, younger daughter of Mr & Mrs T A George of Burnham, Buckinghamshire.

DEATHS

BARRINGTON on May 19th peacefully at Old Tree Nursing Home, Launceston. Joan Mary (nee Jameson) formerly of Grassholt aged 92. Much loved mother, grandmother and great grandmother. Funeral at St Stephens church, Launceston on 28th may at 3 p.m. Flowers to H. Hoskin, Guild Hall Square, Launceston.

CUBITT - on 19th May Mary wife of the late Eaton Cubitt, and Mother of Willoughby, & Geoffrey, Sylvia, dear Grandmother and Great Grand-...

[illegible]

IN MEMORIAM

BROYD - In loving memory of dear Dennis who died on 23rd May, 1981. Deeply missed by Phyllis, Julia, Laurence and David.

DAVIS.—In ever loving memory of Charles Davis, MVO who died at 29 Gloucester Place, Portman Square, on May 25, 1914, in his 66th year.

BANK HOLIDAY DEADLINES

ISSUE	*DEADLINES*
Monday 30th & Tuesday 31st May	Friday 27th, 3.30 p.m.
Wednesday 1st June (copy)	Friday 27th, 3.30 p.m.

Cancellations & alterations Tuesday 31st, 2 p.m.

The classified department will be closed from:

1p.m. Saturday until 9 a.m. Tuesday

To advertise please phone
837 3333 or 3311

FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS

BANNERMAN - The service for the interment of the ashes of Joan, Lady Bannerman, widow of Lt. Col. Sir Alexander Bannerman 11th Baronet & daughter of Mr and Mrs Frederic Harford, will take place at 11.30am on Friday 27th May, at the church of St John the Baptist, Holme-upon-Spalding Moor, York. No flowers by request.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ARCHAEOLOGICAL VOLUNTEERS

Volunteers required for excavation of a motte at Alness, Ross-shire, starting 6 June for 4-8 weeks. Subsistence rate £8. Apply giving full details of experience, telephone number, etc. to:

James Rideout,
CEU,
3-11 Melville Street,
Edinburgh.

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GRANVILLE CRICKET CLUB, Purley, remember those Whit Monday fixtures? Any tales from the past from members F Greenfield, R Vinnicombe, G Thomas, R Ayling etc Ring 01-620 5334.

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JASON R. Please contact or phone me C.C.

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LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE No: 002411 of 1983
IN THE MATTER of WEAVERCRAFT CARPETS LIMITED and
IN THE MATTER of THE COMPANIES ACT 1948

NOTICE is hereby given that a Petition was on the 22nd day of April 1983 presented to Her Majesty's High Court of Justice for (a) the confirmation of the reduction of the Capital of the above-named Company from £5,000,052 to £500,005.20 and (b) the cancellation of the share premium account of the said ...

[illegible]

CHALET GIRL

ARCACHON, near Bordeaux

A cheerful pleasant chalet girl is needed for the month of August to help from adults. Cope with five young children in a large villa on the beach. Cooking and light house work will be required for half a day. Previous chalet experience useful. Circa £25 per week.

[illegible]

Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

BBC 1

6.00 Ceefax AM. News headlines, weather, sport and traffic details. Also available to viewers with television sets that do not have the teletext facility.

6.30 Breakfast Time with Frank Bough and Selina Scott. News from Debbie Rix at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hours; regional news, weather and traffic at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; keep fit between 6.45 and 7.00; newspaper review at 7.32 and 8.32; horoscopes between 8.30 and 8.45.

9.05 Election Call. Sir Robin Day with David Steel, ready to answer electors' questions (with Radio 4) (Telephone number 01-580 4411).

10.00 You and Me. For the very young (r) 10.15 For Schools, Colleges: Music Time (ends at 10.35) 11.00 Renewable energy (ends 11.20) 11.42 French conversation 12.00 Mind Stretchers 12.05 Closedown.

12.30 News After Noon with Richard Whitmore and Anne Diamond. The weather details come from Jim Bacon 1.02 Regional news 1.05 Chatsworth: House and Home. A behind-the-scenes documentary about the running of the beautiful Derbyshire home of the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire (r) 1.35 Interval.

1.45 Chigley. A See-Saw programme for four- and five-year olds (r) 2.01 For Schools, Colleges: Words and Pictures 2.18 The Energy Burners 2.40 Plants in Action. Programme six of the seven-part series on science behind gardening, presented by Alan Hibbert (r) 3.05 Bonanza. Little Joe is looking for his friend who works in the bank. He has disappeared, throwing suspicion on him being the embezzlement culprit (r) 3.53 Regional News (not London or Scotland).

3.55 Play School. Shown earlier on BBC 2 4.20 Space Sentinels. Animated science fiction adventure stories (r) 4.40 The Littlest Hobo. The German sheepdog in Big Al and Sam Strawberry 5.05 John Craven's Newsround 5.10 Blue Peter. Simon Groom and Peter Duncan display their prowess at water polo.

.40 News with Richard Whitmore 6.00 South East at Six with Sue Cook, Laurie Mayer and Fran Morrison.

5.25 Nationwide includes Hugh Scully's Watchdog series that investigates accusations of bureaucratic abuse.

6.50 Rolf Harris Cartoon Time. The final programme in the series features sporting achievements of various characters.

7.20 Matt Houston. The millionaire detective is being held hostage in his office, together with five international personalities, by a dangerous psychopath. Stella Stevens and Barbara Rush are the two celebrity guests.

8.10 Panorama: The Case for the Alliance. Sir Robin Day interviews Roy Jenkins.

9.00 Election Broadcast by the Labour Party.

9.10 News with John Humphrys and Campaign Report from David Dimbleby.

9.50 Film: Fuzz (1972) starring Burt Reynolds, Raquel Welch and Yul Brynner. Police drama with the officers of Boston's 87th Precinct trying to find the person responsible for the deaths of a number of local officials. The killer demands $50,000 to stop the murders. Directed by Richard A. Colla.

11.18 News headlines.

11.20 Film 83 with Iain Johnstone includes a report from the Cannes Film Festival.

12.00 Weather.

TV-am

6.25 Good Morning Britain presented by Lynda Berry and Nick Owen; News at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; sport at 6.45; cartoon at 6.50; a review of the morning papers at 7.05; election report with Robert Kee at 7.33; pop video at 7.55; Going for a Laugh with Bobby Thompson at 8.05; today's television previewed at 8.35. Closedown at 9.25

ITV/LONDON

9.30 For Schools: A North American Indian's canoe 9.47 Living in a post-industrial society 10.04 Is there a need for more nuclear power stations? 10.31 The art of the interviewer 10.48 Religous education 11.08 Elementary arithmetic 11.22 Young nurses training in a busy hospital 11.39 Two married couples discuss changing roles

12.00 Alphabet Zoo. Nerys Hughes and Ralph McTell with R for Rabbit 12.10 Let's Pretend to the story of The Greedy Crocodile (r) 12.30 A Better Read. Rock singer Ian Dury talks to presenter Tom Coyne about the pleasure he receives from reading while authors. Rose Tremain and Jill Tweedie recommend their favourite books

1.00 News with Leonard Parkin 1.20 Thames news from Tricia Ingrams 1.30 Talking Personally. The final programme of the series and Eamonn Andrews talks to the former chairman of Mirror Group Newspapers, Cecil King

2.00 Film: The One That Got Away* (1957) starring Hardy Kruger. The true story of the only German prisoner-of-war who escaped from British custody. Directed by Roy Baker

4.00 Alphabet Zoo. A repeat of the programme shown at noon 4.15 Dangermouse. The secret service ace infiltrates the fearsome Baron Greenback's headquarters and promptly loses his memory 4.20 The New Fantastic Four. Animated adventures. Today the intrepid quartet are captured by Medusa and her followers, the Inhumans 4.45 Play: In a Dark, Dark Box. A little boy becomes part of the bedtime story that he is being told by his granny 5.15 Diff'rent Strokes

5.45 News 6.00 Thames news

6.25 Help! Community action news from Cathi Wheatley

6.35 Crossroads. Richard Lord attempts to cool some amorous advances

7.00 Village Earth. Dr Marina Fernando is trying to turn the ghettos of Colombo, Sri Lanka, into neighbourhoods

7.30 Coronation Street. Victor takes Mavis to see the country cottage he might purchase

8.00 Brass. The last episode of the hilarious series and royalty are due to visit Utterley. Will Charlotte really go ahead with her altenative procession? And will Morris and Guy succeed in their dastardly plan?

8.30 World in Action. The first of two uncommitted election reports from veteran American political television journalist, Walter Cronkite

9.00 Election Broadcast by the Labour Party

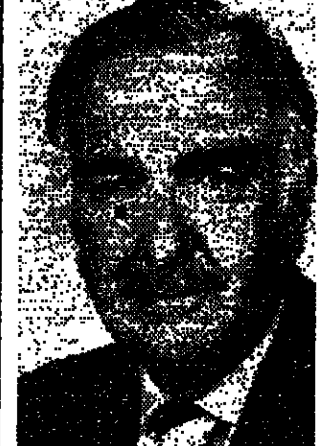
9.10 Best Sellers: Rage of Angels, part two. The law practice of Ken Bailey and Jennifer Parker is flourishing but not so the affair between Jennifer and Senator Adam Warner

10.10 News

10.45 Best Sellers continued

11.35 Film: Change Partners* (1967) starring Zena Walker. Thriller about a man who tries to kill his business partner who is also his lover's husband. Directed by Robert Lynn

12.45 Close with Brian Blessed.



Walter Cronkite: ITV 8.30pm

CHOICE

● Dispassionate coverage of politics during an election campaign is a laudable but seldom achieved aim but Granada seem to have done just that by signing-up the veteran American political commentator, Walter Cronkite. Tonight, and in next week's WORLD IN ACTION (ITV 8.30), Mr Cronkite will be reporting the General Election from the interested visitor's point-of-view. His coverage is well balanced with tonight's programme seeing him with the Alliance at a breakfast time conference; flying with Mrs Thatcher in a private jet; at Mr Foot's rally in Cardiff and also in the kitchen of Mr Foot's terraced house in Tredegar; and talking to the ordinary voter-in-the-street. This is something that Mr Cronkite could never have done in the United States where his face is more familiar to the public than the politicians, the latter arguing that the appearance of Mr Cronkite diminishes their appeal

● A KIND OF LIVING (Channel 4 5.00pm) is a new series of ten programmes that takes a look at the serious side of the subject parodied in the successful comedy series The Good Life – self-sufficiency. Presented by actress Susan Penhaligon, whose own experience of self-sufficiency was gained by a childhood on a farm in Cornwall, the programmes will cover every aspect for the aspiring small-holder. In this first programme the concept of self-sufficiency is examined and some of those people who have had experience of the practicalities of the ideal reveal the harsh realities that face those who fancy going back to nature

● A strong cast, headed by Alan McCleland, Jane Wenham and Norman Rodway, has been assembled for Liane Aukin's masterful adaptation of Maxim Gorky's pre-Revolution drama ENEMIES (Radio 4 8.00pm) Set in the Russian provincial country estate of the factory-owning Bardin family, the play examines the conflicting political forces that assail the head of the family, Zakhar. On the one hand, he believes that he is liberal-minded but when confronted with creeping communism from his factory – and estate-workers, he finds himself in conflict with his intolerant but essential business partner, Mikhail (played with capitalist relish by Timothy Bateson) who disagrees with Zakhar's conciliatory attitude towards the workers. A wordy play but one that does not flag, thanks to Michael Heffernen's direction

BBC 2

6.05 Open University: City Centre Development 6.55 Maths: Curve Sketching 7.20 The Oil Game 7.45 Dinner at Baron d'Holbach's 8.10 Closedown.

9.38 Schools, Colleges: Play: Fresh Starts, by Bill Lyons 10.00 Closedown.

11.00 Play School: For the under fives, presented by Carol Chell and Chris Tranchell. The story is the traditional, The Ant and Dove 11.25 Closedown.

5.10 Language Acquisition: An Open University production that examines the ways children learn language.

5.40 Topper* American comedy series of the 1950s about a husband and wife ghost team who return to haunt their old house in the company of a dipsomaniac St Bernard dog. This evening they help the new occupants of the house when an old school friend begins to disrupt the happy household. Starring Leo G Carroll, Robert Sterling, Anne Jeffreys and Lee Patrick.

6.05 Cartoon.

6.15 I Can Jump Puddles. Episode five of the Australian drama series based on the autobiographical novels of Alan Marshall, a cripple since childhood after contracting polio. He is now 16-years old and is determined to become independent of his parents. Starring Lewis Fitz-Gerald.

7.10 News summary with subtitles.

7.15 Election Broadcast by the Labour Party.

7.25 Royal Gala Concert, live from the Royal Albert Hall, inrtroduced by Richard Baker, celebrating the centenary of The Royal College of Music. The concert, in the presence of Their Royal Highnesses, the Prince and Princess of Wales, is performed by past and present members of the Royal College and includes music by Holst, Vaughan Williams, Tippett, Arnold, Britten and Parry. In the interval Richard Baker talks to some of the people connected with the College's history.

9.40 Spotlight. Dickie Henderson recalls the highlights of his long and successful career in showbusiness. With special guest Bertie Hare.

10.25 Private Lives presented by Maria Aitken. Her guests are Alan Price and Dr Miriam Stoppard who reminisce about the sights, sounds and smells that have left an indelible mark in their minds. Peter Skellern nudges their musical memories.

11.00 Newsnight. The latest news from around the world plus Campaign 83, full coverage of the day's election developments.

12.00 Open University: Changing Sea Levels. 12.25 Black and British. Closedown at 12.55.

CHANNEL 4

5.00 A Kind of Living. The first of a series of ten programmes on total self sufficiencey. Presented by actress Susan Penhaligon the series, through studio demonstrations and outside camera work, follows the different aspects of self-sufficiency from acquiring land, growing own food, raising poultry and livestock, crafts, home produce, fish farming to self-sufficiency in energy

5.30 Loose Talk presented by Steve Taylor. A pot-pourri of fun and facts televised live in front of an audience. The guests this week are the band Aztec Camera; a comedy quartet that go by the name of the Joeys; American writer and film director Sam Raimi who made the number one video horror movie, Evil Dead; Danny Baker from LWT's 6 O'clock Show; and pop artist Peter Blake. The guest presenter is Muriel Gray, a designer with the Museum of Antiquities, Edinburgh.

6.30 Numbers at Work presented by Fred Harris. The first programme in a repeat series that deals with everyday mathematical problems. Tonight Fred Harris examines addition and subtraction, use of a calculator and the importance of estimating.

7.00 Channel Four News includes Sir Geoffrey Howe with a new economic forecast for Britain.

8.00 Henry Cooper's Golden Belt. The final of the inter-City Boy's Clubs Boxing Competition is between Manchester and Birmingham.

9.00 Vietnam. In this seventh (of 12) programmes the Tet Offensive of January 1968 is examined. It heralded President Johnson's announcement that he would not stand for re-election later in the year. The film includes footage of street fighting in the cities of South Vietnam and also takes a look at the controversial decision of the Communist troops to kill prisoners in the imperial city of Hua.

10.00 Election Broadcast by the Labour Party.

10.10 St Elsewhere: Legionnaires, part one. The dreaded Legionnaire's disease is suspected at the run-down hospital in a ward that is in danger of being closed due to lack of funds. On the lighter note the persevering Dr Fiscus receives a nasty surprise from the object of his desires, Cathy Martin.

11.10 Film: The Filleting Machine (1981) starring Tom Hadaway. A made-for-television drama about family conflict set in north-east England. The wife sees education as her child's escape route from the drudgery of a life working on the fish quay like her husband, but 'Da' wants him to work 'where the money is'. Directed by Murray Martin.

12.20 Closedown.

Radio 4

6.00 News Briefing.
6.10 Farming Week.
6.25 Shipping Forecast.
6.30 Today, including 6.45 Prayer for the Day. 6.55, 7.55 Weather. 7.00, 8.00 Today's News. 7.25, 8.25 Sport. 7.30, 8.30 News Headlines. 7.45 Thought for the Day.
8.40 The Week on 4.
8.47 Election Broadcast (Conservative).
8.57 Weather; Travel.
9.00 News.
9.05 Election Call: 01-580 4411. Simultaneously broadcast with BBC 1.
10.00 News.
10.02 Money Box.
10.30 Morning Story.
10.45 Daily Service†.
11.00 News; Travel.
11.03 Down Your Way visits Faringdon in Oxfordshire.
11.48 Poetry Please!
12.00 News.
12.02 You and Yours.
12.27 Quote . . . Unquote †.
12.55 Weather; Travel; Programme News.
1.00 The World At One: News.
1.40 The Archers.
1.55 Shipping Forecast.
2.00 News.
2.02 Woman's Hour.
3.00 News.
3.02 Afternoon Theatre. My Brother's Keeper, by R. E. T. Lambt.
4.17 From Gaffney's Creek. Based on the correspondence of a young Welshman who went prospecting in Australia in 1851.
4.40 Story Time. The Vigil, by W. W. Jacobs.
5.00 PM: News magazine. 5.50 Shipping Forecast. 5.55 Weather; Programme News.
6.00 The Six O'Clock News; Financial Report.
6.30 The News Quiz†.
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 The Virgin Voters. Documentary about the 4 million young people who have become eligible to vote since the last election.
8.00 The Monday Play. Enemies, by Maxim Gorky†.
9.30 Kaleidoscope presented by Paul Vaughan. The programme includes reviews of Ian McEwan's The Ploughman's Lunch, starring Jonathan Pryce as a BBC News Editor; and The K-Factor, a novel by David Caute set in 1979 at the time of the Rhodesia war.
9.59 Weather.
10.00 The World Tonight: News.
10.30 Science Now.
11.00 A Book At Bedtime. The Hooligan Nights, by Clarence Rook (4).
11.15 Election Platform.
12.00 News; Weather.
12.15 Shipping Forecast; Inshore Forecast.
VHF ENGLAND: 6.25-6.30am Weather; Travel. 10.00-10.45 For Schools: 10.00 See For Yourself. 10.10 Time To Move. 10.30 Playtime Extra. 11.00-12.00 For Schools: 11.00 Let's Move. 11.20 Voix de France. 11.40 Movement and Drama II. 1.55pm Listening Corner. 2.00-3.00 For Schools: 2.00 Introducing Geography. 2.20 Lifetime. 2.40 Dance Workshop. 5.50-5.55 PM (continued). 11.00 Study on 4: Action Makes the Heart Grow Stronger. 11.30-12.10 Open University: 11.30 The Nature of Wuthering Heights. 11.50 British Intelligence Scale.

Radio 3

6.55 Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Morning Concert. Waldteufel, Schubert, Dvorak; records.†
8.00 News.
8.05 Morning Concert (continued) Torelli Monteverdi, Handel, Purcell, Vivaldi; records.
9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composer. Debussy; records.†
10.00 French Baroque Music. Mondonville, Clerambault.†
10.35 Pictures from an exhibition. Mussorgsky orch. Ravel.†
11.10 Vitali, Britten and Bloch. Viola and Piano recital.†
12.05 BBC Scottish Symphony Orchestra. Brahms, Bartok, Rudolf Maros.†
1.00 News.
1.05 BBC Lunchtime Concert. Polish Chamber Orchestra: Mozart, Bacewicz, Britten.†
2.00 Matinee Musicale. Mozart, Schubert, Roussell, Bridge, Langford.†
3.00 New Records. Verdi, Arthur Wills, Szymanowski, Schubert.†
4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly For Pleasure.†
6.30 Music For Organ. Bach, Vierne.†
7.10 BBC Singers. Vaughan Williams, Britten, Strauss.†
7.45 Beethoven The 32 Piano Sonatas. Recital by Alfred Brendel. Part 1.†
8.35 Cities and Social Change. Talk by Peter Burke.
8.55 Beethoven. Part 2.†
9.45 Wine, Women and Song. An anthology of poetry and music.†
10.05 Arnold Conducts Arnold. Symphony No 5; record.†
10.45 Jazz in Britain. The Lost Jockey.†
11.15 News.
VHF Open University: 6.15 am Yeats and Eliot. 6.35-6.55 Crying Half a Wolf. 11.20 pm What the Tortoise Said to Achilles. 11.40-12.00 The Oil Game: Round 2.

Radio 2

5.00 Ken Bruce. 7.30 Peter Alliss.† 10.00 Jimmy Young.† 12.00 Music while you Work.† 12.30 Gloria Hunniford including 2.2 Sports Desk.† 2.30 Ed Stewart including 3.2 Sports Desk.† 4.00 David Hamilton including 4.2, 5.30 Sports Desk.† 6.00 John Dunn including 6.45 Sport and Classified (mf only).† 7.28 Cricket Desk. 7.30 Alan Dell with Dance Band Days and Big Band Era.† 8.45 Humphrey Lyttelton with The Best of Jazz.† 9.30 Star Sound.† 9.57 Sports Desk. 10.00 The Monday Movie Quiz. 10.30 Racing Desk followed by Stuart Hall. 1.00 Terry Wogan with Two's Best.† 2.00-5.00 Charles Nove presents You and the Night and the Music.†

Radio 1

6.00 Adrian John with The Early Show. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.30 Mike Smith, including 12.30 Newsbeat. 7.00 Platform 9 with Janice Long. 8.00 David Jensen. 10.00 Mark Ellen.† 12.00 Close.

WORLD SERVICE

6.00am Newsdesk. 6.30 Counterpoint. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 7.30 Pleasures. 7.50 Recording of the Week. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Peebles' Choice. 8.30 Anything Goes. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 Waveguide. 9.25 Good Books. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Music Now. 10.15 The Brotherhood of Brass. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News About Britain. 11.15 The Classic Albums. 11.30 Pleasures. 11.50 Recording of the Week. 12pm Radio Newsreel. 12.15 Brain of Britain. 12.45 Sports Round-up. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 1.30 Country Style. 1.45 Thirty Minute Theatre. 2.15 Hermits. 2.30 John Peel. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 The Instrument of Jazz. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 8.30 Sports International. 9.00 Network UK. 9.15 What's New. 9.30 Origins. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Book Choice. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Classic Record Review. 11.30 Brian of Britain 1983. 12.00 World News. 12.09 News About Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 A Thirty-Minute Theatre. 1.00 Waveguide. 1.10 Paperback Choice. 1.15 Outlook: News Summary. 1.45 Parade. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Network UK. 2.30 Sports International. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News about Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 John Peel. 4.45 Financial News. 4.55 Reflections. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Twenty-four Hours: News Summary. 5.45 The World Today.

All times in GMT

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1 MF 1053kHz/285m or 1089kHz/275m. Radio 2 MF 693kHz/433m or 909kHz/330m. Radio 1/2 VHF 88-91MHz. Radio 3 VHF 90-92.5MHz, MF 1215kHz/247m. Radio 4 LF 200kHz/1500m and VHF 92-95MHz. Greater London Area MF 720kHz/417m. LBC MF 1152kHz/261m, VHF 97.3MHz. Capital MF 1548kHz/194m, VHF 95.8MHz. BBC Radio London MF 1458kHz/206m and VHF 94.9MHz. World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

BBC 1

WALES 10.38am-11.00 I Ysgolion: Y Ganrif Hon. 1.02pm-1.05 News of Wales Headlines. 3.53-3.55 News of Wales Headlines. 6.00-6.25 Wales Today. 6.50-7.20 Make It Work . . . Beating the recession. 12.00 News and weather. SCOTLAND 1.00pm-1.05 The Scottish News. 6.00-6.25 Reporting Scotland. 6.25-7.10 Election Forum. 7.10-7.20 Cartoon. 12.00 News and weather. NORTHERN IRELAND 1.02pm-1.05 Northern Ireland News. 3.53-3.55 Northern Ireland News. 6.00-6.25 Scene Around Six. 6.50-7.20 Wise Crack. 12.00 News and weather. ENGLAND 6.00pm-6.25 Regional news magazines. 6.50-7.20 East – Let Justice Be Done: "The Best Parson We Never Had. Midlands – The Dog Show. North – A Voyage Between Two Seas. North East – Heroes. International conductor and pianist Tamas Vasary talks about people he admires. North West – The Brass Beat (Dodcross Band, Saddleworth). South – South Sport. South West – Our Undersea World (Below Lundy). West – RPM. 12.05am close.

S4C

Starts: 2.20pm Yr Eliffant Glas. 2.30 Interval. 3.15 Rod and Line. 3.25 Irish Angle. 3.55 Face the Press. 4.25 Partly Satirical Broadcast. 4.50 Clwb S4C. 4.55 Pili-Pala. 5.00 Disgyn I'r Haul. 5.30 Chips' Comic. 6.00 Square Pegs. 6.30 Get Smart. 6.55 Gair yn ei Bryd. 7.00 Newyddion Saith. 7.30 Sêr. 8.00 Pawb yn ei Fro. 8.30 Y Byd ar Bedwar. 9.00 Bouquet of Barbed Wire. 10.00 Party Election Broadcast. 10.10 Ethol'an '83. 10.20 Weekend World Inquiry: Britain and the Bomb. 11.55 Basketball. 12.45am Gair yn ei Bryd. 12.50 Close.

ULSTER

As London except: 1.20pm Lunchtime. 1.30 Bracken. 2.30-4.00 Film: Windbag the Sailor. Will May comedy.* 5.15-5.45 Gambit. 6.00 Good Evening, Ulster. 6.20 Ulster Decides 6.30-7.00 Lifestyle. 11.45 News, Closedown.

TVS

As London except: 1.20pm News. 1.30 Bygones. 2.00 Film: Wuthering Heights (Anna Calder-Marshall). 1970 remake of the Emily Bronte story. 3.55-4.00 Cartoon. 5.15-5.45 Happy Days. 6.00 Coast to Coast. 6.30-7.30 South Decides. 11.35 Hill Street Blues. 12.30am Company Closedown.

HTV WEST

As London except: 1.20pm News. 1.30 Film: Life is a Circus* Crazy Gang comedy. 3.00-4.00 Bracken. 5.15-5.45 Young Doctors. 6.00-7.00 News. 11.35 Star Parade. 12.35am Closedown.

HTV WALES

As HTV West except: 6.00pm-7.00 Wales at Six.

TSW

As London except: 1.20pm News. 1.30 Make Me Laugh. 2.00-4.00 Film: The Jokers (Michael Crawford) Brothers plan to steal the Crown Jewels. 5.15-5.45 Emmerdale Farm. 6.00 Today South West. 6.30-7.00 Only When I Laugh. 11.25 Postscript. 11.40 Private View. 12.00 Bachelor of Arts. 12.35am Closedown.

YORKSHIRE

As London except: 1.20pm News. 1.30 Waiters. 2.00 Showcase. 2.15-4.00 Film: Letter from Frank. Father's frustration grows after being replaced at work by a computer. 5.15-5.45 Gambit. 6.00 Calender. 6.30-7.00 Calendar Election Special. 11.35 Average White Band. 12.10am Closedown.

GRAMPIAN

As London except: 9.25am-9.30 First Thing. 1.20pm News. 1.30 Paint Along with Nancy. 2.00-4.00 Film: Windom's Way (Peter Finch) Doctor becomes involved in native rebellion. 5.15-5.45 Gambit. 6.00 North Tonight. 6.30-7.00 Country Focus. 11.35 Star Parade. 12.35am News. 12.40 Closedown.

GRANADA

As London except: 1.20pm Granada Reports. 1.30 Bracken. 2.30-4.00 Film: For the Love of Ada (Irene Handl, Wilfred Pickles) TV comedy spin-off. 5.15-5.45 Gambit. 6.00 Diff'rent Strokes. 6.30-7.00 Granada Reports. 11.35 Reports Extra – The Survivors. 12.05am Benson. 12.35 Closedown.

CENTRAL

As London except: 1.20 News. 1.30 Believe it or else. 1.40 Film: White Fang (Franco Nero) Jack London's tale of the strange tie between a child and a wolf. 3.30-4.00 Young Doctor. 5.15-5.45 Private Benjamin. 6.00-7.00 News. 11.35 News. 11.40 Venture. 12.10am Come Close. 12.25 Closedown.

CHANNEL

As London except: 1.20 News. 1.30 Make Me Laugh. 2.00-4.00 Film: The Jokers. As TSW. 5.15-5.45 Emmerdale Farm. 6.00 Channel Report. 6.30-7.00 Only When I Laugh. 11.35 Aujourd'Hui en France. 11.40 Darkroom. 12.15am Closedown.

Justin Salmon: ITV 4.45 pm

ANGLIA

As London except: 1.20pm News. 1.30 Struggle beneath the Sea. 2.00-4.00 Film: Hell Drivers (Stanley Baker). Lorrymen risk their necks for a crooked boss.* 6.00 About Anglia. 6.30-7.00 Movie Memories. 11.35 Helen. 12.05am Living and Growing. 12.35 Prayer for Life, Closedown.

BORDER

As London except: 1.20pm News. 1.30 Clegg's People. 2.00-4.00 Film: Judith (Sophia Loren). Concentration camp survivor tries to track down her ex-Nazi husband. 5.15-5.45 Gambit. 6.00 Lookaround. 6.30-7.00 Nature Trail. 11.35 Minder. 12.35am News. 12.38 Closedown.

TYNE TEES

As London except: Starts 9.25am News. 1.20pm News and Lookaround. 1.30 Whose Baby. 2.00-4.00 Film: Melba (Patrice Munsel) Life fo the great operatic soprano, Dame Nellie Melba. 5.15-5.45 Happy Days. 6.00 News. 6.02 Northern Life. 11.35 Briefing. 12.15am Four Gifted Men. 12.20 Closedown.

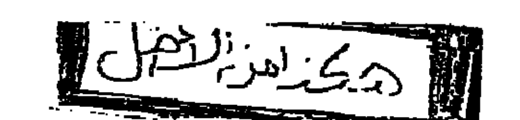
SCOTTISH

As London except: 1.20pm News. 1.30 Survival. 2.00-4.00 Film: My Husband is Missing. Reporter helps wife to search for her husband in Vietnam. 5.15-5.45 Emmerdale Farm. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.40-7.00 Crime Desk. 11.35 Late Call. 11.40 Star Parade. 12.35am Closedown.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN.
† Stereo. ★ Black and white. (r) Repeat.

(continued on page 26)





3 give up prison rooftop protest

An attempt to talk seven prisoners, including four IRA men, out of their rooftop protest at Albany jail on the Isle of Wight began yesterday after three of the 10 men who started the demonstration on Friday came down.

They were taken off the roof by a hydraulic lifting platform and a spokesman at Albany said: "The rest of the prison is very quiet".

A total of 110 men have now been transferred from Albany to mainland prisons following the destruction of the jail on Friday when prisoners rioted, ripping up furniture and hurling cell-doors and sinks at prison officers. Damage was estimated at £¼m.

The whole of B Wing is now unusable and a quarter of C Wing has had to be evacuated. There are 168 men left in the prison.

The men on the roof have hung out banners with messages scrawled on white sheets asking for the repatriation of "IRA political prisoners" and equal treatment for inmates of prisons in Ulster and Britain.

Film of the damaged workshops and art room was shown on television news bulletins. A prison spokesman said that taxpayers should see what they would have to pay for.



Making a clean sweep: Volunteers armed with detectors battle with the metal rubbish on Brighton beach yesterday. The operation, which had the backing of the resort's council, is said to have been the biggest of its kind in the world. (Photograph: Tony Weaver).

Letter from Warsaw

How Britain helped the Polish underground

The West is in bad odour in official Poland. Hardly a day passes without one spokesman or another denouncing the stupidity of Western sanctions or the mendacity of the Western press.

During these inclement times, diplomats, by way of defence, tend to revive their glittering national contributions to Poland: the French talk of Enlightenment, of Voltaire's influence on Polish thought, of the Francophone courts of Polish kings. The Italians chatter about the church. But the British remain strangely silent – our main gift to Poland is the Warsaw sewer system.

That may seem a dubious achievement, especially during summer, when the stench rises out of the cobble-stoned roads leading to the Vistula river. But in the nineteenth century the British construction was a formidable triumph of persuasion and engineering – and these sewers later saved more lives than the average first aid centre, acting as a clandestine link between Warsaw districts during the Second World War.

The system was designed by William Lindley in the 1870s and the construction work was continued by his sons, William and Joseph. The municipal authorities decided after the great fire of Warsaw in 1866 that a water supply system was needed – until then districts such as Praga pumped their water straight from the river without filters and wells were the main water source.

But the social resistance to a sewer system was strong, partly because of the cost. A typical pamphlet of the period is entitled: *The water supply and sewage system for Warsaw as an instrument of Judaism and charlatanry aimed at the destruction of the Polish agriculture and at the extermination of the Slavic population of the Vistula.*

But Lindley, in an effort which would nowadays earn him half a page of promotion in the *Financial Times*, succeeded in selling his design and even managed to persuade the Warsaw mayor, then as now a general, to use his influence in Czarist St Petersburg to get approval for the project.

By 1886 the system was functioning well. But there is no greater tribute to the quality of the design than the way it was used by the anti-Nazi resistance in occupied Warsaw. During the Warsaw uprising of 1944, it was the sewers which proved to be the only reliable link between the old town district and the northern district of Zoliborz, which were cut off by the German troops.

The sewers became not only a communications channel but also the way to transport ammunition, guns and food. Conditions underground were even worse than above: the tunnels were black and round, so that it was almost impossible to find a footing.

The routes which eventually encompassed most of the centre of the capital were tried out by "sewer women", *kanalarki*, nimble girls who laid string as markers along the way. To lose the string was certain death. The escaping guerrillas had to use short sticks to feel their way and even a relatively short distance could take a whole day of inch-by-inch progress.

The sewers had been used to some effect to provide escape for Jewish resistance fighters during the ghetto uprising of 1943, but came fully into their own the following year.

The Germans swiftly realized what was going on and developed their own "sewer units" which would booby-trap the tunnels, hanging, according to at least one account, grenades from the roofs of the tunnels. A gas known as Typhoon was also used and its explosive power was so dramatic that there are few survivors' accounts of its effects.

Nowadays the sewers are merely a source of complaint. The water supply too is limited – my own is cut off for a time, usually three weeks, every summer – partly because the old Lindley system cannot cope with the large city that Warsaw has become and partly because of the large amount of equipment that was destroyed during the war.

But the Lindley network is still coping remarkably well and has certainly stood the test of time better than Voltaire. There is a perverse satisfaction in being able to smell, every day on the way to work, British influence.

Roger Boyes

Parkinson and Jenkin tipped in reshuffle

Continued from page 1

be persuaded otherwise, believing him to be an excellent candidate for Home Secretary.

Sir Geoffrey's reputation for toughness and single-mindedness was won during the Heath Administration, for his part as Solicitor General in the passage of the European Communities Act and the Industrial Relations Act, the two most controversial measures of the Parliament. That reputation has been strengthened by his apparently unyielding stance during the Thatcher years.

But as a young politician he was also known for his reputation as a social reformer.

Mr Jenkin, a former Financial Secretary to the Treasury and Secretary of State for Social Services, is the strong runner for a post of Chancellor if Sir Geoffrey moves.

His only serious rival would be Mr Nigel Lawson, another former Treasury minister. But Mr Jenkin has the longer ministerial career and Mrs Thatcher is thought unlikely to want to move Mr Lawson from the Department of Energy, where he has established a firm grip.

Mr Whitelaw's departure from the Home Office in the event of a Tory win seems to be in little doubt. He is expected to made Leader of the Lords soon after the election.

Last Friday on the BBC radio programme *Election Call* he replied, when asked about his position in a future Tory government: 'I will do whatever I am asked to do."

Arafat moves to put down PLO 'mutiny'

Continued from page 1

colleagues believe they were sent by Syrian military authorites. The implication is obvious: Palestinians who reject Mr Arafat's leadership and thus any attempt to negotiate with Israel through King Hussain of Jordan will be rewarded financially and militarily by Syria and Libya. So far, about 200 men are actively involved in the "mutiny" and more radical PLO leaders such as Dr George Habash, of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, still support Mr Arafat. Since there are up to 10,000 guerrillas in Lebanon, the "mutiny" can hardly be considered extensive, but it nevertheless constitutes a serious challenge to the PLO leadership.

Lebanon abductions, page 6

Pym likely to fight over Foreign Office post

Continued from page 1

ing to his friends, felt threatened by her attitude.

But Mrs Thatcher emphasized yesterday: "Really, may I make one plea: we have got two and a bit weeks to go in this election. We have got to fight it on the really big issues and that is what I am trying to do."

Nevertheless, the Cabinet "wets" understand only too well that the Prime Minister's personal style of government has indeed become a campaign issue. They also accept its justification.

Certainly, if Mrs Thatcher was returned with an even stronger majority, Mr Pym would not be the only Cabinet "wet" to find himself threatened in her first reshuffle.

As reported in *The Times* on April 4, both Mr Pym and Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, have long been aware of the threat and inspired suggestions that Mr Pym would make a good Speaker of the Commons were at the time dismissed as mischief-making by some of the Prime Minister's "poisonous acolytes."

Mrs Thatcher ignored the opportunity of yesterday's radio phone-in to express public confidence in her Foreign Secretary, a notable omission.

She did say, however, in response to a specific question, that although Mr Norman Tebbit would certainly be a member of her Cabinet, she had not yet turned her mind to reshaping her Cabinet "and would not intend to do so until the election is well and truly in the bag."

Mud avalanche buries Alpine village, killing 9

Teglio, (AP) – A giant avalanche of snow and mud crashed down on to this tiny village in north Italy yesterday, killing nine people and injuring at least 20. Rescue squads were searching for more people possibly buried under the debris.

The wall of snow hit the Lombardian village of about 350 residents shortly after noon, crushing at least 15 houses and causing other smaller avalanches.

Teglio, near the Swiss border and at an altitude of 3,300 ft, had been hit by rain and snow for 20 successive days.

The disaster came shortly after about 400 people from the town of Valdisotto had evacuated mountain hotels and moved to lower towns.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements

The Prince of Wales, President of the Royal College of Music Centenary Appeal, accompanied by the Princess of Wales, attends a concert to celebrate the granting of its Royal Charter, Albert Hall, London, 7.10.

Princess Anne, Chancellor of London University, visits the Royal Postgraduate Medical School at Hammersmith Hospital, London, 2.30; attends the Chelsea Flower Show, Royal Chelsea Hospital, London, 5.30.

Princess Margaret attends the Chelsea Flower Show, 5.25.

Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester and The Duchess of Gloucester attend the Chelsea Flower Show, 5.15.

Prince and Princess Michael of Kent attend the Chelsea Flower Show, 5.15; Prince Michael attends STC Communications Lecture, Savoy Hotel, London, 7.30.

Princess Alexandra attends the annual dinner of the Royal Academy of Arts, Burlington House, London, 7.25.

New exhibitions

Matthew Boulton and the Toymakers, Museum and Art Gallery, Chamberlain Square, Birmingham; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5; (until July 3).

Topographical Pictures: local scenes, featuring town and county over two centuries, Leicestershire Museum and Art Gallery, New Walk, Leicester; Mon to Sat 10 to 5.30, Sun 2 to 5.30, closed Fri; (until July 31).

Man's Activities on Rivers, Lakes and Seas: 19th and 20th century British paintings and watercolours, Mathon Gallery, Mathon Court, Mathon, nr Malvern; daily 9.30 to 12.30; (until June 24).

Last chance to see

Paintings by John Alford, Silk Top Hat Gallery, 4 Quality Square, Ludlow, Shropshire; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, closed Tues and Sun; (ends today).

Talks, lectures

Birds of the West Midlands, by Graham Harrison, Birmingham and Midland Institute, Margaret Street, Birmingham, 6.30.

Bridges and their Builders, by C. L. Thompson, Royal Scottish Museum, Chambers Street, Edinburgh, 2.

Art and Architecture in Ancient Macedonia, by Prof Manolis Andronikos, Natural Philosophy Lecture Theatre, Aberdeen University, St Machar Drive, Aberdeen, 5.15

Music

Organ recital by Nicholas Legge, Coventry Cathedral, 1.05.

Organ recital by Michael Harris, St Bartholomew's Church, Armley, Leeds, 8.

Waltzes from Viennia, by Llandaff Musical Society, Sherman Theatre, Cardiff, 7.30.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,136



ACROSS
1 Dick, soldier and seer (7, 3).
9 A million and nothing to show? Some yarn! (6).
10 Stop leader of new party by armed force (8).
11 Scandinavian has no right to reject titles (8).
12 Almost uncanny means of river control (4).
13 Sheep with a neck-feather? That's crazy! (10).
15 Grassland she would have kept under control (7).
17 One goddess hides strange arts from another (7).
20 Poor offering champagne? Times have changed (6, 4).
21 Directions to a novice swimmer (4).
23 Merits A1 treatment taken point by point (8).
25 In Europe area of forest and three quarters plateau (8).
26 A fine sight the tour de France, we hear (6).
27 Guards the ice-bound Styx perhaps? (10).

DOWN
2 Castle that's a new addition to our defences (6).
3 State legislator shows anger over Southern bloodsuckers (8).
4 Gentle care brings ancillary vessel to Cape (10).
5 Good husbandry class for travellers (7).
6 Muslim ruler in eastern border rising (4).
7 Tedder's great blow? (8).
8 Zest of Ulster Protestant premier (6, 4).
12 Sympathetic type on long desert trek? (4-6).
14 Unhappy peeress hid from garden nymphs (10).
16 She provided "butter for The Royal slice of bread" (Milne) (8).
18 He makes over Roman coin to Italian gentleman (8).
19 How, they say, eldest son got post (7).
22 First of all, therefore, a goddess (7).
24 Mineral kept in metal container (4).

The Solution of Saturday's Prize Puzzle No. 16,135 will appear next Saturday

CONCISE CROSSWORD PAGE 12

Bond winners

Winning numbers in the weekly draw for Premium Bond Prizes are: £100,000: 16KW 121974 (the winner comes from Newport Gwent); £50,000: 6KK 555696 (Liverpool); £25,000: 23ZN 510256 (Glasgow).

The pound

	Bank Buys	Bank Sells
Australia $	1.84	1.76
Austria Sch	28.40	26.60
Belgium Fr	79.75	75.75
Canada $	1.97	1.89
Denmark Kr	14.25	13.55
Finland Mkk	8.90	8.40
France Fr	11.98	11.38
Germany DM	3.98	3.78
Greece Dr	134.00	127.00
Hongkong $	11.26	10.68
Ireland Pt	1.26	1.20
Italy Lira	2300.00	2250.00
Japan Yen	382.00	362.00
Netherlands Gld	4.47	4.250
Norway Kr	11.56	10.96
Portugal Esc	159.00	149.00
South Africa Rd	2.02	1.86
Spain Pta	214.00	204.00
Sweden Kr	12.15	11.53
Switzerland Fr	3.32	3.15
USA $	1.16	1.54
Yugoslavia Dnr	131.00	124.00

Retail Price Index: 332.5.

London: The *FT* Index closed down 3.2 on Friday at 695.2.

New York: The Dow Jones industrial average closed down 1.45 on Friday at 1189.92.

The Times/Halifax house price index

Monthly index average of second-hand houses (seasonally adjusted)

	Index	Average price (£)	% change – over the preceding 1 year	6 months	3 months
1977 December	100.0	14,757			
1978 December	121.1	17,868	21.2	10.7	2.4
1979 December	151.0	22,291	24.8	9.6	3.8
1980 December	166.2	24,523	10.0	1.3	0.2
1981 January	167.7	24,752	8.9	2.4	0.8
April	170.5	25,164	7.5	1.5	1.7
July	167.9	24,779	2.5	0.1	-1.5
October	159.7	23,562	-4.1	-6.4	-4.9
1982 January	163.1	24,072	-3.7	-2.1	2.4
February	162.6	23,999	-5.6	-1.2	1.4
March	165.2	24,382	-4.1	1.7	-0.5
April	169.1	24,948	-1.6	+6.1	+3.6
May	171.5	25,309	0.5	6.9	5.5
June	172.3	25,429	2.2	3.8	4.3
July	174.5	25,745	4.7	7.0	3.2
August	181.9	26,849	10.6	11.9	6.1
September	183.6	27,101	13.0	11.2	6.6
October	184.2	27,178	15.6	8.9	5.8
November	186.8	27,560	16.4	8.9	2.7
December	186.0	27,461	12.0	8.0	1.3
1983 January	182.0	26,858	11.6	4.3	−1.2
March	185.0	27,300	12.0	0.7	−0.6
April	188.4	27,796	11.4	2.3	3.5

Average regional prices of second-hand houses (not seasonally adjusted)

	Average price £	% change over preced'g year	6 mths	3 mths
North	20,625	14.8	−2.5	0.3
Yorks/Humberside	19,953	13.7	0.7	4.7
North-west	21,944	8.8	−2.0	4.2
East Midlands	22,714	14.8	2.1	3.6
West Midlands	23,060	4.9	−7.2	−6.0
East Anglia	24,626	3.5	−7.9	−4.0
South-west	28,314	7.9	−3.8	−3.9
South-east	38,563	16.1	4.6	2.8
Greater London	38,733	12.8	6.1	2.6
Wales	21,545	13.0	−3.0	−1.5
Scotland	23,173	1.2	−10.7	−5.5
Northern Ireland	20,983	2.6	−2.7	−3.2

The average cost of a second-hand home, seasonally adjusted is now £27,796, almost 11.5 per cent higher than a year ago, according to the latest Times-Halifax Building Society House Price Index for April. The index itself rose to a new high of 188.4 in April.

During April the price of second-hand homes, on an unadjusted basis, rose by 3.3 per cent while the average for a new home increased by 5 per cent, compared with the level in the previous three months, to a record of £34,250.

Across the country there is a huge range in the average cost of a second-hand home (just under £20,000 in Yorkshire and Humberside, £38,730 in Greater London), but the largest rise – about four per cent during the three months to April – was recorded in Yorkshire and Humberside and the North-west.

Nature notes

Blackbirds and song-thrushes are still singing vigorously; a male blackbird will sometimes sing with his beak full of insects on his way to feed his young. Woodpigeons are displaying in the air; they soar up, clap their wings at the crest of the arc, then plane down again. Green woodpeckers are nesting: they bore a new hole in a tree each year, a foot or more deep, and lay their translucent eggs on woodchips at the bottom. Fox-cubs are out of their earths, and playing above the ground: the vixen will stay with them till autumn.

Grey poplar leaves are opening: they are a brilliant glossy-green above, downy white beneath. On the black Italian poplars, the young leaves glitter like copper in the sun. Horse chestnuts are already like hills of darkening foliage and white blossom. In limestone country, the spurred purple flowers of the wild columbine are appearing. Caterpillars of the gold-tail moth are common on hawthorn hedges. They are red, black and white, with poisonous spines; the moth they will turn into is pure white, with a golden tuft at the stern. DJM

The Times Nature Diary by Derwent May will be published on Thursday (Robson Books £5.50). It contains a full year of the weekly Nature Notes by DJM, who here reveals his identity for the first time. The year's record of birds, animals, trees, flowers and insects has been beautifully illustrated with line drawings by Richard Blake.

Anniversaries

Births: Linnaeus, botanist, South Rashult, Sweden, 1707; William Hunter, physician and medical writer, Long Calderwood, Lanarkshire, 1718; Franz Mesmer, physician, Weil, Germany, 1734; Thomas Hood, London 1799. Deaths: Girolamo Savonarola, preacher and martyr, burnt at the stake, Florence, 1498; Henrik Ibsen, Oslo, 1906; John D. Rockefeller, Ormond Beach, Florida, 1937.

Roads

London and South-east: A25: Single lane traffic at junction of new Godstone by-pass construction site in Surrey; use M25 instead. M20: Lane closures at junction 1 (M25 intersection); severe congestion likely. M1: No access northbound at junction 5 (Watford); also lane switching on northbound carriageway.

Wales and West: M4: Lane closures at junction 32 (Cardiff). M5: Lane closures between junctions 8 (M50 junction) and 9 (Ashchurch).

Midlands and East Anglia: A46: Roadworks on Bridgefoot gyratory, Stratford-on-Avon. A429: Roadworks S of Wellesbourne, Warwickshire, from Loxley turn to Redhill. M1: Lane closures at junction 16 (Northampton); junction 16 closed except exit from southbound carriageway and access to northbound.

North: A50: Manual traffic control at Lawton crossroads, NW of Kidsgrove, Cheshire. A19: Lane closures on Thirsk by-pass, N Yorks. M62: Lane closures between junctions 23 (Ripponden) and 23 (Huddersfield).

Scotland: M8: Lane closures between junctions 2 (M9) and 3 (Livingston). M90: Lane closures between junctions 1 (Kirkcaldy) and 2 (Rosyth); no access northbound at junction 1; no exit northbound at junction 2.

The papers

If unemployment is to rise to anything like the five million within ten years forecast by the Cambridge group of economists, then the economic case for the Tories will collapse, says the *Daily Mirror*, "and without that they have nothing".

There is no quick cure for unemployment, says the *Daily Express*: "You cannot banish the dole queue with an £11 billion asprin, as Labour pretend."

Weather

A trough of low pressure will move NE over England, Wales and Northern Ireland.

London, SE, central S, E, central N, NE England, East Anglia, Midlands: Dry at first with hazy sunshine, showers developing, some heavy, perhaps thunder; wind S to SW, light, increasing moderate; max temp 14 to 16C (57 to 61F).

Channel Islands, SW England, Wales: Rain, then showers, some heavy, perhaps thunder; wind W to NW, moderate or fresh; max temp 13 to 15c (55 to 59f).

NW England, Lake District, Isle of Man, SW Scotland, Glasgow, Argyll, Northern Ireland: Cloudy, rain at times, some heavy, perhaps thunder, wind variable, light; max temp 12 to 14c (54 to 57f).

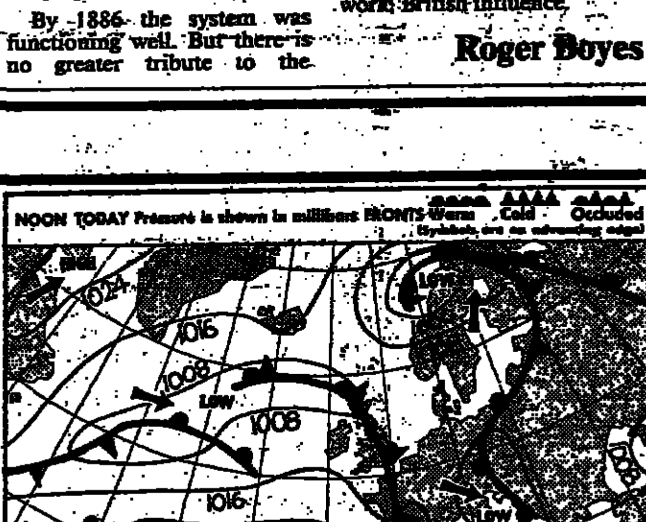
Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, Central Highlands, Moray Firth, NW Scotland: Mostly dry, bright or sunny intervals; wind variable, light; max temp 12 to 14c (54 to 57f).

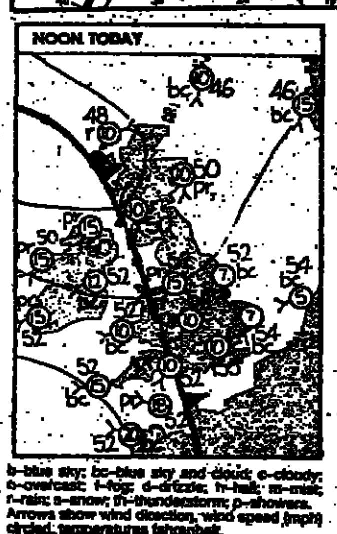
NE Scotland, Orkney, Shetlands: Rather cloudy with outbreaks of rain soon dying out, bright intervals developing, wind variable, light; max temp 8 to 10c (46 to 50f).

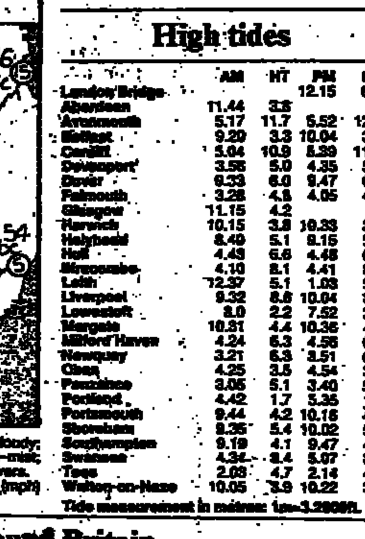
Outlook for tomorrow and Wednesday: Unsettled and rather cool.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea, Strait of Dover: Wind SW, backing S, light or moderate; sea smooth or slight. English Channel (E): Wind SW, veering W, moderate or fresh; sea slight or moderate, becoming moderate. St George's Channel: Wind S, veering W, moderate or fresh; sea slight or moderate. Irish Sea: Wind S or SW, light or moderate, locally fresh; sea slight or moderate.

Sun rises: 4.58 am | Sun sets: 8.57 pm
Moon sets: 3.58 am | Moon rises: 5.01 pm
Full moon: May 26.







b-blue sky; bc-blue sky and cloud; c-cloudy; o-overcast; f-fog; d-drizzle; h-hail; m-mist; r-rain; s-snow; th-thunderstorm; p-showers. Arrows show wind direction, wind speed (mph) circled; temperatures fahrenheit.

Lighting-up time

London 9.27 pm to 4.28 am
Bristol 9.38 pm to 4.38 am
Edinburgh 10.02 pm to 4.16 am
Manchester 9.45 pm to 4.26 am
Penzance 9.42 pm to 4.55 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F
Belfast	c	10	50	Guernsey	f	11	52
Birmingham	f	13	55	Inverness	c	9	48
Blackpool	r	9	48	Jersey	r	9	48
Bristol	r	12	54	London	f	13	55
Cardiff	r	11	52	Manchester	r	9	48
Edinburgh	f	13	55	Newcastle	r	12	54
Glasgow	c	10	50	Ronaldsway	f	10	50

London

Yesterday: Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 16C (61F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 8C (46F). Humidity: 6 pm, 60 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 6 pm, [illegible]. Sun: 24hr to 6 pm, [illegible]. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1011.5 millibars, rising.

Saturday: Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 14C (57F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 8C (46F). Humidity: 6 pm, 65 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 6 pm, [illegible]. Sun: 24hr to 6 pm, [illegible]. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1005.6 millibars, rising.

1,000 millibars = 29.53in.

Highest and lowest

SATURDAY: Highest day temp: Hastings, 16C (61F); lowest day max: Cape Wrath, 7C (45F); highest rainfall: Wittering, 1.18in; highest sunshine: Guernsey, 10h.

YESTERDAY: Highest day temp: London, 16C (61F); lowest day max: Stornoway, 9C (48F); highest rainfall: Southport, 0.45in; highest sunshine: Shanklin, 11.3h.

High tides

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge			12.15	6.8
Aberdeen	11.44	3.8		
Avonmouth	5.17	11.7	5.52	12.0
Belfast	9.20	3.3	10.04	3.1
Cardiff	5.04	10.9	5.39	11.1
Devonport	3.56	5.0	4.35	5.0
Dover	9.33	6.0	9.47	6.2
Falmouth	3.28	4.8	4.05	4.8
Glasgow	11.15	4.2		
Harwich	10.15	3.8	10.33	3.7
Holyhead	8.40	5.1	9.15	5.0
Hull	4.49	6.6	4.48	6.8
Ilfracombe	4.10	8.1	4.41	8.2
Leith	12.37	5.1	1.03	5.2
Liverpool	9.32	8.6	10.04	8.7
Lowestoft	8.0	2.2	7.52	2.3
Margate	10.31	4.4	10.36	4.4
Milford Haven	4.24	6.3	4.56	6.2
Newquay	3.21	6.3	3.51	6.3
Oban	4.25	3.5	4.54	3.3
Penzance	3.05	5.1	3.40	5.1
Portland	4.42	1.7	5.35	1.7
Portsmouth	9.44	4.2	10.16	4.5
Shoreham	9.35	5.4	10.02	5.9
Southampton	9.19	4.1	9.47	4.4
Swansea	4.34	8.4	5.07	8.5
Tees	2.08	4.7	2.14	4.9
Walton-on-Naze	10.05	3.9	10.22	3.8

Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.

Around Britain

	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	F	
St Andrews	4.0	.21	12	54	Showers
Scarboro	3.1	.16	12	54	Rain
Bridlington	2.8	.18	13	55	Thndr pm
Cromer	2.4	.15	14	57	Thndr pm
Lowestoft	3.8	.13	13	55	Thndr pm
Clacton	5.4	.09	15	59	Sunny pm
Margate					
Folkestone	9.3	.01	14	57	Sunny
Hastings	10.8		14	57	Sunny
Eastbourne	11.0		13	55	Sunny
Worthing	11.1		13	55	Sunny
Littlehmptn	10.3		15	59	Sunny pm
Bognor R	10.6		13	55	Sunny
Southsea	8.1		14	57	Bright
Shanklin	11.3	.07	12	54	Sunny
Bournemth	8.5	.06	14	57	Bright
Poole	6.6		14	57	Bright
Weymouth	8.3		13	55	Sunny
Exmouth	1.4	.01	13	55	Cloudy
Torquay	4.8	.08	14	57	Bright
Falmouth	3.3	.02	13	55	Shwrs am
Penzance	6.8	.07	13	55	Bright
Jersey	10.8		14	57	Sunny
Guernsey	11.2		15	59	Sunny
Scilly Isles					
Newquay	1.3		15	59	Cloudy
Ilfracombe			12	54	Bright
Tenby					
Southport	1.4	.45	10	50	Rain
Morecambe	2.4	.09	11	52	Bright
Douglas	5.6	.07	11	52	Cloudy
B'ham (Airpt)	1.4	.11	13	55	Shwrs pm
Bristol (Ctr)	1.1	.01	13	55	Shwrs pm
Cardiff (Ctr)	3.0	.02	13	55	Bright
Anglesey	2.4		11	52	Cloudy
B'pool (Airpt)	2.9	.07	11	52	Shwrs pm
Manchester		.36	10	50	Showers
Nottingham	1.1	.05	11	52	Showers
N'cstl-on-Tyne	5.1	.03	12	54	Thndr pm
Eskdalemuir	9.7	.20	12	54	Bright
Glasgow	6.0	.05	13	55	Showers
Tiree	9.2	-	10	50	Sunny pm
Stornoway	3.7	.02	9	48	Showers
Kinloss	3.1	.13	12	54	Rain am
Edinburgh	6.1	.09	13	55	Shwrs pm
Aldergrove	3.6		13	55	Bright

Abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; fg, fog; r, rain; s, sun; th, thunder.

		C	F
Ajaccio	s	20	68
Akrotiri	f	23	73
Alexandria			
Algiers			
Amsterdam	c	11	52
Athens	s	27	81
Bahrain	s	35	95
Barbados			
Barcelona	f	16	61
Beirut	f	23	73
Belgrade	f	30	86
Berlin	c	15	59
Bermuda			
Biarritz	c	13	55
Boulogne	c	11	52
Bordeaux	f	16	61
Brussels	c	12	52
Budapest			
Buenos Aires			
Cairo	f	30	86
Cape Tn	f	17	63
C'blanca	s	18	64
Chicago			
Cologne	f	16	61
Copenhgn	c	13	55
Corfu	s	27	81
Dallas			
Dublin	c	10	50
Dubrovnik	s	26	79
Faro	s	18	64
Florence	f	27	81
Frankfurt	c	14	57
Funchal	c	17	63
Geneva	c	12	54
Gibraltar	s	21	70
Helsinki	s	18	64
Hongkong	f	28	82
Innsbruck	r	13	55
Istanbul	f	19	66
Jeddah			
Jo'burg	s	13	55
Karachi	s	36	97
Las Palmas	f	20	68
Lisbon	f	16	61
Locarno	r	9	48
L Angeles			
Luxembourg	c	15	59
Madrid	f	16	61
Majorca	r	10	50
Malaga	s	22	72
Malta	s	24	75
Melbourne	s	15	59
Mexico C			
Miami			
Milan	r	15	59
Montreal			
Moscow	s	23	73
Munich	c	10	50
Nairobi	c	24	75
Naples	f	28	82
New Delhi	s	28	82
New York			
Nice	s	19	66
Oslo	c	10	50
Ottawa			
Paris	s	15	59
Peking	c	21	70
Perth	s	22	72
Prague	f	16	61
Reykjavik	s	9	48
Rhodes	s	25	77
Riyadh	f	39	102
Rio de Jan			
Rome	s	23	73
Salzburg	c	13	55
Sao Paulo			
S Francisco			
Santiago			
Seoul	c	25	77
Singapore	th	31	88
Stockholm	f	17	63
Strasbourg	c	14	57
Sydney	r	19	66
Tangier	f	17	63
Tel Aviv	s	26	79
Tenerife	c	20	68
Tokyo	c	27	81
Toronto			
Tunis	c	24	75
Valencia	f	21	70
Vancouver			
Venice	c	24	75
Vienna	s	21	70
Warsaw	s	24	75
Washington			
Zurich	r	8	46